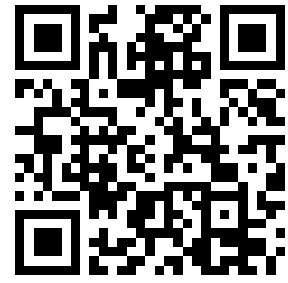
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th December; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 18th December; and from Bengal to the 17th December.

AT the Council held at Calcutta, December 19th, the Hon. Sir David Barbour moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. The Bill, he said, had for its object the assimilation of the Indian to the English law in regard to the maximum load line; and under it the maximum load line will be fixed as nearly as may be in accordance with the English Act of 1890, and the instructions of the Board of Trade issued under that Act. When the Bill has been passed it will be lawful to declare by an order in Council that any load line fixed under the Indian law shall have the same effect as if fixed under the English Act. Mr. Barbour also introduced a Bill to amend the Registration of Ships Act. The object of this Bill was also to assimilate the Indian to the English law. It was desirable, he said, on general grounds that the rules for the ascertainment of register tonnage should, as far as practicable, be the same in India and the United Kingdom.

THE VICEROY has consented to certain officers of the Khyber Rifles being taken to Calcutta with the object of seeing the wonders of the capital of India. They will be shown the fort, arsenal, and all the chief places of interest. They will also visit the shipping, and probably the factories at Dum-Dum.

PRINCIPAL WORDSWORTH, of the Elphinstone College, has been entertained at a number of farewell parties during the past week prior to his departure for Europe.

ON Thursday evening the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him at a Special Convocation of the Bombay University.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD will succeed Dr. Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

A SHOCKING catastrophe has occurred in Bombay. A large house in Bengalpoora fell, burying beneath its ruins over eighty people, killing twenty-nine persons, and seriously injuring many others.

A MOST daring act of Ghazeesm has just occurred in the very heart of the 12th Bengal Cavalry lines at Apozai. While the cavalry sowars were loading up prior to starting to garrison the new outpost of Nooaba and Gul Kach, a Ghazi, with drawn sword and shouting, dashed in among them, and wounded three men. Before any further harm could be done he was knocked down with a tent pole, and in a few minutes after his head was battered in with swords and stones.

THE HON. MR. GARSTIN is to continue to act as Governor of Madras till Lord Wenlock's arrival. Mr. Stokes, on return in a fortnight, reverts to his *pucka* appointment as Senior Member of Council with his junior in Council over him.

THE Local Governments have been asked for their opinions on the report of the recent Factory Commission, which has also been sent direct to the millowners' associations and to large employers of labour at the manufacturing centres for an expression of their views.

A FURTHER reduction of the military garrison in Burma will probably take place in the course of this cold weather, two Madras Infantry regiments being withdrawn. This, however, is contingent on the new Burma infantry battalions being raised to their full strength within the next few months. The Bengal Infantry regiment next on the roster for service in Upper Burma is the 7th.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a mounted police force for service at Bulkar, on the Somali coast, to consist of one jemadar and twenty-five sowars. The force will be armed with the Snider rifle.

THE Leprosy Commission, consisting of Dr. B. N. Rake, Dr. G. A. Buckmaster, and Mr. A. A. Kanthack, members deputed from England, and Surgeon-Majors Thomson and Barclay, the members deputed by the Indian Government, arrived in Madras on Dec. 11th from Hyderabad.

THEY left there for Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and other places in the south, and will return on Dec. 23rd.

AT the voting for the retiring members of the Council of the Governor-General of the French possessions in India there was a good deal of excitement, and near Pondicherry rioting and fighting occurred during the day. One man died from injuries received.

ACCORDING to news received from Rangoon the Chins have again been giving trouble near Chaung Kwa, having destroyed some bridges and carried off a quantity of telegraph wire.

COLONEL HUGHES has been appointed *pucka* Commissary-General, Bombay Army.

A SOMEWHAT serious break is reported on the Harnai section of the North-Western Railway, the river having undermined the line.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE intends resigning early in April after the Calcutta session has been wound up, and Mr. Alexander Miller therefore will take over the appointment at Simla.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been on a tour of inspection in Kattywar and Cutch during the past week.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE was opened at Fort Aijal on Dec. 10th, so that free communication can now be kept up between Assam and the most advanced post in the Northern Lushai Country.

A CAMP of Exercise has been held at Ahmedabad in connection with the 1st Battalion of the B.B. and C.I. Volunteers, and has proved a great success.

SURGEON-MAJOR COMMIN, the Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta, will probably be sent to the West Indies to report on coolie emigration to that part of the world.

MR. MALCOLM LAW, M.P., has arrived in Madras. After visiting the gold fields he will make an extended tour in India.

THE Chinese Amban remains at Lhassa, his presence in India not being necessary on the Commission which is to be formed under the stipulations of the treaty.

MR. PAUL has arrived in Calcutta from Darjeeling, and Mr. Hart is expected shortly. They meet in connection with the commission which has to be appointed under the Sikkim-Tibet treaty for furthering the communication and trade between the two countries.

MR. W. M. MACDONALD, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., which recently suspended payment, has filed a petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, praying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE has arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon.

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VOLUNTEER THOMAS, of the South Indian Railway Volunteers, has won the Madras Presidency Medal for this season.

MR. GANTZ has resigned his connection with the Madras Congress Committee.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, having made over charge of that office to Sir Charles Elliot, left for Europe by the mail steamer.

THERE is a rumour that the Hyderabad-Deccan Company have found some diamonds at last, and meditate creating a subsidiary company.

A TELEGRAM from Assam announces that Lienpunga, the notorious Lushai chief, surrendered unconditionally to the British Political Officer on the 9th December. Although he does not seem to have been so directly concerned in the recent outrages as Lalrhima, Kalkom, and other chiefs who are now in custody, Lienpunga has been mixed up in all the disturbances that have troubled the frontier of recent years, and his surrender coming after that of the others will be the deathblow of the National party in the North Lushai country.

NOT much has been done so far to carry out the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, as the changes proposed must necessarily be slowly introduced; but it may be noted that in the *Gazette of India* officers are now described as belonging to the "Indian" Civil Service, and not to Bengal, Madras, or Bombay. The coming year should witness the formal separation of the Services into Imperial and Provincial.

CONCURRENTLY with Mr. Mackenzie's assumption of the Chief Commissionership of Burma, several changes are taking place in the chief posts in the Commission. Mr. E. S. Symes, Commissioner of the Southern Division, has been appointed to fill the new Chief Secretaryship to the Local Government recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. F. S. Copleston, Deputy-Commissioner of Myingyan. Mr. DeCourcey Ireland, Commissioner of Arracan, will retire shortly, and will be succeeded by Major Parrott. Mr. Thirkell White, recently gazetted to the old Chief Secretaryship, remains in his present post till he goes on furlough early next year.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The following is the allotments of annuities for 1891:—Deputy Surgeon-General C. J. Sylvester, M.D., £252; Surgeon-Major A. W. G. Adey, £210; Deputy Surgeon-General W. P. Partridge, £210,* Deputy Surgeon-General C. Joynt, M.D., £168,* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Cruickshank, M.D., £168,* and Deputy Surgeon-General C. K. Colston, £168.* (* Lapsed to Government, these officers having received a refund of their subcription.)

INDIAN TEA MARKET MEMORANDA.—Messrs. George White and Co. report that the market for Indian teas has been closed since the 18th ult, but reopened to-day with sales comprising 8,500 packages, which met with a good reception and brisk competition. Demand was chiefly concentrated on Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs, and they may be quoted a halfpenny per lb. dearer, whilst other descriptions were in most cases firmer. During December 101,800 packages were offered at public auction, against 102,000 packages in the same month 1889. The quantity of this season's crop sold to the 31st ult. was about 53¼ million lbs., as compared with 50½ to same date last year.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These shares yesterday were a little dull. Champion Reef declined 1-16, and Balaghat-Mysore 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 15-16 to 6 1-16, Nundydrog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. 6d. to 5s., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. to 8s. 6d., Champion Reef 1 1-16 to 1 3-16, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅛ to 2⅜, ditto Preference 2½ to 2⅝, Devala-Moyar 1s. to 1s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore Wynaad (18s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., South-East Mysore 9d. to 2s., Indian Glenrock New 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. to 14s., New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (17s 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

NOTES.

THERE is little to record of absorbing interest in the news just received from India, either by wire or mail. If the Anglo-Indian Press is correct, the National Congress scheme is now a dead failure, in spite of certain English M.P.'s and faddists to keep it alive. When it comes to Mr. Caine having to "send round the hat" for subscriptions to the Congress Press organ here things must be "poor indeed."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, must be counted as one of those men who may be called happy before they die. He leaves the seat of learning as an LL.D., a title conferred upon him in a blaze of literary fireworks, let off by Lord Harris, who, it seems, can quote poetry and Latin as well as play cricket. We had thought that his lordship came into the world chiefly to do the latter, and that he did it; but it appears that he loves the reading of books, "so long as their meaning is not distrained for the purposes of argument." This is good and—safe.

IMITATION is the sincerest flattery, and the English jerry-builder has his follower in Bombay. Through his methods an awful catastrophe has occurred there in the collapse of a five-story house in the Native town, by which "accident" thirty lives have been lost and fifty-two persons injured. But, as here, nobody will be hanged for this.

THE arrangements made for the interchange of parcels between Ceylon and India by value payable post have been at length concluded, and the system will be inaugurated from this month. Parcels will be exchanged between Ceylon and India by ordinary parcel post by the British India steamers, and no doubt advantage will be taken of the new system very largely.

GENERAL GILLESPIE'S sudden death was, says a Poona correspondent, a great shock to his numerous friends and admirers in this station. Though a hard master to please, and a man who made many enemies, he always worked himself harder than he did anyone else—which is saying a good deal—and possessed in a remarkable degree the power of attaching to himself the somewhat limited number of people to whom he took a fancy. That the country has been deprived of one of its most zealous and able soldiers no one can deny, and the number of officers who hastened from other, and many of them far distant, stations is in itself sufficient evidence of the estimation in which he was held in the Bombay Presidency.

THE prospect of the introduction into India of grain elevators for the cleaning of wheat is becoming more and more remote. Mr. Ozanne, the Director of the Bombay Department of Agriculture, is the latest authority who has thrown cold water on the proposal. The elevators, he says, "will not easily succeed, for there is an absence as yet of a real demand for pure wheat. As long as the manipulation of the comparatively pure sample sold by the producer can be turned to profit by the middleman, and as long as the cultivator cannot get a higher price for cleaner wheat, the scope of elevators does not appear large." It is strange in this matter of wheat-cleaning how all other countries find improvement so easy while India finds it so difficult.

THE *Pioneer* is down on the Babu:—Cato Major, it says, preached to the ancient Romans *de stercorando*, and if some natives of India would come forward with a similar evangel to the ryots, the cause of agriculture in this country might benefit materially. Babu Chunder Mukerjee would probably do a great deal more good by lecturing to his fellow countrymen on the use and abuse of manure than by declaiming on the principles of liberty or designing patterns for ideal constitutions on Congress note-paper.

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THE *Indian Mirror* takes unkindly the observations in the Anglo-Indian Press that the Bengali cannot make out the meaning of the visit of the Czarewitch. It is amusing, it says, to see the manner in which Anglo-Indian newspapers have begun to discuss the all-absorbing question of the moment—not the National Congress—but the coming visit of the heir to the throne of all the Russias. These Anglo-Indian writers are not at all afraid of any evil consequences arising out of the visit to their vineyard of their hereditary and traditional enemy. Indeed, why should they be afraid? They rather welcome the visit, so they say, and they laugh at the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* for imagining, in common with other Bengalis, that the Czarewitch's visit to this country, means danger to the Indian Empire. No; these valiant Anglo-Indians are not the least bit afraid. The fear and the foreboding belong only to the pigeon-livered Bengali. Then, what do these frontier defences mean? What is the meaning of the annual expenditure of countless sums of money in war preparations against the Cossacks? And why is the daily reviling of the Muscovite allowed in the Anglo-Indian newspapers? Why, indeed? Ask the skull of poor Yorick, the King's Jester.

IT tries to explain this reference to Yorick:—Well, it would seem that everything connected with the Czarewitch's visit to India is one long jest. The visit itself is a jest. Lord Salisbury's welcome of the visit was a grim jest, indeed. The assumed indifference of the Government and the Anglo-Indians is yet another jest. But the best jest of all, at the expense of these same Anglo-Indians, is to be found in the columns of the *London Spectator*, and we proceed to extract it for the special benefit of the *Bombay Gazette*, that has chaffed the *Patrika* and the Bengalis for their fears. The *Spectator* begins its article on the subject of the Czarewitch's visit to India thus:—"Rather hard on the chickens, to be compelled to welcome the fox in their own farmyard, and to be exceedingly grateful for the honour done to them by the visit."

THE report of Mr. Bayley, on the last cold season's Shan Hill's Survey, has been issued. After an examination of various suggested routes, he selects that from Mandalay along the caravan route through Thibaw and Lashio to the Kunlon ferry on the River Salween. No part of the Shan States can be called easy for railway work, but the prospects of local traffic are quite as good as they were in any part of Burma, where railways have been successful, and decidedly better than in the upper half of the sanctioned line to Mogoung. A heavy capital expenditure will be necessary, but the report thinks that the suggested railway would pay its expenses in a few years, and in time return a handsome dividend. At present a hundred thousand bullocks are engaged in the caravan trade, and increased traffic might be expected from three sources. The first would be the Taungbaing tea trade, between Thibaw and Mandalay; the second, a mineral traffic from the coal mines at Lashio; the third, a China trade. No opinion can be expressed on the last till the country has been explored, but it is almost certain.

WRITING of the Calcutta Gold Mining Shares, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—The market continues very sick; the tendency is towards lower prices, and it is almost impossible to sell large lines of shares at any price. There can be no real improvement in prices until some of the companies at present at work in Chota Nagpore are able to report that they have found gold in paying quantities, and of that there is little chance, at any rate for some months to come, if at all. A meeting of the Dhadka Company is to be held on Tuesday next, and Mr. Vansittart will probably again try and persuade his shareholders to give the agency to Messrs. Heilgers and Co., on their own terms; if the shareholders agree to such a spendthrift arrangement they deserve to lose the remainder of their money. Dhadkas have already dropped from Rs. 5 to 14 annas, so they have not got very much further to fall. During the week but little business has passed in gold mining scrip; Sonapets are quoted at about 1 5 16; Western Patkooms at 8 to 9 annas; Dumras have still further fallen to 10½ to 11 annas; Sonakhans to 8 annas; Pat-Pats to 14 annas, and Jut-puts to 5½ annas. It is rumoured that an enterprising local grocer is endeavouring to arrange to give away a gold share with every pound of tea he sells; this will doubtless help the market much more than Messrs. Kilburn and Co.'s recent circular.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The Anglo-Indian Press has taken little notice of the recent meeting of the National Congress. The *Times of India* describes it as a complete fiasco, adding that the Parsees, like the Mahommedans, again held aloof, and even the Bengali Baboos were too lukewarm to fill the seats at their disposal. Most of the other papers express similar views. On the other hand, the section of the Native Press which supports the movement pronounces the sixth Congress a magnificent success. The *Indian Mirror* sums up its most remarkable features thus:—

First, the presence on the platform of Mr. Schwann, M.P. for North Manchester; second, the election as delegates of two Englishmen, Mr. Caine and Mr. Yule; third, the fact that a Native lady delegate spoke for the first time; fourth, the resolution to hold the meeting of 1892 in London. The *Mirror* considers this resolution the most important that has hitherto been passed by the Congress, and believes that its assembling in England will convert the entire English nation to its views, and secure the speedy attainment of all its aims.

The social conference, which met in the Congress pavilion, also fell rather flat. It passed the sensible resolution that efforts should be made to check child marriage by encouraging the growth of a healthy public sentiment, but it threw no light on the reasons why the great mass of the Native population are so strongly opposed to the reform of a different description which is too often confounded with the marriage question—namely, the raising of the age of consent in marriage, as defined in the penal code. Probably, however, this dislike of the reform, which is especially strong in Bengal, is founded partly on the fear of having their homes exposed to police interference, and partly on the vague suspicion that it is aiming a covert blow at the Hindoo religion. It is understood that the Government has received a large number of petitions praying it not to move in the matter. It is to be hoped that if the Government determines to legislate it will carefully guard against misconception of its motives.

The committee appointed some months ago to consider the reform of the Bengal police began taking evidence on Friday. Several public associations were invited to send members to state their views. The representatives of the Eurasian Association, who were examined yesterday, expressed their opinion that the subordinate magistracy and the upper grades of police should be more largely recruited from Europeans and Eurasians.

Calcutta University has for the first time exercised its new privilege of submitting two names for appointment as Fellows. The elections excited much interest among the graduates. Several candidates were put forward, of whom two were chosen by ballot.

Active preparations are proceeding for the Black Mountain and Miranzai expeditions. The former will probably have some fighting, while the latter is not expected to meet with much opposition; but the Government has wisely organised both expeditions on a scale sufficient to crush any possible resistance.

The Ameer is still at Cabul, in spite of the doctor's advice that he should spend the winter in a milder climate.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The *Mahomedan Observer* states that a society in Hyderabad is about to despatch three missionaries to preach Islam in England. The *Observer* remarks that the money would be better spent in establishing a religious tract society to aid the efforts of the band of English Mahomedans already existing in Liverpool.

Sir Madhava Rao is recovering from his attack of paralysis. Dr. Vœlcker having completed his tour in India, is now in Calcutta engaged in writing a report on the Indian agricultural system.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE KHAKI CRAZE.

(Pioneer.)

Of all the bold commanders who adorn our Hist'ry's page,
The one that took my fancy most was Colonel Lefton Gage;
A Bayard as to chivalry, a martinet by whim,
He was literally worshipp'd by the soldiers under him.

Of antiquated tactics, as a propagandist staunch,
He deprecated rifle-fire, and swore by *l'arme banche.*
Well—he went on leave to Simla once for twelve or thirteen days,
And came back badly bitten by the khaki colour craze.

He heard a party lecture in the Institution there
(To an audience of young ladies with a parson in the chair),
Who said the hail of modern fire no army might abide,
So the only thing in future for the English was to hide.

"Now khaki is a colour," said the lecturer with glee,
"That, taking it all round, is very difficult to see;
So let us don it freely in the next great war we wage."
"Dear me, I never thought of that," said Colonel Lefton Gage.

He came back to his regiment, and then began with zeal
To dress them, till in khaki they were clad from head to heel.
He did away with sword and lance, and bade them trust their guns,
And as remounts refused to look at anything but duns.

The other horses that remained, the bays and browns and blacks,
He devised a khaki petticoat to cover up their backs;
And, not content with that, he then proceeded to invent,
For encamping in the open field, a khaki service tent.

The khaki tent completed, then said Lefton Gage, "Ah!
The foeman will be puzzled to discover where we are!
He'll never find us now, Begad! the lecturer was right,
The *rôle* for British cavalry's remaining out of sight."

Now Lefton's brother, Righten Gage, he also had command.
Of a regiment of lancers, perhaps the finest in the land;
He heard of Lefton's goings on with scorning and amaze,
And cursed along the folly of the khaki colour craze.

His notions about cavalry were singularly just;
He would never let them parry when they possibly could thrust.
He taught them that a lancer is of fighting men the flower,
And he fixed the pace for charming at a thousand miles an hour.

That a squadron of his regiment should never be dismayed.
Was his code, before an enemy of less than a brigade.
He disapproved of serre-files, and thought it only right
That the rear rank in an action should be foremost in the fight.

He dressed his men in scarlet; not unfrequently he said,
Because the sight of scarlet fills our enemies with dread.
And when the mounted soldier is engaging, hand to hand,
The use of trying to hide him he could never understand.

Then when the Indian summer sun is blazing in its height,
What clothing could be cooler or more suitable than white?
The khaki tents he laughed at and contemptuously "poohed,"
Which Lefton Gage considered was insufferably rude.

. . . . . .

The looked-for war broke out, and to oppose its foremost brunt,
The brother's gallant regiments were ordered to the front;
But either with the other one disclaiming to consult,
Each followed his own theory, and this was the result.

Colonel Lefton took advantage of the features of the field,
And kept his men behind them most ingeniously concealed;
But the enemy with telescopes discovered his deceit,
And slated him with shrapnell till they forced him to retreat.

From principle—for fear, of course, was never in his mind—
He took another station, half-a-dozen miles behind,
And there, in friendly shelter, he dismounted them and fired,
Till his ammunition failed him, when he cautiously retired.

Now Righten, on the other hand, adhering to his form,
Let loose his scarlet squadrons on the foemen like a storm.
He charged them in the front and flank; he charged them in the rear,
And routed them completely with a ringing British cheer.

. . . . . .

The war was quickly over, for the foe had left the place,
And the C.-in-C. commented on the merits of the case;
He summoned both the brothers, and received them in his tent,
Where he talked to them for several hours, but this is what he meant:

While loth to seem to quarrel with a gallant soldier's whim,
He thought that Colonel Lefton's troops were little use to him.
He admired the careful way they kept concealed behind a farm,
But they never did the enemy the slightest bit of harm.

Still, judging the manœuvres from a certain point of sight,
Colonel Lefton in his way was theoretically right;
While Righten, who in action had been going very strong,
By existing regulations was indubitably wrong.

To Colonel Righten Gage he then administered rebuke
(They raised him to the Peerage and created him a Duke).
When Lefton for his carefulness, with praises was dismiss'd,
(And now he's on the Half Pay Supernumerary List).

HOME EDUCATION OF INDIAN FEMALES.

(Journal of Education, Madras.)

One of the most discouraging features relating to female education in India is the small proportion of girls pursuing their studies beyond the Upper Primary stage. About two per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction are in the secondary stage, which means that in this vast country only between 6,000 and 7,000 girls receive an education up to the standard represented by the Middle School examination The amount of knowledge which a pupil acquires when in the Upper Primary stage is, as is well known, extremely meagre, and no pupil who stops at this stage can be in any way looked upon as having received a liberal elementary education. But the proportion of girls who reach even this stage is ridiculously low, not amounting to more than eight per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the majority of girls under instruction leave school just at the time when they begin to be taught the rudiments of knowledge. If the education given in schools is to prove of substantial benefit it must of necessity be supplemented by a liberal training in Indian homes and zenanas. Christian Missions have of course been foremost in pushing on Zenana education in this country. In connection with almost all the leading Missions there has been organised an efficient system of home education, and it is a notable fact that the missionary character of Zenana education seems to arouse little or no opposition. Complete statistics are not available as regards the work of the various Zenana agencies, for the Mission bodies that carry on the work, excepting a few, furnish no returns to the Educational Department, as they receive no aid from Government. Only three societies are in receipt of aid in the Presidency, the Free Church Mission, Madras, the Church of England Zenana Mission under Miss Oxley and the American Mission, Guntur, under Miss Dryden. We are of opinion that the Madras Government should aid Zenana societies more liberally and relax the restrictions as regards levy of fees, curriculum of studies, &c. In Bengal the Mission agencies engaged in Zenana work are in receipt of a monthly grant of not less than Rs. 1,200 a month. It is encouraging to find that the home education of girls is being taken up by secular agencies. The Madras Branch of the National Indian Association has been carrying on this work in the city of Madras for several years past with much success. We are also glad to find that the recently-started branch Associations at Coimbatore and Salem have made Zenana education an important part of their work. We should like to see similar branches opened at Cuddalore, Vellore, Nellore, Palghat, Calicut, and Tellichery and other important towns where Mission agencies are not at work.

AN INDICATION OF POLICY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

If there had been any doubt existing as to the fitness of Sir Charles Elliott for the rule in Bengal, it would have been largely dispelled by his remarks at the St. Andrew's dinner. His Honour was too modest, perhaps, when he said that no such epoch-making speech as that of Lord Dufferin two years ago marks this last banquet; for the very sentence in which that remark occurred, coming from one just taking up the office of ruler in Bengal, meant quite as much as the Parthian shot of our late Viceroy. It is evident, too, that the Congress faction, to whom Sir Charles's words were indirectly addressed, attach due weight to the utterance. "The observations made on the Congress movement by Sir Charles Elliott at the St. Andrew's dinner," writes a native from Calcutta, "have produced a very disheartening effect upon Congress people, who apprehend greater hostility to their agitation during the coming *régime* than it met with through the speech of Lord Dufferin in the

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régime which has come to an end." No doubt the utterance last referred to had the effect of a thunderclap which cleared the air, so that a ruler of Bengal might see his duty towards the Congress agitation plainly. But for all the practical effect that has accrued up to date during Sir Steuart Bayley's tenure of office, the speech might never have been delivered. Putting two and two together, however—and, perhaps, making out the sum to be five—the Congress papers will, in Sir Charles Elliott's remarks, see a confirmation of their belief already expressed that Sir Steuart's resignation was caused by the fact that he refused to adopt a firm attitude against agitation. When, however, things had reached such a pitch that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presiding at a public meeting to do honour to the grandson of the Queen-Empress could be hooted down by a covertly mischievous faction of Congress students, it was evident that more than enough had been permitted. Sir Charles Elliott has had the courage to endorse Lord Dufferin's pregnant, though almost posthumous sentences, and he has clearly indicated the reliance which he places upon the support and the sympathy of the classes represented by the company at the St. Andrew's dinner. Moreover, Sir Charles Elliott has proved himself to be a strong and able administrator, and his references to the Congress and to the European community, taken in conjunction, justify the hope that, during his tenure of office, there shall be no room for doubt whether the Lieutenant-Governor or Babu S. N. Banerji rules Calcutta, such as might have arisen in the mind of a foreign spectator at the Prince Albert Victor Memorial meeting in Calcutta.

THE PACIFICATION IN BURMA.

(Pioneer.)

"He will hand over to you," said the Bishop of Rangoon at Friday's banquet in referring to Sir Charles Crosthwaite and addressing the new Chief Commissioner; "he will hand over to you a pacified country with the foundation of a sound administration firmly and securely laid." The bishop was speaking on an occasion when a little exaggeration might have been pardoned; but as a matter of fact he only spoke the bare truth. The country is pacified, and the foundations of good administration have been laid. Nobody claims more, and nobody denies that the order established can only be maintained, and the administrative edifice can only be built up and completed, by care, vigilance and assiduity. An opportune commentary on the Bishop of Rangoon's remark may be proved in the Report on violent crime in Burma during the third quarter of the present year, which has just been issued. This quarter never sees the dacoit at its worst, for the floods are over the land and the jungle is impassable or uninhabitable; but we have only to compare it with the corresponding period in previous years to appreciate the progress made. The truth is that nearly every leader of note has either been killed or captured or has surrendered, and their bands have been dispersed. Ya Nyun, about whose trial and sentence so ridiculous a fuss was made, surrendered just at the beginning of the quarter under notice, and his punishment has already had an excellent effect on the peace of the Myingyan District. During the three months also Kyan Wa, long the pest of the Akyab district, was killed, and his gang broken up, and Nga Nau, the most notorious dacoit in the Pyinmena district, was captured. There are still one or two leaders of less note at large, such as Sank Sa on the northern border of the Thayetmyo district; but they are the exceptions which prove the rule of general pacification, and their capture is only a matter of time. One feature in the quarter's record is especially noteworthy, as it affords a most satisfactory indication of the gradual improvement of police organisation. Several dacoit leaders have been arrested far away from the scene of their crimes, such as Lugalo Gyi, a Magwe dacoit, in the Prome district, and Pan Za, an Ava dacoit, in Meiktila—arrests which show that the dacoit is not only beginning to find his own district too hot to hold him, but other districts too wide awake to receive him.

DR. WORDSWORTH.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Dr. Wordsworth could not fail to feel deeply stirred at the enthusiasm with which he was greeted on Thursday afternoon by those amongst whom and in whose service he has spent the best years of a long Indian career. It is difficult to recall a spectacle so affecting in all the annals of our city. The stately hall of the University of Bombay was filled to overflowing by a sympathetic crowd, each and all of whom were connected with him either as students past or present, or by ties of personal friendship and regard. Mr. Justice Birdwood and after him Lord Harris insisted that the Bombay degree of Doctor of Laws is, from its very exclusiveness, an honour to be prized above most distinctions that can be won in India, and that it very fittingly crowned a career so intimately connected with liberal education in this Presidency as that of Dr. Wordsworth—the head of the Deccan College, the head of Elphinstone College, and, of late, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The degree has only twice been bestowed, and curiously enough it is exactly six years since Lord Ripon stood in the same place as Dr. Wordsworth and received the same honour—but we venture to think with a difference. Lord Ripon's degree was political, the outcome of an unhappy and useless struggle that resulted only in embittered feeling for a time between the different sections of the community; and there were many who disapproved of the introduction of politics into our academical system. The honour done Dr. Wordsworth was spontaneous and unanimous, for, as Lord Harris happily said, the unanimity was only broken by Dr. Wordsworth himself. The proposal to confer this rare degree for a second time had been carried by acclaim in a Senate representing all races and creeds. But at first Dr. Wordsworth, with the modesty and self-abnegation that have characterised him throughout, was anxious to retire from India without any public demonstration of the regard in which he is held by all classes of the community. Lord Ripon, as many of us must remember, took the opportunity of making a formal political address. Dr. Wordsworth, though the temptation must have been great, though his Native friends must have been hungering for his words, and though he must, out of the very fulness of his heart, have longed to thank them for a reception at once unique and sincere, wisely thought that silence was more in harmony with academical usage. Probably many of his Native friends was at first disappointed, but Lord Harris amply made up for Dr. Wordsworth's judicious self-restraint. Nothing could have been more felicitous than his lordship's speech, nothing more grateful to his audience or more pleasing to Dr. Wordsworth himself. Lord Harris, in the nature of things, is an impartial critic and strange to all our old controversies, but keenly alive, all the same, to the literary and social and sympathetic qualities that have made Dr. Wordsworth's name a household word in Western India.

BENGAL.

(Dec. 17.)

IT is notified in the Bengal *Government Gazette* that the following gentlemen are reappointed Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations:—The Hon. Sir H. L. Harrison, the Hon. T. T. Allen, the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, and the Hon. Shahzada Mahomed Furrokh Shah. Mr. A. H. Wallis is also appointed a Member of the Legislative Council.

AT the approaching Calcutta Diocesan Conference the subject of the extent of local poverty will be discussed, with special reference to the provisions of the existing charities. The Hon. Mr. Beverley and the Rev. Mr. Hyde, it is thought, will be able to throw much light on a phase of Calcutta life, which is as appalling as anything that comes within the scope of General Booth's scheme.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Meeting commenced at Meerut on Monday. There are approximately 270 competitors for each match of the British army competitions, and over 200 for the Native army competitions, which is a very large increase upon the number of entries last year, making this probably the largest rifle meeting that has ever taken place in India. All the arrangements, such as squadding, &c., connected with the Native troops have been undertaken by Major Hill, commanding the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE, accompanied by Lady Evelen Fitzmaurice and Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice, and a large party from Government House, including Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary, Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary, and the Aides-de Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, were present at the Garden Party on Friday evening at Belvedere. Opportunity was taken to introduce Sir Charles Elliott, the future Lieutenant-Governor, to the Native nobles and gentlemen present, among whom were H.H. the Maharajah of Doomraon, H.H. the Maharajah of Bettiah, H.H. the young Maharajah of Burdwan, who was accompanied by Lalla Bun Behary Kapoor, Rai Jai Prokash Lall, the Hon. Syed Ameer Hossein, and several others.

ON Saturday afternoon the flagship *Boadicea* arrived at Calcutta. At 5 P.M. Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle landed, and was met by Mr. Lister, A.D.C., who accompanied him to Government House, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy. The *Boadicea* is likely to remain in Calcutta for about ten days. The Admiral's visit is believed to have reference to Zanzibar affairs and the recent Protectorate established there, about which the Admiral will consult with his Excellency the Viceroy. The *Boadicea*, it will be remembered, was expected in Calcutta last year, but owing to some orders from the Admiralty, she was stopped at Madras,

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and ordered at once to proceed to Zanzibar. Next March the *Boadicea's* commission as a flagship on the East Indian Station will expire, and she is to be relieved by a much larger vessel.

MADRAS.

(*Dec.* 18.)

THE *Madras Times* hears that a gentleman, who has just arrived from England, has submitted a scheme to the President of the Municipal Commission for lighting the city by electricity and placing electric tramcars in it. He is supposed to be powerfully backed at home, and one of the promoters is already on his way out to this country to negotiate with the authorities concerned.

EIGHT tenders for a debenture loan of Rs. 50,000, to be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to debenture holders, and having a currency of fifty years, were opened on Tuesday morning at the Municipal Office. The gross amount of these tenders was Rs. 1,67,000, viz., two at par, one at 101, one at 102, two at 104, one at 105, and one at 105¼. Rs. 3,000 has been allotted to the Monegar Choultry at 105¼, and Rs. 47,000 to Pachaiyppah's Trustees at 105.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* regrets to hear of the death of Mr. H. Wadley, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at sea. He had been suffering from fever in Biluchistan, and obtained two months' leave for a sea voyage from Karachi *viâ* Bombay, Goa, Colombo, Penang and Singapore, in the P. and O. steamship *Thames*. Shortly after leaving Penang (on the return) Mr. Wadley died, and was buried at sea. He was twenty-nine years of age, and has left a widow and several children.

THE Madras Government having requested the instructions of the Secretary of State with regard to the question as to whether, under the Government of India Act of William IV., the Hon. Mr. Garstin, C.S.I., is entitled to retain the office of Provisional Governor after the return of the Hon. Mr. Stokes, C.S.I. (who is due there in eight or ten days,) and until the arrival of Lord Wenlock, has been informed that Mr. Garstin is so entitled. Consequently, Mr. Stokes will revert to his *pucka* appointment of Senior Member of Council, with his junior in Council in temporary authority over him. It is supposed, observes the *local Mail*, that Lord Cross referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in England the point that was raised in connection with a state of things which the framers of the Act had not contemplated.

DURING the past week, reports the Bangalore *Evening Mail* several cases of anthrax have appeared in the lines of the 21st Hussars, and four horses have died within a short time of one another. The disease has not been quite stamped out yet at Angram, notwithstanding that special dry forage has been procured for the animals from beyond the Hebbal Ranges, and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the destructive malady.

MONSIEUR NOUET will leave Pondicherry by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nienmen*, at the end of this month, *en route*, *via* France, to his new station at Martinique. Monsieur Clement Thomas, the new Governor, is expected to arrive at Pondicherry by the next French mail steamer, due the first week in January.

THE Madras Government has approved the recommendation of the Superintendent of Census Operations to omit the column for religion in the Census Table, as the caste column is sufficient by itself. At the same time Government expresses its desire to have, in addition to Table IX. (education) of the Imperial series, a special provincial table based on the age-periods proposed by this Government for adoption.

FROM the 29th ult. to the 5th inst., three Europeans, one East Indian, eleven Native Christians, 214 Hindus, and 29 Mahomedans died within the municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 258 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 313. The deaths are thus classified, viz., one from small-pox, two from measles, 59 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 166 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Flag Staff of Fort St. George was raised on Monday morning, after having been lowered for two months in expectation of the winds and storms of the North-East Monsoon which ought to have, but never did, come to pass. The Monsoon has been an utter failure so far as this part of the Presidency is concerned, writes the *Madras Mail*, and the high prices for food grain now current in the local bazaars indicate the apprehension of comparative scarcity.

THE Madras Civil Service is losing another "Father," writes a local contemporary; and before the newest batch of competition wallahs has shaken into harness Mr. Whiteside will have gone over to the great army of India's pensioners. He is another instance of the folly of a hard-and-fast age limit, for in spite, or perhaps indeed because, of an exceptionally small share of leave to Europe in his long service, he still enjoys a physique which would permit of his continuing on the active list. But it may not be, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances will soon feel the gap caused in it by the absence of the genial presence of the prince of raconteurs. In his grave phase he will be as much missed as in the gay, for he has long been a wise counsellor in the management of church institutions, and the foliage of Madras will be sensibly diminished by the withdrawal of one of the grandest of grand old gardeners. He is to be accompanied on his return to England by Sir Richard Barlow, who also leaves India for good. Mr. Whiteside is to be entertained by the Acting-Governor at Guindy on Friday evening next.

THE Madras Government has, for some time past, been desirous of placing a professional engineer in charge of the chief civil works in the Ganjam Agency, with the object of improving the existing communications and of opening up the country by new lines of road, but the difficulty in the way of doing so hitherto has been that the Public Works Department was unable to spare an officer for the work. Col. Pennycuick has now, however, informed Government that the services of an Assistant Engineer can be made available from the beginning of next official year, and it is probable, we understand, that an European officer will be selected for this important work. The grant for civil works in the Agency for 1891-92, which will be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, has been fixed at Rs. 23,000, and the Government has expressed its readiness to sanction during the course of that year whatever additional grants may be required by the Assistant Engineer and are recommended by the Chief Engineer, Mr. C. E. Johnson, the present agent to the Governor in Ganjam, who is well acquainted with the district and its needs, has been requested to afford every assistance to the special officer on his first arrival, and to furnish copies or originals of such past reports on the Agency, as may be likely to be of use to him.

BOMBAY.

(*Dec.* 20.)

THE ballotting at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening for Chairman of the Chamber for the coming year, resulted in the re-election of the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following appointments have been made, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A.:—Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., to be Principal, Elphinstone College. Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., to be Principal, Deccan College.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., or pending further orders.

MR. J. D. REES, who was appointed on the staff of Lord Wenlock, the Governor-designate of Madras, left Bombay for Cairo by the P. and O. mail steamer on Saturday last, where he will await the arrival of Lord Wenlock, whom he meets at Ismailia, from which place Mr. Rees accompanies the Governor's party to Madras.

IT is stated that Mr. Vidal is to act as Chief Secretary to the Government during the three months or thereabouts that Mr. John Nugent will be absent from Bombay in pursuance of his duties as Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here from Europe by Monday's mail steamer were Lady and the Misses West, Sir Donald Wallace, Bishop Thorburn, Sir H. and Lady Tichborne, Lady Harry and Miss Prendergast, Colonel H. G. Jarrett, Mr. Baldwin Latham, and Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Judge and Sessions Judge at Khandeish.

WE are glad to observe, says a Kurrachee paper, that our well-known citizen, Mr. N. N. Pochajee, has suggested the erection of some permanent memorial in memory of the late Mr. McHinch, as also of founding a Scholarship in the Grammar School bearing his name. No better means could be adopted to perpetuate the name of one of the most public-spirited citizens Kurrachee ever was proud of.

H.E. NAWAB SIR KORSHEDJAH BAHADOOR SHAMSIR OOMRAH, K.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. Shapoorjee Edulje Chinoy, his Zenana, and a few followers, arrived here on Wednesday to take leave of Sir Steuart Bayley, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who goes home by to-day's mail steamer. The Nawab and family are at present staying at the bungalow of the late Nowrojee Davur, at Cumballa Hill.

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A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Monday, at 3 P.M., to consider a proposal by Dr. Blaney that a deputation of the Corporation should be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Viceroy for the purpose of pointing out the hardship inflicted on the Corporation by the resolution of the Government of India, which restricts the period to forty years of the time which the loan for the Tansa Works should run, and of soliciting that an extension of that period to 100 or 80 years may be granted.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season report for the past week:—Rain during the week in all districts of the Deccan and in Shikapore, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kattywar. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops completed in several districts, progressing in others. Standing crops damaged by locusts in one taluka of Kurrachee and by insects in parts of Bijapore; cotton affected by cloudy weather in parts of Broach, diseased in one taluka of Surat and blighted in three talukas of Dharwar; jowari in one taluka of Sholapore damaged by frost; late crops otherwise good except in two talukas of Satara. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Nassik, four of Satara, two of Dharwar, and one of Khandeish, Poona, Ahmednugger, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good, except in one taluka of Kurrachee, Khandeish, and Ahmednugger, and two of Nassik.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDE AND PUNJAB.

(*Dec.* 18.)

THE stoppage of trains on the North-Western Railway near Rawalpindi by swarms of locusts has already been recorded; but as further evidence of the density of the flight on this occasion it is stated that as they passed over Jhelum it became as dark in the offices as in a thunderstorm, and when they settled on the trees they broke off main branches purely with their weight. Billions were swept into trenches and burnt. Broken branches and others twisted downwards out of shape may be seen by hundreds on the trees.

THE first step has now been taken towards a bifurcation of study in the Intermediate Arts' Examination in connection with the Allahabad University. The proposals of the Faculty of Arts on the subject have yet to be submitted to the Syndicate; but if they are adopted, candidates who enter for the intermediate examination, while they will all be examined in English, mathematics, and logic, will for the rest have two alternative courses open to them. Those who desire to restrict themselves mainly to a literary course may take a second language in addition to English, and either history or trigonometry and conic sections; while those whose bent lies towards science will take trigonometry and conic sections, with elementary physics and chemistry. The proposals may be open to criticism in detail; but some such bifurcation has long been recognised as both desirable and inevitable by all competent observers of the needs and tendencies of modern education.

OBITUARY.

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GENERAL JOHN GORDON PETRIE, C.B., of the R. (late Bombay) A., retired, died on the 31st ult., at 9, Cranbury-terrace, Southamption, at the age of sixty-eight. The deceased entered the service in 1841, became lieutenant in 1843, captain in 1853, major in 1858, lieutenant-colonel in 1861, colonel in 1866, major-general in 1877, and lieutenant-general in 1878. He served in the Campaign of 1843 in Scinde, including the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad (medal). He also served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the attack on Ahwa, siege of Kotah, and battle of Bunass, being mentioned in despatch, and receiving the brevet of major and medal with clasp. General Petrie commanded the Artillery throughout the Abyssinian Campaign from the 1st of January, 1868, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the C.B. and medal.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN PENTON.—General Penton died at his residence, Cowbridge, Lostwithiel, on the 24th ult., in the 62nd year of his age. He was born on November 27th, 1829, and entered the Army on June 6th, 1851, as ensign in the 84th Regiment; obtained his lieutenancy on September 13th, 1853, and his company on August 22nd, 1858. On April 5th, 1864, he was promoted major, was transferred to the 91st Highlanders on October 28th, 1864, and to the 89th Foot September 15th, 1869; obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel on March 28th, 1874, lieutenant-colonel 89th Foot, August 12th, 1876, brevet-colonel March 28th, 1879, and was placed on half-pay August 12th, 1881. He served with the 84th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-8, joined Havelock's force at Cawnpore, and was present in the actions of Mungawar and Alumbagh; headed a party which stormed and took possession of a gate through which the relieving force had to pass on its way to the Residency at Lucknow, commanded a company in the sortie of September 29th, when a number of guns were taken; and at the storming of the Hiru Khannah he extricated his commanding officer from a mine pit while exposed to a heavy fire from three points, and was the first in through the breach. He was present with Outram's force at the Alumbagh, at the fall of Lucknow; commanded three companies of the 84th at the storming of the Kaiserbagh; served with Lugard's Column, and was present in the actions of April 17th and 26th, the relief of Azimghur, and the pursuit of Koer Sing (medal with clasp, and a year's service for Lucknow). He commanded a brigade in Afghanistan from March 22nd, 1881, to May 6th, 1881; and on April 1st, 1882, was appointed to the command of the 100th Regimental District at Birr, in which he was brought into close contact with five Irish Militia regiments—the King's County, Queen's County, Royal Meath, Royal Longford, and Westmeath. The late general always held the Militia Force in the highest estimation, took the liveliest interest in the regiments under his command, and his retirement from the service on Oct. 2nd, 1886, was a subject of deep regret to all ranks who had the advantage of being brought into contact with him. He was granted the hon. rank of major-general on his leaving the service.

COLONEL THOMAS SIMPSON, late 52nd Foot, and hon. colonel of the Armagh Militia, died on 30th November last at Ballyards, Armagh, at the age of 80. Colonel Simpson served with the 52nd Light Infantry at the defeat of the Sealcote Mutineers on the banks of the Ravee on the 12th and 16th July, 1857; also from the 14th August at the siege, assault, and occupation of Delhi, where he was severely wounded in the right breast (medal with clasp).

CAPTAIN ROBERT VILLIERS PHILLPOTTS, R.E., son of the late Gen. A. T. Phillpotts, Col. Commandant, R.A., died at Cairo on the 22nd ult., aged 35. The deceased obtained his lieutenancy in January, 1873; and his Captaincy in January, 1885. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid, receiving the medal with clasp. He also served with the Mahsood Wuzeeree Expedition of 1881.

IN a recent sermon on missions the Bishop of Bombay referred to the methods of the Salvation Army in language which has attracted some attention. His lordship first spoke of the feelings of Anglo-Indians as a body with regard to mission work, and expressed what he believed would be the reply of many in the following words: "I know too much about them, about the weakness ot the system and of the workers, about the general inadequacy of the works, about the lives of many of the converts." The Bishop then referred to the necessity for more effort among Christian laymen, if missionary work was to be carried on successfully. The Church of England has certainly not been very conspicuous in encouraging lay effort of an evangelistic kind, mainly perhaps because the want of special training is supposed to open the door to heterodoxy, and also because too much activity is apt to cause a partial clearance in a fold which opens its doors to a great variety of sheep. In England the success of the Salvation Army has led some clergymen to adopt an imitation of the Army's open-air methods, but these endeavours to combine the use of the liturgy with solemn processions, which were too conventional for out-door audiences, the attempt does not appear anywhere to have succeeded. The Bishop of Bombay would apparently unite the decorum of the English Church with the strong faith and fiery zeal of General Booth's followers. He proceeds to say:—"Strip off the husk of extravagance, of jarring deplorable eccentricity. Straighten out the inward twist of which, alas! that extravagance is the symbol; look only at the underlying intensity, at the vivid realisation of the unseen, at the consuming enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, and you will see in a body which is among us the kind of faith of which I speak. When the Church takes that grip of individuals that the Salvation Army takes; when she displays that fiery enthusiasm which turns every convert into a worker; when she ignores, in the fervour of her faith, that distinction between gentle and simple which paralyses her efforts to-day—when she does these things, and not till then, will the reproach that now lies on her Missions be rolled off by the power of her faith." The question is no doubt a very large one, but there can be no reason why the reverence and decorum of the English Church should extinguish faith and zeal, and if the Church discovers the true cause of the want of life in its followers as compared with the Salvation Army, it may treble its usefulness both at home and abroad, without impairing the reverence and refinement which have reached their greatest perfection under the sanction of its teaching.

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NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—The *Rast Goftar* says:—The report of the Customs Administrator for the past official year gives some interesting particulars about the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which came into force on April 1st, 1889. It is pleasing to note that, although the Act was looked upon with great apprehension in many quarters as a possible infringement of liberty of trade, its working has created little friction, and its provisions are meeting with general acquiescence from the mercantile world. The Customs authorities appear to be working the Act with tact and judgment, and while they show no undue leniency which, according to Mr. Spence, Commissioner of Customs, is mistaken by Natives for weakness, a very light penalty was, as a general rule, imposed in every case of contravention of the Act. There were in all 880 seizures under the Act, and penalties were imposed in 809 cases. It was only in a very few exceptional cases that a fine of such a large sum of Rs. 500 was imposed. Eight cases of silk rolls of satin imported from Marseilles were found to bear labels in Chinese characters, for which a fine of Rs. 500, together with redemption penalty of an equal amount, was imposed. The total amount of fines and penalties recovered under the Act amounted to Rs. 10,515; that is, an average of about Rs. 13 per each seizure. As the requirements of the Act will come to be better known to the mercantile community, it is believed that offences under the Act will greatly decrease. In fact, its salutary effects are already perceptible.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—The *Kaisar-i-Hind* remarks:—With silver in the throes of a congested and sensitive market which not even the sturdiest exploiters of the metal are able to control consecutively for two weeks together, with a monetary crisis still prevailing, and with the dislocation of the trade between silver-using aud gold using countries, it is quite in order that the redoubtable Bi-metallic League, of which Mr. H. H. Gibbs, one of the Governors of the Bank of England, is the President, should once more put itself in evidence. So the League has come forward with what may be called its latest manifesto on the present position of the Silver Question. Firstly, it declares that its object seems to be still misunderstood. It has reasonable ground to complain that, in spite of the wisest publicity given to its views, it should be thought that the result aimed at was to raise the price of silver, and consequently the value of the rupee. The misimpression seems to have been strengthened by the effect on the silver market wrought by the recent legislation on silver by the United States. The League is annoyed that so absurd a misimpression should prevail. This argues that either the widest publicity it has given to its views has failed to influence those to whom it has appealed, or that the latter lack that capacity which is needed to comprehend its objects. Be the impression made by the appeal what it may, the League is quite justified in observing that the public assumption is wrong and must be emphatically repudiated.

THE SALT ACT.—The *Gujrati* remarks:—Two hard cases came up before the High Court recently on a reference by Mr. Woodward, District Magistrate of Kanara, from a decision of the second class magistrate at Ankola, who convicted two Kunbee women of manufacturing salt without a license, under Sec. 17 of Bombay Act 2 of 1890, para A, fine one Rs. 10 and the other Rs. 15, with the alternative of eight and ten days' imprisonment respectively. . . . . The learned Judges pointed out that the new definition of the term "manufacture" was so comprehensive as to convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes. We hope after this judicial pronouncement such a harassing piece of legislation will not be allowed to disgrace the statute-book. There is no measure which has given rise to such widespread dissatisfaction as the Salt-tax, and no Bill excited so much opposition as the Bombay Salt Act. The Hon. Mr. Becherdass alone raised his voice against its oppressive provisions, but certain *johokum* and "milk-and-water" Councillors silently looked on, and the Bill passed into law. The two cases that were decided by the High Court clearly show how legislative measures aimed at the use of the very necessaries of life, and passed in the teeth of popular opposition, prove an engine of oppression, pure and simple. We only hope that Lord Harris's Government will at once amend the Act so as not to compel magistrates and High Court Judges to convict innocent men and women against the plainest dictates of common sense, justice, and humanity.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY COMMISSION.—When the Factory Commission, says the *Dinbandhu*, was appointed to inquire into some of the important questions affecting the mill industry of India, speculation was rife amongst some of our contemporaries as to its real objects and aims, and they even went to the length of doubting its *bona fides*. They thought that all this force was going to be enacted to satisfy the Indian mill operatives outwardly, but the real object was to sacrifice Indian interest to the good of Lancashire millowners. The report is now out, and no man in his sound senses will venture for a moment to say that the inquiry was slipshod, the opinions of the Commissioners as regards the several queries set to them unfair or biassed in any way, or the recommendations made by them for the benefit of operatives unreasonable. We must say that the Commissioners have acted very fairly and justly between millowners and their operatives, and they have left no room for the former to cavil at their opinion and recommendations. The mill operatives, on the other hand, have good reason to congratulate themselves upon what little they have been able to obtain by their constant agitation and representation of their grievances to Government in a loyal and constitutional manner. Of the several grievances of which mill hands often complain none are worse than working from thirteen or fourteen hours a day without getting even one day's rest in seven days, not receiving payment of their wages till the next month is up, and providing for injured hands, and lastly taking work for twelve or thirteen hours even from children under fourteen years of age. All these points have been very carefully gone into by the Commission, and we have no doubt that the Government of India will take them into their consideration when they legislate for Indian factories. As the report of the Commission is now before Government we trust that no time will be lost in amending the old Act, which properly speaking ought to have been amended in 1885; but we need not regret the time that has been lost, because if the old Act had been amended five years ago all the information which the Commission has now collected would not have been available to Government.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY AND THE NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Thursday morning on board the training brig *Chinsurah*, when the Calcutta Naval Volunteers presented their honorary captain, Sir Steuart Bayley, with a handsome album, containing twenty-two photographs of prominent events in the history of the corps. The Volunteers, eighty-two in number, under the command of Captain Petley, fell in on board at seven A.M. They were drawn up in two divisions on the port and starboard sides of the brig, and on a small table covered with a Union Jack was placed the album. Sir Steuart Bayley was received at the Ghat by Captain Petley, and on his reaching the brig the Volunteers presented arms. Sir Steuart Bayley then inspected the corps, and passed over to the launch *Leopard*, where he was shown the Nordenfeldt quick-firing and other machine guns which form part of the armament of the launch. The mechanism of these guns, and the ease with which they were handled, was explained. The ceremonial part of the proceedings then followed.

Captain Petley said: Sir Steuart Bayley,—About two years ago I told the Naval Artillery Volunteers that if speech making were to form part of my duties I should hesitate to continue as their Commander, and although I was ready to speak up for them whenever opportunity or occasion arose, I felt that what I am called upon to say to-day was a little more difficult, as I am not able to express in adequate terms the unanimous feelings of the men on this occasion. In the first place we have to thank you, Sir Steuart Bayley, for your kindly acceding to our wishes in becoming Honorary Captain, and the fact of your having done so has materially assisted in bringing the corps up to its present state of efficiency and numbers. We have to thank you exceedingly for the kind way in which you have placed Bengal Government boats and vessels at our disposal, and so afforded an opportunity of giving the men practical instruction in their work combined with many a day's enjoyable outing. In taking farewell of you, the men have desired me to ask you to accept this album as a memento of the Naval Volunteers, and it is given to you as a token of their esteem and respect. The pages are not all filled up, but they have left a few blanks to be filled up at future times when they will send you photographic records of their future outings. They also hope that you will not absolutely disconnect yourself with the corps when you leave the country, and they hope you will permit them to elect you as an honorary member of the corps.

In accepting the album Sir Steuart Bayley made a brief reply. He said it was extremely gratifying to him to meet them before leaving India. He need not tell them that he was very much gratified at the kind manner in which he had been received, and at the handsome present that had been made to him, and he should always keep in memory his association with the corps. It was a matter of regret to him that he had been able to do so little to assist them, and what he had been able to do he had done with pleasure in carrying out the operations the corps had undertaken. Nothing con-

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duced more than a day's good outing to drill and discipline, and these reflected great credit on the men and their officers. He had to congratulate the corps on their very successful march to Diamond Harbour. It had been talked of a good deal, and was looked upon as a very creditable performance. He need only add that the request Captain Petley had been good enough to make to him, to continue as an honorary member, was one which he agreed to with great pleasure, as it relieved him to some extent of the grief he felt in severing his connection with the corps. In concluding, Sir Steuart wished the corps and its commander all success and prosperity.

Sir Steuart Bayley then took his departure.—*Englishman*, December 12th.

SERVICE DINNER TO SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

The Bengal Civil Service entertained their retiring Chief at dinner on Saturday, December 13th. Covers were laid for about 100 at the Town Hall, where the chair was taken at 8 P.M. precisely by the Hon. H. L. Tottenham. Among the distinguished guests were Sir C. Ellott, Sir D. Barbour, the Hon. R. Crosthwaite, Sir A. Scoble, Sir A. Croft, and Messrs. Harvey, Cunningham, Lyall, Hudson, and others. M. Bonsard, of the Hotel de Paris, was the caterer, and provided a most elaborate *ménu*.

Due honours having been tendered to the toast, proposed by the Chairman, of the Queen-Empress, that of the guest of the guest of the evening was given in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Tottenham alluded to the fact that he had been a coeval of Sir Steuart Bayley's at Haileybury thirty-seven years previously. He gave a brief sketch of the Lieutenant-Governor's official career, and wished him God-speed in the name of all present.

Sir Steuart Bayley replied, thanking the large and representative assembly of his colleagues before him for their good wishes. In spite of the Chairman's youthful appearance, he added, it was nearer forty than thirty-seven years since they had been comrades in the Hertfordshire College, which had played so conspicuous a part in forming the rulers of our Indian Empire. The race was well-nigh extinct, and he would be the last Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who had received his training there. It would be his proudest boast that he striven to act up to its traditions. He was not aware, until he had resolved to sever his connection with this country, how many and binding were the ties which connected him with India. He had been fortunate beyond the average —fortunate in having enjoyed an extraordinary rapid promotion, fortunate in his domestic relations, fortunate in his friends. A civilian's life nowadays was very different to what it was when he landed in the country thirty-seven years ago. It was compassed about by anxieties, full of those petty annoyances which were really more trying to the temper than real misfortunes. Life in the interior was now one of isolation from wholesome influences. There was the great house difficulty, which pressed for solution. Civil servants were exposed to hostile and sometimes to malignant criticism. That under so many adverse circumstances the tale of work rendered was so full argued well for the sense of duty with which Englishmen were still animated. His hearers must not suppose that those who sat in arm chairs in Calcutta and issued edicts consigning many of them to banishment from civilisation failed to sympathise with their difficulties. On the contrary, he often felt deeply the necessity of inflicting hardship on individuals in the interest of the public service. What measure of success had attended his administration had been, in large measure, due to the loyal support he had received from the noble service to which he was proud to belong. If anything could temper the grief which he felt at severing his well-nigh lifelong connection with this country it was the thought that he left the reins of power in such capable hands as those of Sir Charles Elliott, whose health, as Chief-elect of the Bengal Civil Service, he had the honour of proposing.

Sir Charles Elliott rose to acknowledge the toast. He said that he could not claim an acquaintance with his illustrious colleague of so long a date as that which the Chairman could boast. His personal knowledge of Sir Steuart Bayley dated no further back than the year 1877, when the latter was Secretary to the Government of India in the Famine Department, while he was Famine Commissioner for the then province of Mysore. In the course of arranging his papers lately, prior to leaving Simla, he had stumbled on a portly bundle of letters which Sir Steuart had addressed to him while acting in that capacity. He was filled with admiration at the pains which the guest of the evening had taken to explain difficulties, to indicate the policy he had adopted, to guide by wise counsels. Some years later he had again come in official contact with Sir Steuart Bayley, when succeeding him in the Commissionership of Assam. Once more he recognised the same measure of ready help, the same loyal support in assuring a continuity of policy. Now, for the third time he had to acknowledge on the part of his predecessor in office an earnest desire to lighten the administrative burden by a painstaking exposition of difficulties and experiences. When he (the speaker) very unexpectedly received Lord Lansdowne's commands to undertake the high functions on which he was about to enter, he was filled with perplexity. The Lieut.-Governorship of Bengal was said, and probably with some truth, to be second only to the Czardom of Russia in the demands it made on the governing power of him who was called on to fill it. As all lovers of Dante would do, he turned to that glorious poet for inspiration. Opening the third canto of the *Inferno*, he came on the well-known line: "All hope ye leave behind who enter here." This was sufficiently discouraging, though Bengal was not precisely an Inferno. But a few lines further on came the poet's appeal to Virgil for aid. The true import of Virgil's reply had escaped the critics. Instead of brooding over the awful inscription that frowned on them from the gates of hell, he showed how the powers of evil might be disarmed—

> "Here thou must all distrust behind thee leave,
> Here be all fear extinguished."

That was the key to the difficult problem—perfect trust in the instruments at one's hand. He was proud to affirm that in the good men and true whom he saw around him he had helpmeets who would stand by him in difficulty and aid him by advice and loyal co-operation.

After the ringing applause evoked by this eloquent address had subsided, the Chairman proposed the health of the Father of the Feast, Mr. C. E. Buckland, to whose energy and organising power he attributed the success of the demonstration. Mr. Buckland, who was warmly received, briefly acknowledged the toast. He said that he had so often made arrangements for festivals of the sort that he almost thought that a special department should be added to the rather multifarious functions of the Secretary of the Board of Revenue —that of getter-up of civilian dinners to retiring lieutenant-governors. If the billet carried a remunerative allowance he would have no objection to hold it permanently. (Laughter.) He had inherited and personal reasons for taking the part he did in the present instance—inherited, because Sir Steuart Bayley's father gave his (the speaker's) father a nomination to the Civil Service, and personal, because he entertained towards his departing Chief warm feelings of attachment, which he felt sure were shared by all who came in contact with the latter. He was equally confident that Sir Steuart, in the ease and dignity of his official position at home, would not forget his many friends in India, but would strive in the future, as he had in the past, to further their interests. He thanked those present for their kindly appreciation of his services on this occasion, and devoutly hoped that this might not be the last in which his colleagues would unite to pass a pleasant and profitable evening together. (Cheers.)

The Viceroy's Band, under the direction of Herr von Goldstein, played a selection of music during the dinner.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S DEPARTURE.

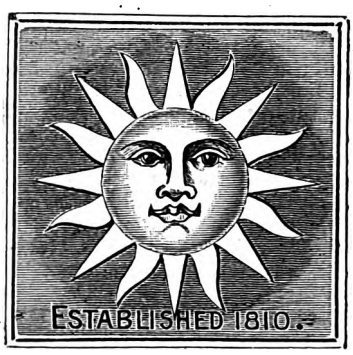
The Mahomedan Literary Society and the National Mahomedan Association, attended by separate deputations, presented farewell addresses at Belvedere, on the 15th Dec., to Sir Steuart Bayley. In replying to the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society, which was read by Nawab Abdul Luteef, Sir Steuart said it had been a consistent object with him to foster Mahomedan educational efforts. He held that by their own spontaneous educational energy and of activity, rather than by exceptional indulgences, they would find a way to secure a fair share of employment under Government, and of political influence. He trusted their leaders would use their influence to induce their co-religionists to dwell in peace and harmony with the members of other religions. Prince Furrokh Shah read the address of the National Mahomedan Association, which referred to Sir Steuart Bayley's willingness to extend his aid to the Mahomedan community whenever opportunity permitted. In replying, the Lieutenant-Governor said it had always been a main object of his administration to encourage Mahomedan educational efforts, believing he could do more in that way to help them than by any peculiar indulgence, to secure that share of employment and political influence which he earnestly wished them to secure. The Mahomedans had made large strides he found everywhere in spontaneous educational activity, and he hoped this would be continued. He repeated the hope that they would do all they could to promote harmony in their relations with other communities.

SURGEON-MAJOR HERBERT BAILLIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Indian Army, retired, died on the 25th ult. at Roehampton, Cheltenham, aged 71.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891.

INDIA, 1890.

WE are not of those who consider that the birth of a New Year should always be utilised for the purpose of carrying out the process referred to in the old proverb of "Paving hell with good intentions." There are, however, worthy individuals who insist on looking back upon the shortcomings of their actions during the year that has just passed away, and making excellent resolutions for self-reforms during the year that has just dawned. The habit is as old, perhaps, as created memory, and the result has been much the same in all the ages—the good resolutions have lasted for "a day and a night," and been forgotten in the morning. Or, as one who holds our sentiments, wrote many New Year Days ago in Calcutta on this self-same subject:—

"The sins we most constantly cherish
We vow shall at once disappear,
'Neath the excellent coating of whitewash
We give them each 'Happy New Year.'

"So, filled with mince pies and mince piety,
Let's offer our annual prayer;
And commence a fresh score with the Devil
From the date of this 'Happy New Year.'"

And as it has been with many individuals so has it been with many journalists. They, too, like to improve the occasion, and treat their readers to "Retrospects" or "Reviews" of the bygone year, and draw prophecies or morals with regard to the new one. It may be good "copy"—for any cant or common-place seems to be "good copy" at this season—but it is generally dull and foolish reading, which accounts, perhaps, for its being invariably left unread.

We have already had the journalistic history of the past year for England, Scotland and Ireland in many newspapers, to say nothing of the story of the "Military Year," of the "Naval Year," and of the "Colonial Year!" India has as yet escaped this infliction at the hands of the gentlemen of the Press at home, but the Anglo-Indian Press is sure to shortly send us more than we need on the topic of India's past and future. Those who are interested in India to any measurable extent should not require much instruction regarding her past history under British rule. The land has been enjoying peace since the dark hours of the Mutiny, which it never knew before the British *raj*. It may be that progress has not kept pace with peace, and as a consequence narrow-minded critics have had an opportunity to cavil at the good work done by the Government of India by the servants who work so faithfully for it. Mr. Caine has already been acting the part of such a critic in the country itself. The papers by the Overland Mail just to hand tell us that he has been instructing his Native hearers; that the present system of governing India is all wrong, and that it never will be right until the Natives have a Parliament. And Mr. Caine has been presented with addresses, some of which have been placed in "beautiful caskets." There is no difficulty with those who know India in understanding the value of this kind of thing. The *Pioneer* explains it in a few words tersely and fairly put, in pointing out the relations of mutual esteem and admiration which subsist between a typical English democrat and an audience inclined to take him at his own estimate. "The speaker

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cannot be wrong, because he tells his audience that they are the true depositories of political power, on whom depends the salvation of the country. The audience must be right, inasmuch as they recognise in their counsellor all that is elevating, progressive and ennobling." Mr. Caine tells his Native audience that it is the duty of the British Government to concede political power to them, for "if they had wanted to keep India in Oriental bondage they should have kept India in Oriental ignorance." This is one of those shallow sayings which are often mistaken for aphorisms. The privileges of education which the Natives of India have enjoyed under British rule surely were intended, as the Allahabad paper holds, for some better, broader, and more ennobling end than to teach them to scramble to a polling booth to vote for the man who had been most successful in pandering to their ignorance, or in tickling their vanity. If progress in India be delayed it will be owing to India allowing such vapourings to take root in the minds of the true men who would help and aid her in all that is bright and good in a people's aspirations. But we have no fear of this evil thing happening, either in this or for many coming years. And so we believe that out of all the darkness of the past the Star of India to-day is a Star of Hope shining with clear and steady lustre on the Future.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 13.)

EVANS, Hon. G. H. P., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from the 17th inst.

HURRY—The services of Mr. A. E. Hurry, Indian Civil Service, deputy commissioner 4th grade, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the date of which the privilege leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Burma expires.

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Indian Civil Service from Dec. 27.

TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Indian Civil Service from Oct. 1.

GASTRELL, Capt. E. T., commandant of the Mandalay Military Police Battalion, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., Indian Civil Service, under-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed deputy secretary to the Government of India in the same Department from Dec. 3.

BAKER—The services of Surgeon-Major O. Baker are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma from Nov. 5.

HUGHES-HALLETT—The services of Mr. C. Hughes-Hallett, assistant superintendent of police, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Nov. 11.

BUSH, Rev. H. W., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

MOORE, Rev. C. G., a senior chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., a chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 16, 1891.

HARE, Mr. R. D., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, is appointed to be Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from July 23.

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as political agent in Zhob, from the date of assuming charge.

BEVILLE, Lieut. F. G., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant political agent in Zhob.

MILITARY.

MURDOCH, Colonel W. W., R.A., to be a colonel on the staff R.A., dated Nov. 17.

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., R.A., to be staff captain R.A., Madras Circle, vice Captain L. A. McClintock, R.A., promoted, dated Nov. 26.

HUGHES, Colonel C. F., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be commissary-general, vice Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., commissary general, Bombay, who has vacated his appointment, dated December 12.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

CLIMO, Lieut. S. H., Border Regiment, wing officer 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Sept. 14.

COZ, Lieut. P. Z., Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Nov. 19.

HOGAN, Conductor D., Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

CONES, Surgeon G. A., to be surgeon-major, dated Dec. 13.

MOOTHAM, Conductor D., attached to the Army Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar, to be deputy assistant commissary, supernumerary, from Feb. 17.

ROSS—H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Colonel W. H. Ross, Bombay S.C., from Feb. 12, 1890, in room of Major-General Sir R. Wallace, K.C.S.I., Retired List, Bombay S.C., deceased.

FRENCH, Mr. V. C., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is permanently promoted to the 2nd grade, from Nov. 21.

MACGEORGE, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 11.

STRONG, Mr. E. S., is appointed as a probationer in the Locomotive Department in Class III., Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the N.W. Railway.

BURT, Mr. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is appointed officiating assistant secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department.

HOMAN, Mr. E. N., Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Stores Department, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras.

WALLER, Captain E. A., examiner of accounts, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

CROUDACE—The services of Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Jaipur State.

JAMESON, Mr. A. S., Class II., Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed locomotive superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with rank in Class I, Grade 3, from Oct. 30.

BRERETON, Mr. C. H., of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and assistant traffic superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been permitted to resign the service of Government.

MURPHY—The services of Second Grade Assistant Apothecary D. O'Connel Murphy are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

BURN, Lieutenant E. M. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lorelai division.

MILLS, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lorelai division.

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., assumed charge of the Jeypore Residency from Colonel W. F. Prideaux on Dec. 3.

SCLATER, Mr. W. L., deputy superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed his duties on Dec. 3.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced May 14.

DOBBIE, Lieut. C. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced March 6.

ALGAR, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough, out of India (m.c.), for one year.

DONLEA, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary T., Commissariat Transport Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.), from Dec. 1, 1890, to April 28, 1891.

HUTCHINS, Sub-Conductor H. D. W., Commissariat Transport Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.), for six months.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

SPOONER, Mr. G. P., district locomotive superintendent, Class II., Grade 4, is granted an extension of six months' furlough, from Jan. 1891.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major A, from the medical charge of the 14th Sikhs, to the medical charge of Corps of Guides, vice Surgeon-Major J. Lewtas, appointed joint civil surgeon of Simla.

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BUCHANAN, Surgeon A., to the medical charge of the 14th Sikhs, vice Surgeon-Major A. Duncan.

CLARKSON, Surgeon F. C., from the official medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas to the medical charge of the 36th Sikhs, vice Surgeon G. H. Fink, transferred permanently to civil employment.

WHITE, Surgeon J. C., from the official medical charge of the 19th Bengal Lancers to the medical charge of wing 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon M. A. Ker.

GEE, Surgeon F. W., to the medical charge of Lorelai Outposts.

WESTON, Lieut. R. R., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, is detailed for duty at the regimental depot in the place of Lieut. V. N. Fitz-Gibbon.

COTTER—On completion of his seven years' tour of Indian service, Major G. W. Cotter, R.E., is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England.

BOOTHLEY, Captain R. E., 71st Field Battery R.A., to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

(*Dec.* 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FINDEN, Surgeon-Major W., from the officiating to the medical charge of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon H. Hendley, transferred permanently to civil employment.

HAMILTON, Surgeon-Major H., from the officiating medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry to the medical charge of the 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, retired from the service.

WATSON, Lieut. L. A., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 11, 1890.

KINGSCOTE, Lieut. R. A. F., R.E., is posted to the Chakrata Division.

ADAMS, 2nd-Lieut. A., R.E., is transferred from the Bombay to the Madras command.

MOORE—On return from furlough, Major R. F. Moore, R.E., is posted to the Rangoon Division.

FURLOUGHS.

CROSSE, Lieut. A. G., 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

AGNEW, Capt. P. A. V., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

DAWSON, Lieut. E. A. F., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

RATTRAY, Lieut. C., Devonshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for three months, to study the native languages.

BRAKESPEAR, Lieut. W. R., Norfolk Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

(*Dec.* 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments—

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. C., wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, dated Oct. 18.

MURRAY, Lieut. F., wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to be quarter-master, dated Oct. 18.

FURSE, Lieut. W. T., R.H.A., to be fourth aide-de-camp on H.E.'s personal staff, dated Nov. 15.

MONEY, Colonel E. A., assistant adjutant-general, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Presidency district.

SHAKESPEAR, Colonel G. R. J., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Rawal Pindi district.

WARDROPER, Lieut.-Colonel E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on Dec. 14, on completing four years' service as a substantive lieut.-colonel; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

HAGGARD, Major C. M., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Jhansi, and join the 24th Field Battery, into which he has been promoted.

BUNDLE, Captain G. R. T., R.A., is directed to proceed from Camp Khairabad to Lucknow on appointment as staff captain, R.A., to the colonel on the staff, commanding R.A., Oudh Circle.

GREY, 2nd Lieut. C. W., 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, for employment with the Army Service Corps.

DENT, Lieut. E. J., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, is detailed for duty at the regimental depôt.

PEMBERTON, Colonel R. C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the P.W. Department, is permitted to reside in Simla, or elsewhere in the Sirhind District.

FURLOUGHS.

ROSS, Lieut. T. C. 2nd Battalion Highland L.I., to England, for twelve months, on p.a.

LYNDELL-BELL, Lieut. A. L., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on p.a.

CAVE, Major G. D., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on p.a.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 10.)

BOYD, Mr. H. A., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Orissa Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Cuttack.

BELL, Mr. N. D. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Burdwan.

MORSHEAD, Mr. L. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipore sub-division of that district.

BAYLEY—The services of Lieut. S. F. Bayley, officiating private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Pubna.

WALLIS, Mr. A. H., to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.

OWEN, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of jail, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Dacca Central Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. W. Payne.

KITCHIN—The services of the Rev. W. Kitchin, junior chaplain, Bengal, are placed at the disdosal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Nov. 22.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

UDNY—On return from furlough, Mr. R. Udny, deputy commissioner, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Peshawur, from Dec. 1, vice Mr. A. Christie, proceeding on privilege leave.

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gujrat, from Dec. 1.

WARBURTON, Mr. R. P., officiating extra assistant commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the Umballa District.

HARRISON, Mr. A. J., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the province of the Punjab, is appointed as assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Sialkote District.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, Umballa, is transferred to Simla and placed in charge of the Kasauli sub-division of that district from Nov. 15, vice Mr. C. J. Hallifax.

AGNEW, Mr. P. D., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Sialkote to the Rawalpindi District.

ANDERSON—On return from leave, Mr. J. A. Anderson, district judge, is posted to Rawalpindi.

MAYNARD, Mr. H. J., assistant commissioner, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Lahore District, from Dec. 12.

MACDONALD, Mr. W., executive engineer, has been transferred from the Peshawur Provincial Division to the Kohat Provincial Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, is granted furlough out of India for one year, from Dec. 1.

ROSS, Mr. H. de L., assistant district superintendent of police, Agra, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Etawah.

MONEY, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Goverment by the Government of India, Military Department, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, until relieved by Captain L. Gordon.

SMEATON, Mr. R., of the Bengal Civil Service, is reappointed secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 28, and to officiate as secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice the Hon. W. C. Benett, on privilege leave.

GRAY, Mr. P. officiating magistrate and collector of Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. J. B. Thomason, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, but to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

WILLOCKS—The services of the Rev. J. O. F. Willocks, chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh from Nov. 17.

BULL, Mr. F. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Northern division, Ganges Canal.

JENKINS, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Allahabad division, Buildings and Roads Branch.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

In consequence of the appointment of Colonel T. A. Scott, deputy commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, to officiate as commissioner, Nagpur division, the following temporary promotions among deputy commissioners are ordered from the 18th ultimo:—

VERTUE, Col. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

LAURIE, Mr. H. M., assistant commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the 17th ult., vice Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., on deputation.

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Rajpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

CLEVELAND—On return from privilege leave, Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C.S., is appointed assistant to the commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

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BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Dec. 6.)

DESVŒUX, Lieut. H., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Katha district.

REALE, Mr. A. C., extra assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. McBlaine, is transferred from Thaton to the headquarters of the Minbu district.

MACDONALD, Mr. K. C., assistant superintendent of police, has leave for one year, on m.c.

ANDREW, Lieut. D. C. A., 21st Punjab Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to be an assistant commander of Military Police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Mandalay Battalion.

DAWSON, Mr. F. G. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Mu Valley Railway.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

BELL, Mr. M. D., acting principal assistant collector, Vizagapatam, furlough for one year and six months, from or after Jan. 10, 1891.

JARDINE, Mr. W. E., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District Tanjore.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major W. R., M.D., district surgeon, Tanjore, is appointed to be surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, from date of taking over charge.

EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., executive engineer, fourth grade, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 6.

The following transfers are ordered :—

USSIER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, third grade, substantive pro tem. from the second circle, Kistna Western Division, to the sixth circle, Madura Division.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W. S., assistant engineer, first grade, from the sixth circle, Madura Division, to the second circle, Kistna Western Division.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered :—

SMITH, Mr. C. M., executive engineer (sub pro tem.), second grade, to be executive engineer, third grade, from Nov. 27, 1889, permanent.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Nov. 27, sub pro tem.

YOUNG, Mr. H. B., executive engineer (sub pro tem), 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Nov. 6, permanent, owing to change of scale consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. E. G. Evans.

SOMERS-EVE, Mr. J. F., executive engineer, temporary rank, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 6, permanent.

PEARS, Mr. S. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation to No. 1 division, Periyar Project Works.

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the office of the chief engineer for Irrigation.

MILITARY.

KENNEY-HERBERT—With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the term of office of Brigadier-General A. R. Kenney-Herbert, General List, Cavalry, Secretary to Government, Military Department, is extended to Oct. 30, 1891.

The Hon. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff :—

SCOTT-CHISHOLME, Major J. J., 5th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to be private secretary.

FOWLE, Captain J., 21st Hussars, to be military secretary.

STAMER—HOLMES—Captain L. Stamer, 16th Lancers, and Lieut. H. G. Holmes, 2nd Battalion the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be aides-de-camp.

MAITLAND, Surgeon J., M.B., to be surgeon.

LEONARD, Lieut.-Colonel T. T., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be honorary aide-de-camp.

USMAN KHAN, Subedar-Major, "Sirdar Bahadur," Body Guard, to be Native aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

STEWART, Colonel H. S., Staff Corps.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. E., Staff Corps.

PURDON, Captain D. W., S.C., 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has leave for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced May 1.

FRASER, Lieut. T., R.E., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the dates specified :—

PUCKLE, Colonel H. G., S.C., Dec. 9.

COX, Colonel A. T., S.C., Dec. 10.

SOLBE—The services of Lieut. C. E. De L. Solbe, S.C., 6th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Dec. 12.)

LYON, Lieut. F., 21st Field Battery, has been posted to the 2nd Battery 2nd Field Depôt Division, R.A..

MARRIOTT, Captain J., Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

LAWLEY—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, is extended to April 13.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments ;—

GOVAN, Captain J. L., 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be staff officer, Convalescent Depôt, Wellington, vice Captain Little, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated Dec. 8.

PEARSE, Lieutenant S. A., Staff Corps, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Trichoor, and to be in charge of pensioners and holders of the family certificates at that station, vice Captain H. D. Gerrard, relieved, dated Nov. 15.

PAYNE, 2nd-Lieutenant E. H., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

DEANE, Captain F. D., squadron commander 2nd Madras Lancers, to be attached to 4th (P. W. O.) L. C.

O'DONOUGHUE, Captain M. E., wing officer 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry, to be attached to 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry, till further orders.

WILKINSON, Veterinary Surgeon H., doing duty Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, as a temporary measure.

SHORTLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel I. V., R.A. (late Madras Artillery), has leave of absence to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., C.S., to act as political agent, Janjira.

JACOB, Mr. H. P., to act in the 3rd grade of the Educational Department during the absence of Dr. Patterson and vice Mr. M. MacMillan, confirmed in the 3rd grade.

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of the retirement of Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A. :—

OXENHAM, Mr. R. G., M.A., to be principal, Elphinstone College.

SELBY, Mr. F. G., M.A., to be principal, Deccan College.

DESHPANDE, Mr. B. G., to act as sub-assistant conservator of forests, and to do duty in the Southern Circle so long as the vacancy in the 3rd grade of assistant conservator may continue.

QUIN, Mr. H. O., C.S., to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat vice Mr. A. D. Younghusband, transferred to the Political Department.

CURTIS, Mr. G. S., S.C., on relief by Capt. Ashby, to revert to the Revenue Department, and to do duty as the assistant collector, Ahmedabad.

BAGNELL, Mr. H. W. J., C.S., reverted to his appointment of assistant collector, Bombay, with attached duties, on being relieved of the duties of assistant collector, Poona, by Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.S.

CRUMP, Mr. L. C., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival on the 10th inst., and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Surat.

VIDEL, Mr. G. W., C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, revenue, financial, general, and separate departments during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.

GRAYFOOT, Surgeon B. B., to act as secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., C.M.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineering establishment from Dec. 16 :—

POTTINGER, Mr. J. C., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.

BURKE, Mr. C. T., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

LISTER, Captain W. J., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

SUMMERS, Mr. T., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.

DASHWOOD, Mr. F. A., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

MILITARY.

FRY, Capt. C. I., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

RANSOM, Lieut. J. M., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

HUDSON—The services of Second-Lieut. A. Hudson, 1st Battalion Con-

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naught Rangers, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LESTER, Lieut. C. D., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

PORTMAN, Col. A. B., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Dec. 9, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

AVETOON, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 27th Bombay Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

WAY, Captain H. E. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel B. G., Staff Corps, second in command 10th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced Nov. 6.

WAPSHARE, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Dec. 16, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Dec. 12.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HIBBERT, Captain E. H. R., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be commandant Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major E. H. St. L. Clarke, Worcestershire Regiment, posted to the Home Battalion on probation.

BURKE, Captain W. H. M., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire L.I., to be commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Captain J. H. Gideon, Lancashire Fusiliers, proceeded to England on promotion.

LLOYD DICKIN, Major J., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion), from Dec. 13 to March 15, 1891, on private affairs.

HARRIS, Major T., Middlesex Regiment, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Ll. Roberts, S.C.; Lieut. W. F. Shakespear, S.C.; Captain G. A. Williams, S.C.; Surgeon F. Wyville Thomson, Surgeon-Major A. Tomes, Lieut. C. F. Campbell, S.C.; Colonel Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., A.D.C., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel A. T. Fraser, R.E.; Lieut. A. S. Arnold, S.C.; Lieut. C. W. Wilkieson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. B. Ferris, S.C.; Captain H. E. C. Way, S.C.; Major B. L. P. Reilly, S.C.; Lieut. C. C. Cook, S.C.; Surgeon H. Herbert, Lieut. A. H. R. Milne, S.C.; Major J. S. King, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. E. Dallas, G. U. Mellard, J. L. Macpherson, W. Sandford.

Bombay Estab.—J. Monteath (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Hogge, S.C., fourteen days; Lieut. G. M. Harper, R.E., three months; Surgeon J. F. Evans, six months; Major H. N. McRae, S.C., six months; Captain H. Read, S.C., six months; Captain H. G. Egerton, S.C., seven months; Colonel L. Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., R.E., six months; Major T. H. Goldney, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major M. Robinson, till June 10.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. L. M. Eales (Cov.), two months' furlough; W. F. Melhuish, two weeks' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Hogge, S.C.; Captain C. H. Hayes, S.C.; Lieut. J. F. Stewart, S.C.; Lieut. G. L. Holland, S.C.; Captain H. M. Briscoe, S.C.; Lieut. A. B. C. Williams, S.C.; Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., S.C.; Lieut. E. Grey, S.C.; Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C.; Lieut. H. I. E. Palmer, S.C.; Captain C. F. Gambier, S.C.; Surgeon J. G. Robinson, Lieut. E. L. Williams, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. S. Elton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. W. Dangerfield.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

William Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

David Robert Lyall, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Chittagong.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh of Patiala.

Colonel Percy William Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

His Highness Parbhu Narayan Singh, Maharaja of Benares.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

James Lyle Mackay, Esq.

T. Rama Rao, Dewan of the Travancore State.

Lieut.-Colonel Louie Henry Emile Tucker, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

Raja Jag Mohum Singh.

Theodore Cooke, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Principal of the College of Science at Poona.

Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.

James Edward O'Connor, Esq. Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

Walter Roper Lawrence, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Holbein Hendley.

William Watt Daly, Esq.

Charles Stewart Murray, Esq.

Ernest Octavius Walker, Esq.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindia Alijah Bahadur Regent of Gwalior.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BEAMES—Dec. 30, at Taunton, Somerset, the wife of David Beames, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

HARSTON—Dec. 20, at Swanage, the wife of Lieut. F. A. Harston, R.N., of a daughter.

ISAACS—Jan. 2, at 110, Wilberforce-road, N., the wife of the Rev. Frederick Walter Isaacs, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Finsbury-park, of a son.

JACKSON—Dec. 19, at 8, Queen's-gardens, Windsor, the wife of M. H. Jackson, P.W.D., Bengal, of a daughter.

KELLEHER—Dec. 26, at Dalkey, co. Dublin, the wife of James Kelleher, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

OXLEY—Jan. 2, at Ly-ee-moon, Upper Norwood (her father's residence), the wife of Edward Hayes Oxley, of Hankow, China, of a son.

WODEHOUSE—Jan. 2, at Waltham St. Lawrence, the wife of Captain Capel Wodehouse, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTON—SMYTH—Jan. 1, at the parish church of Long Ashton, Somerset, the Hon. Gilbert Neville Irby, youngest son of the late Lord Boston, to Esmé, daughter of Sir Greville and Lady Smyth, of Ashton Court.

CALTHROP—EARLE—Nov. 19, at the parish church, Bilton, Rugby, Everard R. Calthrop, C.E., of Bombay, eldest son of the late Everard Calthrop, of Uppingham and the Grove, Sutton, Isle of Ely, to Isabel, third daughter of the Rev. Walter Earle, M.A., of Bilton Grange, Rugby.

DAVIDSON—DAVIDSON—Dec. 29, at the Bishop's Private Chapel, Eden Court, Inverness, Alexander Grierson, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, B.S.C., eldest son of Major-General Alexander Davidson (late), R.E., to Alice Helen, youngest daughter of Robert Davidson, Esq., of Inverness.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—Dec. 30, at Abbotsbury, Dorset, the Rev. William Marshall Babington, late Chaplain Madras Presidency, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General David Babington, H.M.'s Madras Army, aged 50.

BRISTOW—Dec. 24, at 28, Chelsham-road, Clapham, Eliza Maria, the wife of Captain John Samuel Bristow, Bengal Invalid Establishment, aged 63.

GOLDSMITH—Jan. 1, at 35, Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Mary Ann, widow of Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B., aged 72.

GUINNESS—Dec. 30, at Resht, Persia, of typhoid fever, Henry Thomas Guinness, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, second son of the late Thomas H. Guinness, of Tibradden, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin.

HUNTER—Dec. 19, at 10, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Robert, eldest son of the late Richard Hunter, Bengal Civil Service.

LANGMORE—Dec. 20, at St. Leonards on-Sea, Elise, the wife of Major-General E. G. Langmore.

MARSHALL—Jan. 1, at 92, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, Professor Marshall, F.R.S.

MARSH—Jan. 2, Jane Sampson Marsh, widow of the late John Marsh, and third daughter of the late Captain William Larkins Pascall, aged 76.

PEAKE—Dec. 20, at 23, Hereford-road, Bayswater, Major Henry Armstrong Peake, late R.M.L.I., aged 45.

PETRIE—Dec. 31, at 9, Cranbury-terrace, Southampton, John Gordon Petrie, C.B., General, Royal Artillery (late Bombay), retired, aged 68.

SCOTT—Dec. 25, at Bunessan, Mull, N.B., John Stewart Hepburn Scott, eldest son of the late Captain Robert Scott, H.E.I.C.S., aged 46.

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SHAW—Dec. 24, at the Rectory, Rougham, Suffolk, William Morton, second son of Morton Shaw, Rector, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Allahabad, aged 32.
SMITH—Dec. 23, at Warrens Court, Colonel William Charles Smith, late Seaforth Highlanders.
TATE—Dec. 31, at her residence, Crofton Villa, Isabella, widow of the late Captain W. A. Tate, Bombay Engineers.
TIMPSON—Dec. 19, at the residence of her sister, 67, Westwick-gardens, from bronchitis, Georgiana A. Timpson, widow of the late Captain Henry Timpson, R.M.L.I.
WILKINS—Dec. 20, at 205, Shirley-road, Southampton, Sarah Ann, relict of the late Captain F. Wilkins, Bombay Artillery, aged 60.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

FIELD—Nov. 29, at Gya, the wife of F. Field, Opium Department, of a daughter.
HAGGARD—Dec. 11, at Lucknow, the wife of Major C. M. Haggard, R.A., of a daughter.
HEBDEN—Nov. 30, at Mhow, the wife of Sub-Conductor A. Hebden, Ordnance Department, of a son.
HEILGERS—Dec. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Heilgers, Esq., of a daughter.
HOLMES—Dec. 15, at Bellary, the wife of W. C. Holmes, Esq., C.S., of a son.
LEWTAS—Dec. 11, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Lewtas, M.D., of a son.
MARSHALL—Dec. 8, at Khagole, Dinapore, the wife of Mr. B. Marshall, Barakur Iron Works, of a son.
MOORE—Nov. 29, at Waitair, the wife of G. E. Moore, M.I.C.E., of a son.
NEILSON—Nov. 27, at Oodeypore, the wife of W. H. Neilson, I.M.S., Officiating Residency Surgeon, of a daughter.
OAKLEY—Dec. 11, at Almora, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Oakley, of a son.
PARRY—Dec. 9, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. J. Parry, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, of a son.
SCOTT—At Trimulgherry, the wife of Captain W. T. W. Scott, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.
THORNTON—Nov. 23, at Cairo, Egypt, the wife of Captain F. G. Todd Thornton, 1st Dorset Regiment, of twins (daughters).

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—GODFREY—Dec. 16, at Girgaum, Ernest Frederick, eldest son of Major-General E. A. Green, Bombay Staff Corps, to Marian Bessie, second daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, of Enfield, Middlesex.
LEASK—GORDON—Dec. 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Kurrachee, James Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Municipality, Bombay, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Gordon, Esq., Girnoc, Ballater, Scotland (late of Ceylon).
MOSSE—BOILEAU—Dec. 10, at St. John's Church, Meerut, Surgeon C. D. Mosse, F.R.C.S.I., M.S., second son of Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.S. (Retired), Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Service, Jamaica, to Bertha Lillian, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J. P. Boileau, B.A., M.S., and granddaughter of the late L. F. Boileau, Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard.

DEATHS.

BOWLER—Dec. 13, at Jullundur, Major H. C. Bowler, The Rifle Brigade.
GONSALVEZ—Dec. 9, of phthisis, Charles Phillips James, Bookkeeper, Phillips and Co., Limited, youngest son of Mr. Emanuel Bernard Gonsalvez, late Manager, Travancore, D.P.W.
GLYNN—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, J. J. Glynn, Sergeant, Commissariat Department, aged 32.
MCLEOD—Dec. 9, at Calcutta, Marion Geraldine McLeod, widow of M. McLeod, aged 60.
RUNCORN—Dec. 12, at Poona, Maria Elizabeth, the wife of George Runcorn, G.I.P. Railway, aged 28.
TOWER—Dec. 8, at Jhansi, Colonel A. Tower, Commanding 1st Batt. Suffolk Regiment.
WOODHOUSE—Dec. 13, 7, at Hungerford-street, Calcutta, H. W. Woodhouse, eldest son of the late F. Woodhouse, of Calcutta, aged 30.

WHAT may prove to be a miniature Punjab Pompeii has, according to a correspondent, been accidentally lighted upon near Lahore city, in the course of some excavations. The correspondent says:—"A large tract of land near 'Sultan's Serai,' I believe, belonging to one Mir Ali Sultan, has been sub-leased to a Mahomedan who, native-like, saw that the land abounded in Badshahi bricks. For some months past the tenant has been tearing up the ground and has exhumed lacs of bricks. The Municipality having taken action, an officer was sent to report upon what was being done; his version is that the entire excavation shows the site of an ancient town, and that tiers and tiers of foundations show the former erection of immense buildings. As the foundations, all in *pukka* masonry, are ten and twelve feet broad, and several of these foundations are yet entire, and as they traverse a public roadway, the Native who has leased the ground cannot go on with further excavation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st of April, 1891, the proposal to place the non-commissioned officers permanently attached to the Schools of Musketry in India in the same category as sergeant-majors of hill depôts, in respect to warrant rank, pay, pension, clothing, &c.

THE military authorities in Bombay have not yet decided which two regiments of native infantry shall be broken up in order that two new local battalions recruited from the races on the Trans-Indus Frontier may be raised. The 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th are safe, the 28th being pioneer, and the three others Beluchis. Beluchistan and Zhob will probably be the recruiting ground, and British officers will be selected for their knowledge of tribes and languages of these districts. The Border regiments will probably be placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as the new Burma battalions.

IN spite of the fact that the number of hospital assistants of the Madras Presidency is thirty-three under its established strength, the Government of India has telegraphed for the withdrawal from Burma of twelve of this class, lent by Bengal, as they are wanted, it is said, for field and trans-frontier service in the North-Western Provinces. The Madras Native Regiments in Upper Burma will thus be crippled of medical aid. The only hope is that Bombay may come to the rescue by sending some men.

CAPTAIN D'ARCY THOMAS, who has for some years past been Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, handed over charge of the duties of that appointment, on the expiry of his tenure of office, to Lieutenant Westmacott, who will discharge the duties of Adjutant for a few days, pending the arrival of Captain Randolph, who is expected here about the 23rd or 24th instant. Captain Thomas then becomes permanent Station Staff Officer of Poona in place of Captain W. C. Ross, who has joined the G.I.P.R. Volunteers as Adjutant.

THE new order about the wearing of medals and decorations by military officers deserves, writes the *Pioneer*, to be given wider currency than it will obtain in the columns of the *Gazette*. Officers in uniform are not under any circumstances to wear miniature medals. When in undress or mess-dress the ribands of medals and decorations are to be worn, stitched upon the cloth and not on a bar. Miniature medals will consequently be useless until an officer has retired from the service, when he will be permitted to wear them in evening dress on all public and official occasions. It is needless to add that no definition is hazarded of the term "public occasion."

ANOTHER of those unfortunate *fracas* between European soldiers out shooting and Native cultivators, which have unfortunately been so frequent of late years, is reported to have occurred near Mooltan. It appears that a soldier of the Warwickshire Regiment, accompanied by two dogs, was breaking for game in some high grass jungle, when his dogs were attacked by some dogs belonging to the villagers, and he shot one of the village dogs, on which the villagers attacked him in return, and endeavoured to disarm him. In the fierce struggle which ensued the muzzle of the gun was forced into the ground, and the loaded barrel exploded, fortunately without injury to those struggling for its possession; and then of course the soldier was overpowered and taken to the police station. It would be instructive to know, says an up-country paper, whether the soldier has sufficient knowledge of the vernacular to make himself understood; and why one man was allowed to go out shooting by himself.

A TELEGRAM from Fort White, dated Dec. 10th, states that the building of huts is now going on busily at Fort White and all the posts on the line, as the 4th Madras Pioneers and one compamy of the Sappers and Miners are expected shortly. The 2nd-3rd Goorkhas being detained by cholera, the departure of the 2nd-4th will have to be delayed some little time. The wire was again cut last week between No. 4 and No. 5 Stockades, but very little was taken. Evidently this is the work of some *budmashes*, who wish to disturb the peace between the Siyins and ourselves. But for this little occasional annoyance, everything goes on perfectly smooth. Kuphaw, the head chief, has got over his mistrust, and now comes in at once whenever sent for. He has taken up his abode near Fort White, and for the first time brought in his wife the other day to see the Fort. The Siyins are busy building villages, and constant feasts are held by way of house-warming, or to celebrate the beginning of the work or the laying of the foundation-stone of some influential man's house. Myook Moung Tur Win has twice been present at these feasts, and was treated in a most hospitable and friendly manner by the Siyins. Occasionally he is asked to partake of boiled

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armadillo or other fearsome wild-fowl. Lieutenant Heycock is making a survey of the proposed new site on the Letha range.

THE following arrangements have, states an up-country paper, been made regarding the conversion of the four Hindustani levies of the Bengal Army. The 33rd will be formed of carefully selected volunteers from the 21st, 24th, and 28th Punjab Infantry, and from Cis-Indus Punjab Mahomedans now serving in Hindustani regiments, and Mahomedan recruits drawn chiefly from the neighbourhood of the Indus, the Salt Range, and the Rawal Pindi district. The new 38th will be composed entirely of Dogras, a nucleus being obtained from volunteers still serving in Hindustani regiments, from the Dogra company in the 1st Punjab Infantry, now under reduction to make room for Afridis, and from a Dogra company of the 22nd Punjab Infantry. The 39th will be formed from six companies of Garhwalis, now in the 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, and from volunteers from the two companies of hillmen in the present 39th. The present 40th will be replaced by a newly-formed regiment of trans-frontier Mahomedans, including Beluchis, to be called the 40th Beluchis. A new battalion of Goorkhas, called the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, will be raised to replace the battalion broken up in forming the new 39th Bengal Infantry, the two companies of Goorkhas in the present 2nd Battalion being transferred. The 33rd, 38th, 39th and 40th will be respectively broken up at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Cawnpore, and reformed at Jhelum, Sealkote, Lansdowne, and Quetta. As to sepoys in the existing regiments, the Punjabi Mahomedans and Dogras are not considered suitable for transfer to new regiments, and such few Sikhs as are in the ranks will be permitted to volunteer into any Punjabi regiments which enlist those races. There then remain between 800 and 900 Jats and 1,804 Hindustanis and Hindoos. Careful selection will be made of the best men among these (low caste men being eliminated), and they will be given the option of transfer to the colours or the reserve of any Hindustani regiment chosen by them. Such soldiers as are rejected altogether will be discharged on terms similar to those offered when the Levy Regiments were disbanded in 1882.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP *SERAPIS*.

Her Majesty's Troopship *Serapis* Captain C. P. G. Hicks, sailed on Thursday, Dec. 18th, for England with 48 officers, 10 ladies and 12 children, 1,116 men, 27 women, and 50 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. R. E. Burton, Ms. R.E.; Col. D. V. Shortland, Ms. R.A.; Col. and Mrs. G. T. Hamilton and two children, Scottish Rifles; Col. Le Marchant, By. R.H.A.; Col. S. C. Clarke and daughter, Ms. R.E.; Major T. Harris, Middlesex; Major C. G. Collingwood, Lanc. Fus.; Surg.-Major and Mrs. R. Blood, Bl. Med. Staff; Bt.-Major H. P. Carden, Ms. D., of Corn. L.I.; Major E. H. St. L. Clarke, Worcester.; Vet.-Surg. J. C. Dwyer, A.V. Dept.; Surg. and Mrs. W. Kelby, Bl. Med. Staff; Capt. and Paymaster C. F. H. Beardmore and child, Middlesex; Capt. R. J. R. Parkinson, Glo'ster; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Duckett and two children, A.P. Dept.; Capt. C. E. W. Macdonald, Bl. Staff Corps; Surg. J. H. Curtis, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. W. T. Swan, Bl. Med. Staff; Capt. A. N. Lysaght, Rl. Fus.; Capt. S. Fremen, Bl. 16th Lancers; Capt. H. R. S. Cotton, Oxford N.L.I.; Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Dodson, Norfolk; Capt. R. M. Rodwell, Bl. R.A.; Capt. C. E. H. Cooch, Border; Capt. Hon. E. R. Hanbury, Bl. Rifle Bde.; Lieut. R. Wapshare, By. Staff Corps; Lieutenant S. F. Croker, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. B. Rait and child, Bl. Staff Corps; Vet.-Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Hazleton, A.V.D.; Lieut. G. L. Holdsworth, 7th Hus.; Lieut. C G. Stewart, S. Lanc.; Lieut. F. Tweddell, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. C. L. Cotton, 3rd Drn. Grds.; Lieut. H. L. Richardson, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. L. N. Younghusband, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. D. B. Thomas, Cheshire; Lieut. E. F. Dobbie, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Lynden Bell, East Kent; Lieut. W. H. C. Dickinson, Lancaster; Lieut. F. G. H. Davies, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. H. Dyer, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. B. E. Vyvyan, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Lieut. W. F. G. Burch, Middlesex; Lieut. R. Ross, Middlesex; Lieut. E. H. Kinahan, 21st Hussars; Lieut. W. B. Smith, Rl. Lancaster; Lieut. E. A. Iremonger, Durham L.I.; Lieut. A. R. Cobbold, K.O.S. Bord.; Second Lt. H. Johnstone, Bl. R.A.; wife of Captain Davison and three children, Bl. Staff Corps; two children of Capt. and Paymaster Johnstone, Highland L.I.; two children of Capt. Browne, Devonshire.

THE Bengal Police Commission will hold a conference from the 2nd to 9th proximo, to which various public bodies will be invited to send deputies to give evidence. These bodies will include the Defence Association, the Eurasian Association, the Planters' Association of Behar, the British Indian Association, and several other Native societies.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES AT PONDICHERRY.

PONDICHERRY, DEC. 15.

The election of the retiring members for the *Conseil Général* took place on Sunday, the 14th inst. Most of the outgoing members were elected, but Chanemoogaôelayouda Modeliar, a very old Councillor, lost his seat, being replaced by Sadassiva Naiker, whose return was secured by a combination of several distinct parties. There were serious disturbances at several of the polling stations, especially at Kasana Gardens, Cavalacoopam, Criplicane, Moodeliarpett, and Mooroogapacom, and at Cavalacoopam one man was killed. There were a great many broken heads and damaged limbs; in fact, during the whole of the day there was more or less fighting going on at the above five places; there was no disturbance in the town, everything having passed off quietly. There were a good many arrests made, but no proof was forthcoming, and they were consequently discharged. The row resolved itself into a free fight, and no trace was to be had of the real originators of the riots. As is usual at the voting of the *Conseillors électifs*, in addition to the local rowdies, many of the leaders of the different sections secretly bring in from the neighbouring districts a number of fighting men, who are fed and paid for the purpose of creating disturbances, and their numbers are generally so great that the police and military forces are unable to preserve order, and consequently in the neighbourhood of these voting places complete anarchy prevails during the whole of the election. In one of the stations, the crowd seized the voting box and ran away with it, notwithstanding the efforts of the police and others. I believe that this box has not yet been recovered or traced. Pondicherry has now had eleven years of "local self-government," and it is to be regretted that these riots occur at nearly all the elections. This year has been more unfortunate than usual, as one poor man lost his life. The masses of the people pay but little attention to the puny efforts of the administrative and municipal authorities to preserve peace and order. Pondicherry, being a busy seaport, attracts large numbers of able-bodied coolies, who are ever ready to join in any public excitement that may be going on, and the police and military forces are so small that they are totally unable to prevent these disturbances.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Euphrates..	—	—	11 Jan.	15 Jan.	17 Jan.	28 Jan.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	22 Jan.	—	31 Jan.	4 Feb.	6 Feb.	17 Feb.
Crocodile...	4 Feb.	—	13 Feb.	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	—	28 Feb.	4 Mar.	6 Mar.	17 Mar.
Clive ..... (Indian M'rineShip)	26 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	Q'nstown 13 Mar.	22 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	8 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Serapis	—	—	—	—	12 Jan.
Crocodile	2 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Clive..... (Indian Marine Ship.)	9 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	5 Feb
Malabar	15 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	26 Feb.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	14 Mar.	23 Mar.
Crocodile	12 Mar.	22 Mar.	24 Mar.	28 Mar.	6 Apr.
Malabar	26 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

THE Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the punitive police post established at the village of Guledgud in the Bijapur District by Government Notification No. 5,913, dated Aug. 27, 1883, and continued for further periods of two years and one year, respectively, by Government Notifications No. 2,340, dated April 20, 1887, and No. 2,983A, dated June 4, 1889, be continued for a further period of one year, viz., up to April 30, 1891, at the reduced strength and a cost of Rs. 955 per annum.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 29, Oriental (s), Bombay; 30, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; 30, Ameer (s), Calcutta; 31, Pallas (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 27, Roumania (s), Clyde; 28, Mirzapore (s); 28, Gwalior (s); 29, Peshawur (s), London; 30, Urbino (s), Hull.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde; 31, Navarino (s), London; 31, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Jan. 1, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 31, Gaekwar (s), Calcutta; 31, Orion (s), Calcutta; 31, City of Perth (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 28, Lombardy (s), Hong Kong; Jan. 2, Peshawur (s), China.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 26, City of Agra (s), London; 29, Pongola (s), Natal; Jan. 1, Clan Macgregor (s), London.
MADRAS.—Dec. 30, Clan Monroe (s), Marseilles; Jan. 1, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 8; from Naples, Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Petrie and son, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. Percy Rogers, Mr. M. Mooney, Mr. and Miss Carbery, Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. C. F. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lenty and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young, Mr. J. R. Peyton. *From Naples:* Mr. A. R. Stewart.
For Calcutta: Rev. Mr. Rainsford, Mrs. Rainsford, Rev. A. D. Green, Misses Short (two), Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mr. H. E. Falk, Rev. C. J. Palmer, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. C. Cardeux, Mrs. Hoile, Mr. Keating, Misses Dewan (two), Mr. F. B. Cole. *From Naples*: Mr. S. B. and Miss Newton, Mr. H. Lindsay, Mr. H. Vardon.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Showell, Mr. J. Hand, Miss Showell, Mr. W. Showell, Sir A. Little and party, Misses Wallace (two), Mr. F. P. Latham, Mr. H. Kendall, Mr. W. J. Buchanan and son, Mrs. Leech, Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs. M. G. Stewart, Mrs. Johnston and friend, Messrs. Johnston (three), Mr. H. S. Kenting, Mrs. Pirie and son, Gen. Sir John McNeill, Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Stainford and friend, Rev. C. Hankey. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. Hale, Mr. M. W. Blackden, Misses Dean (two), Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Davies, Miss Wilson, Miss Ives, Miss Quigley, Miss Palmer.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Still.
For Madras: Mr. F. N. Miles, Mr. Cudden.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 9; from Brindisi Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Sellar, Mr. A. F. Bhumgare, Mr. W. H. Chave, Mr. P. Connell. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. *From Brindisi:* Surg.-Maj. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mr. A. H. Bradley, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. H. Sevestre.
For Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss Campbell and maid, Countess of Galloway, Lord and Lady Edward Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Maur, Miss Abbot, Mr. Lomax, Mr. H. E. Allhusen.
For Colombo: Miss Tapson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart and maid.
For Alexandria: Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Francke, Mrs. Braddyll, Miss Bond, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Miss Sheppard, Col. Townsend, Mr. N. Connop, Mr. F. O. Roberts, Lord and Lady Alexander Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Rev. J. Findlay, Dr. W. Davies, Miss Cobbold, Mr. Hedges. *From Venice:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Atterbury and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Breul, Mr. Thierry, Mrs. Ussing and two children, Mrs. and Miss Monrad. *From Brindisi:* Misses Burgoyne (two), Miss Kays, Mr. J. Mahler, Rev. J. and Miss Blissard, Miss Boucherett, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Buckston and maid, Miss Macdonald, Miss Spencer Churchill, Mrs. W. Portal, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Shedd, Miss Shedd, Mrs. and Misses Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlow, Mr. Grote, Col. and Mrs. Markloe and son, Mrs. R. Peel, Mr. Peel, Mrs. Wood Beesley and maid, Miss Booth and three ladies.
For Malta: Mr. Lloyd, Sir G. and Miss Warrender and servants, Mrs. Woollcott and infant, Major and Mrs. Latham and maid, Mr. J. B. Campbell, Corpl. J. Hancock, Mrs. Innes Pocock and two children, Mrs. Hodgett, Mrs. Day.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, child and maid.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Friend, Miss E. Pegg, Miss Chimery, Mrs. Arnott and infant, Mrs. Sherston's two children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Phillips, Mr. C. F. Delafosse, Mr. K. Muir, Miss Huntley, M.D., Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blacklock, Capt. Pakenham, Lord Eglinton and valet, Mr. W. E. Purdie, Mr. C. B. Maitland, Mrs. and Miss Orton, Mr. Orton, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia and child, Miss Baumann, Miss Gregory, Miss Tulloch, Miss Penny, Mrs. Pynke, Miss Cole. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Moses and child, Mr. G. MacCorkell, Mr. C. Drummond, Rev. Dr. Marks, Capt. Warden, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Mr. Young, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. de la Courneuve, Mr. S. H. de la Courneuve, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. A. Christie, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Miss Nott.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. Middleton.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Gen. and Miss Byron, Mr. F. J. and Miss Tod, Mr. A. Gibbings, Mr. W. L. Gibbings, Mrs. Gipps, Miss Mason, Mr. C. Dixon, Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. D. Pringle, Mrs. and Misses Bancroft (2), Mr. Knox, Capt. Causton and friend, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Bell. *From Brindisi:* Mr and Mrs. Washburn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Wigg, Mr. Dixon, Sir Colin and Lady Scott Moncrieffe.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Home Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Capt. Gambier.
For Malta: Miss Dremel, Miss Strickland and maid, Lady Scratchley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Slater and child.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Jan. 22; from Naples, Jan. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. Crichton Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Miss Ingle.
For Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. J. Nugent, Gen. A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield and child, Maj. and Mrs. Tomkinson, Miss Priaulx, Col. and Mrs. Cotton Goddrell and maids.
For Colombo: Dr. and Mrs. E. Hart and maid.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Bathurst, Miss Ramsby.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. Watson, two children and maid. *From Venice:* Mr. R. M. Gray. *From Brindisi:* Surg.-Maj. L. D. Spencer, Mr. R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. Moore, Maj. Mainwaring, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. H. F. Palm, Mr. A. S. Russell.
For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Cox. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Vankirk, Mr. Mills.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Dacre Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolley Dod and infant, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Misses K. and M. Thomson, Mr. J. B. Adams, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Phelps, Miss G. Eliott Lockhart, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Misses Mackinnon (three). *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Baines, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. W. W. Wyatt, Mr. J. H. Love, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Heckle, Mr. R. Carstairs.
For Ismailia: Sir J. F. and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and maid, Miss Oxenden, Mr. and Miss James and maid. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.
For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Matheson.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Miss Solano.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 5; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Pritchard.
For Colombo: Mr. Dickinson.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Boyle.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Macpherson, Miss Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell. *From Brindisi:* Col. Hogg, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. McKinloch.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stehelim, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wright. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Col. J. Keith.
For Ismailia: Mr. Brown.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone.
For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. E. Sewell.
For Gibraltar: Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Porter.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson. *From Brindisi:* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 10.

For Kurachee: Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Merkara*, to sail Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. D. Taylor.
For Colombo: Mr. Percy Juckes.
For Madras: Mr. C. Somers Smith, Miss Ivatt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. E. Mardall, infant, and maid, Sister Louise Mrs. Maconchy and infant.

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For Colombo: Mr. G. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, two children and nurse.
From Madras: Mr. A. H. Hammond.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. M. J. Woodbridge.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Boyce Combe, Misses Boyce Combe (two), Mrs. C. G. M. Fasken, Miss MacGowan, Mrs. J. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. G. Forbes, two children and nurse, Mrs. F. H. J. Birch, two children and nurse, Mr. C. W. Hodson, three children, and nurse, Gen. T. B. Glascock, Miss Chelu, Miss Harmsworth, Mrs. Aitkin, Miss Downer, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, Master O'Brien.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, at Bombay, Dec. 15.

From London: Marquis of Ailsa, Miss and Sister Armistead, Miss Baron, Mr. D. M. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bragg, Mr. Clegg, Miss A. Cox, Miss M. Cox, Mrs. Lindsay Cox, Mr. W. W. Dickinson, Capt. and Mrs. A. Elderton, Mr. E. J. Ellery, Mr. and Mrs. Elsworthy, Mrs. E. Finch and two infants, Miss Godfrey, Mr. C. A. Gregory, Mr. H. J. Harvey, Mr. Hickens, Mrs. Hockin, Mr. W. B. Hutchinson, Mr. E. Lund, Mr. Maclean, Mr. W. J. Macnamara, Mr. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. McGregor and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mellis, Mr. W. Miller, Capt. H. F. Lyons Montgomery, Mr. C. E. Munings, Master Nesfield Master, Ness, Miss Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Ness and infant, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Lady Prendergast and infant, Miss Prendergast, Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Rees and two children, Mr. W. Robson, Mr. Serpell, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. G. Swan, Mr. L. Tattersall, Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Miss Romola Tynte, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waller, Mrs. William, Mrs. W. Wray.

From Brindisi: Capt. Alexander, Miss Ashlin, Major F. D. Battye, Mr. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Biscoe, Mr. A. Bois, Mr. J. K. R. Cama, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Miss Daily, Mr. Deary, Mr. J. M. Drennan, Mr. E. Fieldlein, Mr. Ronald Forrest, Mr. Glenn, Capt. Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Gulliford, Mrs. G. Harris, Mrs. T. Lewis Ingram and child, two Misses Ingram, Miss Irving, Mr. J. M. Jackson, Mr. S. D. Jackson, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Mr. Keell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kempton, Major and Mrs. H. G. Kunhardt, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Messrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Surg.-Major M. D. Moriarty, Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, Mr. J. Perman, Mr. Raymond, Herr Wilhelm Reiman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Remfry and child, Miss Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sanday, Mr. J. H. Shepherd, Sir H. and Lady Tichborne, Miss Thorburn, Bishop Thorburn, Sir Donald Wallace, Mr. Granville Wells, Lady Raymond West, two Misses West, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. K. P. Menon, Mr. C. B. Simpson, Col. W. H. St. A. Wilton.

From Aden: Mr. F. Ashton.

From London to Kurrachee: Mr. A. H. Pierson.

From Ismailia to Bombay: Mr. Hardinge.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Dec. 20.

For London: Mr. R. C. Bishop, Mr. Booth, Mr. P. A. Gordon, Mr. Hugh Herdon, Mr. and Mrs. Illife, Mr. Shaw, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Dr. Scott, Mr. T. H. Ward, Mr. A. R. Windle, Mr. G. Cargill, Mr. H. C. Wright.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. Darby, Rev. S. F. Dike, Capt. E. W. Dun, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. A. Jenner, Col. K. A. Joph, Lieut.-Col. Keith, Mr. J. Macpherson, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Major A. C. Talbot, Mr. H. E. Lawson.

For Aden: Mr. Arthur Bonny, Mr. Thos. H. Knight, Mr. William C. Sharvell.

For Gibraltar: Mr. C. Fonseca.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Dec. 27.

For London: Major Price, Miss Marsland, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and infant, Mr. T. E. Ellison.

For Brindisi: Mr. Stace Dyer, Mr. A. Williams, Dr. W. Wordsworth, Col. Twemlow.

For Marseilles: Mr. Daukes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Scott, child and infant.

For Ismailia: Mr. O. F. Von Rheim, Mr. Oberkamft, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, two Misses Falconer, Master Falconer.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. H. Harvey, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For London: Miss Graham, Mr. F. Henvey, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Mr. R. H. Tickell.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. A. E. Clementson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Calthrop, Mr. Coen, Rev. H. Macduff, Mr. G. Lord, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Harman and two children, Mr. H. A. W. Mathew, Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Anderson, Capt. J. C. Francis, Mr. A. Fletcher, Miss Bradon, Mr. Hewson, Mr. W. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Rushworth and two children, Lieut. G. Seton Chisholm, Lieut. A. L. Tarver, Capt. Fry, Lieut. C. W. O'Bryen, Mr. W. R. Finch, Mrs. Holland, Miss Bromhead, Mr. J. G. Bremner, Sister Emily Sophia, Sister Olive, Nurse Young, Mrs. Gifford, Miss Simpson, Mr. Aikman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith and maid, Mr. E. Edward, Mr. S. Walker, Mrs. Francis, Mr. F. W. Tree, Miss and Master Gibbs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga and maid, Mr. W. A. Duckworth, Miss E. Duckworth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Col. and Mrs. Strahan, Mrs. Pollen, Lieut. and Mrs. Borrodaile, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. C. Ferry, Mr. Lederlin, Mr. A. C. Tute, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Col. C. McD. Skene, Mr. F. W. Fox, Capt. C. J. B. Dressner, Col. A. Chaplin, Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Mr. Scott, Mr. A. M. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. C. M. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. MacFie, Mr. Alston, Mr. T. Fraser, Rev. E. Jennyn, Mr. Nathan, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. Croft, Gen. A. L. Playfair, Mrs. C. W. Ravenshaw and infant, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. A. J. Millwood, Mr. A. L. Beaumont, Mr. E. Buxton Forman. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cummins.

For Ismailia: Mrs. St. John Mildmay, Miss Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Tyerman and child, Misses Da Costa (two), Mr. and Mrs. Colfon, Miss Thorold, Lieut. E. C. Dalgleish, Lieut. E. C. Doughty, Lieut. E. C. Bradford, Capt. Dashwood, Col. W. H. Jackson, Mr. E. G. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Westmacott and maid, Mr. F. Cooper, Miss von deo Medge. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Bald, Mr. F. E. Bald, Mr. and Miss Rogers and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones, Miss Carnegie Miss Ramsay and maid, Mr. Leech, Mr. Potter, Misses Duckworth and servant, Earl of Dunmore, Lady Evelyn Murray, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. Edler, Misses Blanchard (two), Miss Cookson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lyon, Lady C. Lyon, Mr. Erskine.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. McLeod Hawkins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. D. Wilbraham, Mr. H. Winteler, Mr. E. A. Elwin.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. E. Geoghegan, Sergt. and Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Herd, Miss Cosby, Mrs. Morris, Miss Castra, Mrs. Firminger and two children, Lieut. Lord Gillford, Comm. A. T. Carter, Lieuts. P. B. Henning, E. F. Lambe, L. L. Cottingham, P. Lowis, A. Portal.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Browne, Misses E. and M. Thorne.

For Gibraltar: Miss Mühleke, Miss Cunliffe Lister, Lieut. E. S. Davies, Mrs. W. Prowting Roberts, child and maid, Mrs. McLachlan and family, Miss Maturin, Capt. Kennedy, Col. Scott Stevenson, Lieut. G. Baillie, Mrs. Broadwood, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. V. A. Brooks, Mr. Arrowsmith.

For Port Said: Mrs. Perry. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Auslyn, Mr. Lefebvre, Baron de Caters, Mr. Chaumelin.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Mrs. and Miss Frizelle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, Jan. 1; from Naples, Jan. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. Currie and family, Mrs. Parker-Jones, Mr. Charles Murray, Mr. E. Brown Orrah, Mr. P. Lukas, Mr. H. B. Lawrell, Miss Mackillop, Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. A. T. Cole, Mr. J. MacOwan, Mr. T. Morris.

For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Sarkies, Mr. W. W. Sawtell, Mr. Barnes, Miss M. Hawkins, Mrs. Brooke, Mr. A. Beardsley, Mr. T. R. Frost.

For Colombo: Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Murray, Miss R. Smith, Mr. R. S. Churchill.

For Bombay: Mr. F. B. Phillips.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Maling Grant.

For Ismailia: Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mr. Issac Cook, Mr. John Greenwood, Rev. J. W. Greenwood, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. C. S. Judson, Mr. W. H. H. King, Mr. A. C. Mason, Mr. C. J. Reeves, Col. C. R. Warner, Mr. Carroll Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodman.

For Marseilles: Major Proudfoot.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Ismailia: General Fessenden.

THE Travancore Government is said to be making arrangements with the British Government to procure the services of an experienced botanist from the Kew Gardens to take charge of the Travancore Public Gardens.

A NEW departure has now been made by the Mysore Gold Mining Company calling for tenders for the sale of 1,000 oz. of gold locally. The successful tenderer was Hajee Ismail Sait of Bangalore, his tender being Rs. 50-8-5 per standard ounce.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 103	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr.ct.	942½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	975
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	167½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	25	325
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	—
East India	1,000	130	1,300
Fort	8,500	100	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	40	420
Mercantile	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	432½
Munmar M.	all	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	11	93½
Prince of Wales	400	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,170
Sind	750	50	475
Volkart	all	60	705

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,460
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	140
Alliance Spinning	all	20	485
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	140
Anglo-Indian	100	2	74
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	650
Central India	500	35	935
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	475
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	750
Empress Co.	all	25	560
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	470
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	100
Hindustan	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	770
Imperial Cotton	500	—	870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	890
James Greaves	500	15	570
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	620
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	560
Leopold	100	5	180
Madras United	1,000	50	1,350
Mahalaxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,200
Mazagon	250	5	112½
Morarji Gocouldass	1,000	75	1,600
Nalgam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	125
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	640
Oriental	625	10	370
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	55
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,325
Soomerdas	1,000	—	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,725
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	265
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	135
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,800
Treacher and Co.	all	930
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—December 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 104 1	to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	106 8	to 106 12
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106 8	to 106 12
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	100 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	103 12	to 104 4
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	103 4	to 103 12
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	104 12	to 105 4
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	104 12	to 105 4
4½ of 1882 (1902)	101 12	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	160 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	150 to —
Delhi and London	£25	175 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	107 to —
National of India	£12½	173 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	60 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	86 to 87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	— to —
Bally Paper Mills	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	76 to 77
Bengal Coal	100	1,790 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	11 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	3 to —
Bengal Mills	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	415 to 420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	54 to 55
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	101 to 102
Burrakur Coal	100	165 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104 to 105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130 to 131
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	145 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	85 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177 to —
Gourepore	100	126 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	69 to 70
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	102 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	85 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	87 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	188 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	186 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	178 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55 to —
Riverside Press	100	64 to 65
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	80	30 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160 to —
Do. contributory	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	20 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coochesla (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	19 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	30 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	50 to 55
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong)	60	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	95 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45 to —
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	87 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35 to —
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	— to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	0 to —
Upper Assam	110	to —

LONDON.—January 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	97⅜ to 98⅛
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107⅛ to 108
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1393	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	102 to 104
4	Do. 1886-90	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	104 to 106
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 112
4	Do.	100 to 102
4½	Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	120 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	123 to 131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	101	to 103
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5	to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	185	to 189
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½	to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953	—	23½	to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to 30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	110	to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	172	to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	148	to 152
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139	to 143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131	to 135
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to —
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112	to 116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½	to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28	to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	115	to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	118	to 122
West of India Port., Ld.	20	103	to 106

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	all	14⅝	to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	14⅞	to 15⅛
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	104	to 107
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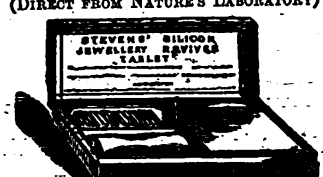
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th December; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 25th December; and from Bengal to the 24th December.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CZAREWITCH arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning, when he was received by H.E. the Governor, whose guest he was at Government House. H.I.H. visited the Elephanta Cave in the afternoon, and in the evening a dinner and ball were given in his honour at Government House. On Wednesday he attended a garden party at Parel, and on Thursday drove through the fort and the Native town, leaving Bombay in the evening for Hyderabad State. Yesterday he was at Roza, visiting the tombs of Aurungzebe, and to-day he will see the Caves of Ellora. He returns to Bombay on New Year's Eve, *en route* to Ahmedabad.

H.E. LORD HARRIS will not visit Baroda on January 2nd, in consequence of the illness of H.H. the Gaekwar.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR left Bombay on Wednesday evening for Ahmedabad, on a shooting excursion. He goes to Godhra on January 3rd to open the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

THE Bombay Government contemplate introducing a Bill for the amendment of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, putting it in force all over the Presidency.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION is being sent to the Southern Shan States to enforce submission of such villages as are not yet quite pacified.

MR. WETHERELL, Assistant Superintendent of Police, while on the march with a body of men near Yokma, was shot dead by a band of Chins lying in ambush.

THE King's Own Scottish Borderers, who have been fifteen years in India, have left Rangoon for Bombay, homeward bound.

THE Mu Valley Railway will be opened on April 1st.

MYOUK SWE ZAY, ex-Queen of Burma, and widow of King Mindoon Min, died at Calcutta last Friday, at the age of seventy.

THE Poona Camp of Exercise opens on Jan. 5th, and does not close till Feb. 2nd.

THE post of Revenue Commissioner in Beluchistan will probably be created at the beginning of the next financial year.

THE Government of India will shortly decide the terms of contract for the distribution of receipts and charges in Upper Burma between Imperial and Provincial Funds.

AT the Central Rifle Meeting Captain T. R. Blyth, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, won the Viceroy's Cup and Championship of the Association.

COLONEL MELLIS, who has been inspecting the Kashmir troops at Jammu, reports that they are progressing satisfactorily.

THE military having decided to abandon Chunar Fort, it will be handed over to the civil authorities on January 4th.

THE Indian Telegraph Department report for 1889-90 shows an increase of seventy-five thousand three hundred messages and Rs. 47,000 of revenue.

THE weather in the western frontier has been very severe lately. Sir Robert Sandeman and his force are detained on their march into Lus Beyla territory till the Hubb River becomes fordable.

TEN feet of snow has fallen at Murree.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent heavy floods in Bengal a full average rice crop is expected.

NAIB SULTAN, the Kotwal of Kabul, who was suspended some time ago for embezzling Government money, has again been thrown into prison for having stolen Rs. 900,000.

THERE has been much sickness among the telegraph party working between Kan and Haka, the men employed on this section of the line having suffered in common with the Haka garrison from epidemic fever. On the Chittagong side the death from fever is reported of Mr. R. Rector, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, an officer of great energy and resource.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces has just given a substantial proof of its interest in the Ramsay Hospital project at Naini Tal by placing Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the committee towards the cost of the construction and equipment of the hospital.

AMONG the cold weather visitors to Calcutta is Mr. Robert Miller, to whose persistency the country owes the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system, and who is one of the promoters of the Delhi-Kalka line.

A TELEGRAM from Kendat says that three of the Bombay-Burma Company's foresters have been murdered in the Thaundut State. The murderers have been arrested.

THE last rumour at Hyderabad is that the case filed by the Nizam's Government against Sirdar Abdul Huq has been settled by compromise out of Court.

THE Mu Valley Railway from Sagain to Shwebo will be opened for traffic on April 1st.

A CIVIL officer with a moderately strong escort proceeds shortly to the Southern Shan States to enforce the submission of such villages as are not yet thoroughly pacified.

IT is hoped that the tunnel heading which has been driven through the Khojak will be so far completed by the end of April as to admit a single line of rails being opened then, as a double line is eventually to be laid. The tunnel will not be actually finished until the end of July.

SIR MADHAVA ROW is seriously ill, being confined to his bed with paralysis.

SIR E. BUCK, who has been on tour since the end of November—during the course of which he has visited Gwalior, Bombay, the Berars, Coorg, and Madras—returned to Calcutta on Wednesday.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

AT an influential meeting of the Armenian community, held at Calcutta, Dec. 26th, the Armenian Association, Calcutta, presented Mr. Schwann, M.P., with an address, thanking him for his services in the House of Commons on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey. The address was encased in a handsome silver casket. On its being handed to the honourable member, the latter said he had a difficulty in adequately expressing his thanks for the address, adding, "Your kind words have touched me deeply, but I feel that they are far too flattering for the small services I have been able to render to the cause of suffering Armenia. I have only begun to work in the vineyard, and therefore accept your thanks, not for myself, but on behalf of the great leader of the Liberal Party, for your advocates in

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Parliament are sensible how little we have been able to effect towards repressing the wrongs committed upon your unoffending fellow-countrymen. It is impossible to believe that in the nineteenth century such atrocities are possible without an immediate repression by the Great Powers. The responsibility primarily lies with the Great Powers, chiefly England, as protector under the Berlin Treaty Porte in 1878, who solemnly promised to reform the abuses, but have never fulfilled the pledge. The British public opinion is now rapidly awakening to the necessity of immediate action to prevent a continuance of the scandalous state of affairs. A large meeting will shortly be held in Manchester, followed by meetings throughout England, to secure, if not political autonomy, absolute protection and freedom under Native Governors."

NOTES.

THE chief news from India to day will be found recorded in the *Times* telegrams, which we reproduce, and in the account brought by the Overland Mail of the Czarewitch's arrival and reception at Bombay.

THE "illustrious stranger" has been given a cordial welcome. He is accompanied by a numerous *entourage*, some seventeen or eighteen in number, amongst whom are some magnificent specimens of the Imperial Guard, "whose helmets were surmounted by gilt or silver double-headed eagles larger than pigeons." So says a Bombay reporter.

THESE helmets and eagles, and the physique of the wearers themselves, evidently frightened the poor reporter at first, who declares that "by the side of the Anglo-Indian regulation helmets these casques, worthy of Mars himself, were magnificent to a degree." But having partially regained his self-possession, the reporter adds: "It may be questioned whether they are so well adapted to the uncompromising rays of even a December sun in India as the more unassuming *topee*."

AND, grown bolder, he at last has his revenge on those who at first frightened him. "The Prince and suite proceeded to Government House, at Malabar Point, in open carriages. It would be safe to wager that before they got to the end of the four miles' drive they wished that they had left those resplendent helmets safe in St. Petersburg until their return." The reporter, we think, "scored."

THE *Indian Spectator*, which professes to be an organ of advanced Native opinion, says:—"Had H.I.H. the Czarewitch arrived in time we would have advised Sir D. M. Wallace to take him off to Calcutta during the Congress week. There the Prince might have seen something of constitutional discussion of the measures and policy of Government, carried on by a body of men totally unconnected with that Government. More instructive still would have been the spectacle, as affording a clue to the might and magnanimity of a foreign Government under which such deliberations could take place in the light of the day. Abysmal, indeed, must be the ignorance of those who expect troubles to arise from a display of this wise forbearance, or from any other cause, so long as British statesmen continue to be true to their instincts."

THE Punjab Government has just made known the decisions it has come to in the matter of the Simla Municipality. First and foremost the Municipal Board is to be reduced to ten members—four nominated, and six elected. The Government of India, it appears from the correspondence, recommended eight members—four nominated, and four elected; but here, as throughout the business, the Punjab Government, hedging with both sides, takes up a half-way position that may please neither the Municipality nor the memorialists. Of the nominated members one is always to be a Civil Surgeon, another the Executive Engineer, the third place is to be reserved for a nominee appointed by the Government of India, and the fourth for the future President, a salaried officer, who will be invested with magisterial powers.

THE attack on the "Simla Exodus" commences early this year. Here is what the first independent voice of the opposition says:—

"Private interests should always sink below public ones, and there can be no two opinions on the point—viz., that public interests demand that Simla should cease to be the Hill resort of the Supreme Government, and that *Darjeeling should step into its place.*"

The italics are ours; the quotation is from the *Darjeeling News.*

IT is only natural, says the *Pioneer*, that the news of some particularly large donations by a Native Chief to a project so much touted as the Imperial Institute should be received with mixed feelings by the Indian public, which knows that the gift may very possibly represent the wishes of anyone rather than the donor; but the £20,000 which the Maharaja of Jeypore has contributed to the Prince of Wales's favourite scheme seems to be quite above suspicion. At all events there is no case for imputing pressure to the Political Resident; for Colonel Prideaux, we have good authority for saying, was almost the last person to hear of his Highness's intention, which indeed took everyone by surprise, though it appears now to have been maturing for some years. The truth is, that after doing everything that was possible at home for the arts and industries of his capital, the Maharaja conceived the wish for having them worthily represented in London, and his idea was to found and endow a special Jeypore court in the Institute. This plan, it seems, does not fall in with the general scheme of things, and may not be realised; but there is every reason to believe that Jeypore will be prominently represented when the Institute is opened.

CRIME has increased to a considerable extent to Bombay. There were two thousand and two hundred more persons before the Court than in the previous twelve months, and eighty-seven per cent. of these, as compared with eighty-two per cent. of the previous year, were convicted. Serious crime is also shown to have been more prevalent, murders and attempted murders having been greatly in excess of previous records, and out of six murders only one was prosecuted to conviction. House-breaking had become more common, and out of thirty robberies in thirteen only were the police able to secure convictions.

THE *Madras Times* is severe. There is some room for merriment, it says, over the visit to India of a travelling orator and a travelling artist in the persons of Messrs. Caine and Allen. We would fain speak of their advent as a conjunction of Science and Art; but whatever may be said of Mr. Allen and Art, certainly Mr. Caine will not pass as the embodiment of political or other science. He belongs to that growing class of reformers who, from a stock of knowledge which is of the scantiest, somehow contrive to form opinions which speedily assume rigidity. He has been unfortunate in receiving his early education in Indian affairs from Mr. William Digby, one of the least informed and most unreliable of teachers on such a subject, and we doubt whether he will hereafter be able to escape from the meshes of the miserable crew in which he has been caught.

REGARDING the conflicting statements in the Calcutta papers as to the Chief Secretary of Bengal, the *Pioneer* states "upon the best authority" that Sir J. Ware Edgar will retain the appointment unless his health should fail him.

COINCIDENT with the departure of Sir Steuart Bayley from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal comes the retirement of one of the two civilians whowere senior to him in the service of the Lower Provinces, Mr. William Vansit-

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tart Graham Tayler. Both belonged to the small and rapidly diminishing band of Haileybury men, and both to families which have been long and prominently connected with India; but in their careers there was no further correspondence. While almost all Mr. Tayler's contemporaries and many of his juniors have risen to the top of the tree in their several lines, he has remained to the end of his long service a magistrate and collector.

THE farewell to Sir Charles Crosthwaite was a public one in Mandalay, the principal roads along the route to the railway station being lined with troops, and at the station itself there was a very large gathering of Burmans, as well as ladies and gentlemen from the Cantonments and Civil Lines. The Burmese farewell address on prettily-illuminated paper was short and pithy, and Sir Charles's answer was in the same strain. One remark the Chief Commissioner made proved how successful his administration had been. He said: "The post of Chief Commissioner of Burma has been one of the greatest interest to me, and I have never had and never can hold a post which I shall like as well. As a rule, work to be interesting is generally successful.

THE question of the retention or non-retention of a fifth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court being as yet undetermined, it is not known what the *personnel* of the Chief Court in the near future will be. Sir M. Plowden, it is understood, will take long furlough, covering two hot weathers, shortly; and Mr. Benton, it is said, takes seven months' furlough at the end of March. Messrs. Stogdon and Beachcroft, who have both served before with admitted success, will, says a local paper, if the fifth Judgeship is sanctioned, both return; but the selection of a barrister Judge will remain to be settled.

MURDER OF MR. C. H. WETHERELL.

Information has been received from the Political Officer at Haka that Mr. Charles Hodgson Wetherell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead by Chins near Yokwa on the morning of December 21st. Mr. Wetherell was marching from Rawnan with Lieutenant Ducat, and was riding about 100 yards ahead, when four shots were fired from behind a tree, killing Mr. Wetherell immediately. The body was brought to Haka for burial. The murder is believed to have been committed by the Thetta tribe, who have hitherto refused submission to the Political Officer at Haka. An expedition against Thetta village was about to start, and arrangements will now be pushed on with all possible despatch. If it is found to be the Thetta tribe that is responsible, exemplary punishment will be inflicted. Mr. Wetherell had been just three years in the Burma Police.

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th ult. for a Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the coming year was that Mr. J. L. Symons, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was elected.

THE Persian Governor-General of Khorasan has sent one of his Generals, Alekner Khan, to Askabad, to salute the new Russian Governor-General of the Transcaspian, General Kouropatkin, Bokhara, which is to all intents and purposes a Russian province, hardly does more. Why the Persian authorities of Khorasan should always send a special Ambassador to propitiate the newly-appointed Russian Commanders on the other side of the frontier, as though Khorasan were actually, and not only in accordance with Russian theory, dependent upon Russian good-will, it is difficult to see. Certainly the Russians do not view this kind of courtesy as mere Asiatic politeness.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Apart from an improvement of 1-16 in Mysore, these shares on Saturday were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 15-16 to 6 1-16, Nundydrog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. to 8s. 6d., Champion Reef 11-16 to 15-16, Ooregum Ordinary 2 5-16 to 2 7-16, ditto Preference 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Devala-Moyar 6d. to 1s., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 6d to 5s., Mysore Wynaad (18s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., South-East Mysore 9d. to 2s., Indian Glenrock New 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

In the Legislative Council to-day Sir A. Scoble introduced a Bill to amend section 375 of the Penal Code, relating to rape, by raising the minimum age of a girl capable of consenting from ten to twelve years, and also to amend the Criminal Procedure Code by removing the offence as between husband and child-wife to the class of non-cognisable. Sir A. Scoble spoke in support of the measure at some length.

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, a Bengalese member, opposed the proposed legislative change, and said that, whatever might be the case in other parts of India, there was a strong feeling against it in Bengal. He contended that the Hindoo Scriptures required a husband to consummate marriage as soon as the first signs of puberty appeared, which sometimes happened before twelve years. He thought the Bill infringed the Queen's Proclamation on taking over the Government of India, which promised abstention from any inference with the social and religious customs of the people, and he believed that it would meet with much opposition. He added that even if it were quietly accepted it would be useless.

Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar Rao Bahadur, Bombay Hindoo member, said that if some interpreters of the Scriptures opposed it, still the measure was one of common humanity, and therefore he was prepared to support it.

The Viceroy said he could not admit Sir Chunder Mitter's arguments, but there would be ample time to discuss them hereafter. He then proceeded to address the Council in a somewhat lengthy speech, and said that he thought it desirable to place the members in full possession of the views of the Government, not only with regard to the special questions dealt with in the Bill, but also respecting other matters, which were to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public. The Bill in no way affected what might, for convenience, be styled the marriage law of the country. It merely proposed to protect the great body of female children between ten and twelve from the unquestioned evils of early prostitution or premature intercourse; and it affected the marriage usage only so far as the protection extended to married as well as to unmarried children. But the proposals embodied in this Bill had recently been associated with other proposals widely different, which most distinctly affected the marriage law and Hindoo religious social institutions; and it had been inferred that if the Government dealt with one part of the subject they stood committed to deal with the rest. He desired to correct this misapprehension. The proposals to which he referred had been brought prominently under the notice of the Indian Government be an English committee, comprising many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life. It was impossible to doubt their sincerity or the excellence of their objects, and if the Government were unable entirely to agree with their conclusions it was because, being in closer contact with public opinion here, they realised more fully the extreme gravity of any steps which might be truly said to involve an interference with the religious and social institutions of any large section of the people of India.

The Viceroy then proceeded to discuss the resolutions of the English committee *seriatim*. The first was in favour of raising the age of consent. That was a proposal embodied in the present Bill, a measure which, while rendering the law more stringent by increasing the age limit, should also greatly increase the precautions against abuses of the law. The second resolution suggested that infant marriages should not be valid unless subsequently ratified. He did not think those who advocated this change could have realised the tremendous gravity of such a step. It would simply revolutionise the Hindoo social system, and involve an interference with domestic institutions which the Government were not prepared to admit. The third resolution referred to the much-debated subject of suits of restitution of conjugal rights. The Government had already considered this matter of extreme intricacy, and they were satisfied that such suits were common in only a few localities, and among the lower classes. They thought the existing law was capable of improvement, and that it would suffice if the Courts were empowered to refuse to imprison the recusant husband or wife; but the question was not of immediate importance, and it was not necessary to deal with it concurrently with the wholly distinct question of the present Bill. The fourth resolution related to the remarriage of widows. His Excellency discussed the existing law in some detail, and referred to the letters on these subjects recently published in the *Times*. The suggestions had been anxiously considered, but the conclusion had been forced on the Government that

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while Hindoo opinion remained what it was, the Legislature would not be justified in attempting to prevent the social and religious excommunication of widows remarrying. Any change in these respects must come from within, and he was glad to say that signs were not wanting that such changes were already in progress. He concluded by saying that he trusted the measure would receive the support of public opinion, and he commended it to the favourable consideration of the Council.

JAN. 11.

Although it was generally expected that Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill with regard to the age of consent in marriage would meet with considerable opposition, still the public were hardly prepared for so violent an attack as that made by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter. That a gentleman who was for many years Judge of the High Court, and was for some months acting Chief Justice of Bengal, should have objected so strongly shows that the feeling against the measure is not confined to the uneducated or strictly conservative classes. It may be noted, however, that the hon. member of the Council based his religious objections chiefly on the authority of Raghunundum, a commentator of the Hindoo Scriptures, greatly venerated in Bengal, but not followed in other parts of India. It may therefore be hoped that the opposition to the simple and humane amendment proposed will not extend beyond this province.

This hope receives support from the speech of Krish Nulkar Rao Bahadur, the Bombay member, who said that some discontent might be expressed at first, but it would disappear when it became known that no interference with the marriage law was contemplated.

The Viceroy and Sir Andrew Scoble made it very clear that no such interference was intended. The latter, although he spoke before Sir Romesh Mitter, answered many of his arguments by anticipation. He pointed out that the Bill created no new offence. The question of child marriage, he said, had been discussed by men of great erudition and authority, and from this discussion two propositions emerged and stood established; first, that sages enjoined and the custom of many castes required that a girl should be given in marriage before puberty; secondly, that the Scriptures denounced in the strongest terms the sin of connection with an immature girl. He could not accept the arguments that the mischief which it was intended to remedy was not of common occurrence, or that the existing law was sufficient, and he proceeded to quote several authorities against both propositions. As regards the objection that legislative action was not likely to have much direct result, he said he should be content if its effect was mainly educative, and if it strengthened the hands of fathers for the protection of their daughters, and modified custom so as to diminish the pernicious practice.

The Native Press has not yet expressed an opinion on the Bill, with the exception of the *Indian Mirror*, which, while highly praising the Viceroy's speech, professes indifference to the measure, saying that the original section of the Penal Code has hitherto been a dead letter, and that the amendment will remain a dead letter likewise.

At Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir Andrew Scoble introduced another important Bill, to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. The amendments proposed were in accordance with the advice of the committee appointed some months ago. Power will be given to the Government to define the term "piece goods," and the provision of the present Act requiring the name and place as well as the country of manufacture on foreign goods will be repealed.

Dr. Voelcker, the expert in agricultural chemistry, who was sent to examine the subject of Indian agriculture a year ago, has now started for home. It is understood that his report shows a strong belief in the practical possibilities of improvement in Indian agriculture.

It is reported from Cabul that the Ameer's last attack of gout was more severe than any from which he has previously suffered. He was obliged to give up his intended visit to Jellalabad.

Winter is said to have set in earlier and with more severity this year throughout Central Asia than for many years.

BURMA

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

The expeditionary column reached Thetta on January 2nd. In the attack on Thetta Lieutenant James, Royal Engineers, Burma Sappers and Miners, and two Goorkhas were killed, and one Goorkha was wounded. During a pause in the engagement a parley was held, with the result of the proffered submission of the Thettas and payment of a small fine. The troops subsequently returned to Haka.

JAN. 9.

Detailed reports show that the attack on Thetta was repulsed. The attacking force consisted of 160 Goorkhas, commanded by Captain Carnegy, of the 3rd Goorkhas. Two miles from the village the Chins opened a hot fire, killing two Goorkhas and wounding one. When the troops approached the village they found it too strongly stockaded to be rushed. Lieutenant James was killed at this point. The troops then retired to arrange a fresh attack. Meanwhile a Haka chief entered Thetta, and induced the villagers to offer their submission, to pay a nominal fine, and to promise to pay tribute. These terms were accepted by the political officer with the force, and the troops returned to Haka.

Sir A. Mackenzie has called for further information regarding the arrangements actually made, and the question of further action is now under consideration. The acceptance by the political officer of such unsatisfactory terms is generally disapproved. The Thetta Chins not only murdered Mr. Wetherell, but perpetrated a long series of outrages, attacking posts, killing and wounding Sepoys, and cutting telegraph wires. It was recently announced officially that a full inquiry into Mr. Wetherell's murder would be held when Thetta was taken, and that exemplary punishment would be dealt out to the murderers.

The Chief Commissioner informs me that the report recently published by the *Mandalay Herald*, which was quoted in my telegram of Dec. 24th, of a serious dacoity committed by men from Wuntho was gravely exaggerated. A dacoity did occur in the Yeu district, and property was carried off, but there is no foundation for the story that captives were carried away. The Wuntho Tsawbwa has been called to account for this dacoity.

JAN. 11.

It has been decided to take the following steps against the Chins. It is stated that it has been ascertained that the oath of friendship recently taken at Thetta does not preclude friendly occupation of that village, and a fresh force, therefore, proceeds from Haka to Thetta, accompanied by a political officer. The troops will camp at Thetta for some weeks, and will visit neighbouring villages now unknown. In case the Thetta Chins resist the occupation they will presumably be forced to submit. Another column, accompanied by a civil officer, marches through the Baungobe country to accept the submission of villages, and arrange for a nominal tribute and their future good conduct. Collision is to be avoided if possible, but any opposition met with is to be sternly repressed. A third expedition starts for the Chinbok country, to punish the villages which recently attacked the Yawdwin post.

Captain Drury, of the 3rd Goorkhas, whose case has been referred to in recent telegrams, has been placed under arrest. On Dec. 8th and 11th leading articles were published in the *Rangoon Times* attacking Sir C. Crosthwaite's alleged action in supporting the conduct of the assistant political officer at Haka, and praising Captain Drury's conduct. Soon after these articles appeared Captain Drury was required by General Stewart to sign an ample apology to Sir C. Crosthwaite for their publication. Captain Drury refused compliance on the ground that he knew nothing about the articles and never authorised any publication. When the articles were published Captain Drury was several hundred miles distant from Rangoon. Owing to his refusal to sign the apology, Captain Drury was placed under arrest at Haka, where he commanded, and was marched to Myingyan, where he is stil kept under arrest.

The liability of having to apologise for leading articles in local journals, sought to be imposed on officers serving in Burma, adds a new danger to military service here. The case has been forwarded for Sir F. Roberts's decision.

THE CZAREWITCH IN INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 10.

The Czarewitch met with a grand reception on his arrival at Jeypore, one of the chief features of which was a procession of elephants through the city.

During the day his Imperial Highness exchanged visits with the Maharajah, and in the afternoon went out tiger-shooting. Two tigers were killed, both falling to the gun of Prince Bariatinsky.

In the evening the Czarewitch dined with the Maharajah, on whose behalf the Dewan proposed the health of Queen Victoria, the Czar, the King of Greece, and of his Imperial guest.

The entertainments after dinner included a nautch dance and a grand display of fireworks.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress to despatch 600 Darjeelin coolies from Calcutta to Burma. These will be utilised in carrying loads and in road making during the approaching operations in the Chin country.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

H.I.H THE CZAREWITCH IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 27.)

His Excellency the Governor and the large crowd which assembled on the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday morning to welcome his Imperial Highness Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolas Alexandrowitch, Czarewith of Russia, to Bombay had an unexpectedly long wait; and the surprise at the non-appearance of the frigate *Azova* early on Tuesday morning was all the greater owing to the telegram which was received from Aden a few days ago, stating that the vessel and her two consorts, the *Admiral Kornilaff* and the *Vladimar Monomachus* might be expected to reach Bombay some time on Monday night. But a mistake had evidently been made in the reckoning. On the receipt of the telegram from Aden, H.E. the Governor determined, though his Imperial Highness expressed the desire that no official notice should be taken of the arrival of the squadron until yesterday morning, to go on board the *Azova*, should she arrive before ten o'clock at night, and welcome the Czarewitch privately to India. Accordingly Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, had a launch in readiness at the Apollo Bunder to take his Excellency on board, while the guns at the land battery were kept manned to fire the salute on the signalling of the *Azova*. But no *Azova* appeared all night through, and when, shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning, the people began to assemble on the Bunder, there was still no appearance of the looked-for ships.

SCENE ON THE BUNDER.

Long before eight o'clock the spacious shamiana, which had been erected under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, M.I.C.E., was crowded with a very brilliant gathering. The shamiana was the same as is usually erected upon such occasions, separate spaces being allotted for members of the Legislative Council, the heads of departments, civil and military, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consular representatives, and other ladies and gentlemen. The decorations were, as they usually are, bright, yet tastefully arranged. Drapings of maroon and old gold adorned the roof, and fell like curtains in graceful folds around some of the posts that supported the shamiana, hiding their rude forms from view. Shields and trophies of flags also adorned the posts, and the passage which ran through the tent from the pier head to the carriage entrance at the opposite end was lined with shrubs and flowers. From the roof floated a perfect mass of flags, and over the main entrance were fixed the Royal Arms. The harbour, too, made a pretty picture. Opposite the Bunder were anchored H.M.S. *Turquoise* and *Reindeer*, further up lay the turret-ships *Magdala* and *Abyssinia*, and still further away was that trim little gun-boat the *Brisk*, which, together with other ships lying at anchor in the harbour, were all decorated from stem to stern with steamers.

His Excellency the Governor was amongst the first to arrive on the Bunder. Late on Monday night his Excellency issued a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, containing a notification to the effect that, in view of the *Azova* not having been signalled within the time expected, he would leave the Bunder at 7.30 A.M. to pay a visit of welcome to his Imperial Highness, and his Excellency was punctual; but as there was no appearance of the *Azova*, he retired to the Yacht Club to wait.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Exactly at seven minutes to eight the firing of three guns from the land battery told the assembly that the squadron had at last been sighted. Still they had a long time to wait, for it was not until twenty minutes to nine that the *Azova*, stopping her engines almost opposite the Apollo Bunder, allowed herself to drift slowly towards the *Turquoise* and *Reindeer*, firing a salute, which was promptly responded to by the former. Capt. Brackenbury, Commander of H.M.S. *Turquoise*, the senior Naval Officer, in the absence of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, was the first to board the *Azova* after she had dropped anchor. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace next went on board to inquire whether, owing to the lateness of the hour of arrival, it was the desire of his Imperial Highness that the original programme should be adhered to, while Capt. Hext stood by the Government steam launch *Bee* to take H.E. the Governor on board. At 9.25 Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace brought back the reply that his Imperial Highness was ready to receive H.E. the Governor on board, and Lord Harris, accompanied by his staff and Captain Hext, steamed off in the launch *Bee* to the *Azova*. In half-an-hour his Excellency returned, in order that he might meet his Royal guest on shore to welcome him officially. In twenty minutes more it appeared from some commotion observable on board the *Azova* that preparations were being made to land, and immediately the *Azova* and one of her consorts and H.M.S. *Turquoise* and *Reindeer* commenced firing simultaneously a salute of twenty-one guns, making a cannonade of eighty-four shots in all. The firing lasted between ten and fifteen minutes, and the vessels were so enveloped in smoke that the departure from the *Azova* was not observable. As the clouds of smoke cleared away, however, a train of boats was seen coming rapidly towards the shore. In front was the Imperial barge rowed by sixteen oarsmen bearing H.I.H. the Czarewitch, and flying the Russian colours, while two launches followed in its wake. Exactly at half-past ten, his Imperial Highness, dressed in the picturesque uniform of a Colonel of Hussars, stepped on shore, followed by the Grand Duke George Alexandrowitch of Russia, H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, Major-General Prince Bariatinsky, Chief of the Staff, Admiral Bassarghind, Captain Prince Kotchubey, Captain Walkoff, Lieutenant Prince Obalensky, A.D.C. to the Czar, Prince Oukhonsky, Secretary, H.E.M. Onou, Dr. D. Smirnoff, and M. Grilyenkko. His Imperial Highness appeared in excellent health, and did not seem to have suffered in any way from his voyage. At the foot of the Bunder steps his Imperial Highness was met by Captain Hext, who conducted him upstairs, where he was received by H.E. the Governor. The land battery then fired a salute of twenty-one guns, after which the band of the Gloster Regiment played the Russian National Anthem. A halt was made at the top of the Bunder, where his Excellency presented to the young Prince the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Consuls representing the various nations, and Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to Government. His Imperial Highness naturally appeared somewhat bewildered at the strange (strange at any rate to a foreigner who has never been in India before) and picturesque assembly of people who had met to make him welcome to India. While returning the salutes made to him his sharp, striking eyes were continually in motion, glancing quickly from one side to the other, scanning with evident curiosity the quaint and brilliant costumes of the Natives.

DEPARTURE FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A move was then made up the Bunder, the Czarewitch and his followers in their magnificent uniforms as Hussars, Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, with their bright helmets surmounted by the golden eagle, and other picturesque dresses, making a splendid show. Much as the Natives of India are accustomed to grandeur, the splendid physique of the Russian officers and their magnificent helmets rather surprised them, the "metal topees," as they called the helmets, and the gold and silver eagles being wonderingly commented upon. On reaching the spot where a hundred rank and file of the Glo'ster Regiment, under the command of Captain Tufnell, were drawn up as a guard-of-honour, the soldiers presented arms, and his Imperial Highness, accompanied by H.E. Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, inspected the guard, afterwards continuing his march to the main entrance, where he entered the Government House carriage, with H.E. Lord Harris, and drove off to Government House, escorted by a detachment of his Excellency's body-guard, the crowd cheering him as he left the Bunder.

ARRIVAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At eleven o'clock Dr. Martin, who had been riding in advance of the cavalcade, galloped up to Government House by the private road, and announced the approach of the Imperial party. Ten minutes later his Excellency the Governor's State carriage with four-in-hand and postilions, drew up under the porch of Government House. The guard-of-honour, of a hundred rank-and-file of the 4th Bombay Rifles with Regimental colours, under the command of Subedar Mehta Harmehta, presented arms, while the band played the Russian National Anthem. On alighting his Excellency Lord Harris conducted his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Czarewitch to the top of the stairs, where he was received by Lady Harris and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to his Excellency. Her Excellency was also introduced to his Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, who wore a Grecian merino uniform, and Captain Walkhoff, whose dressing was similar to that of his Imperial Highness.

His Excellency the Governor's bodyguard, under the command of Captain Gott, were drawn up outside the porch in front of the guard of honour. After the interchange of courtesies his Excellency Lord Harris conducted his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Czarewitch and Captain Walkhoff to their rooms situated to the south-west of Government House, which were beautifully fitted and upholstered for the comfort of the distinguished visitors during their brief stay in Bombay. The rest of the Imperial suite were located in Colonel Rhodes' bungalow. Excellent order was maintained by the police at Government House, under the superintendence of Superintendent Brewin. An officers' guard of forty-five rank and file, Glo'ster Regiment, are mounted on duty at Government House during his Imperial Highness's stay. After the interchange of ceremonies the distinguished party

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sat down to breakfast at twelve o'clock. Prince George of Russia, it may be added, remained on board, owing to indisposition.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.

In the afternoon his Imperial Highness visited the Elephanta Caves. A start was made from Malabar Point about three o'clock.

The Apollo Bunder was reached about half-past three, and the excursionists were taken to Elephanta in Government launches. A most pleasant afternoon was spent viewing the Caves, and his Imperial Highness was evidently both pleased and astonished at what he saw. The party returned to the Apollo Bunder about half-past six, and drove straight back to Government House.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris entertained H.I.H. the Czarewitch and party to a dinner at Government House, Malabar Point. The following is a list of those who sat down to dinner:—

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Czarewitch, his Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch of Russia, his Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Mylne, the Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., member of Council, and Lady and the Misses West; the Hon. Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., member of Council, his Excellency M. Onu, Privy Councillor; General Prince Bariatinsky, his Excellency Contre Admiral Bassarghine, commanding Russian squadron; Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E.; Captain J. W. Brackenbury, C.B., C.M.G., commanding H.M.S. *Turquoise;* Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Bengal S.C., M. Pernet, Consul for France, and Madame Pernet, A. H. Hardinge, Esq., Second Secretary British Embassy, Constantinople; Major F. Sprat, R.E., Military Secretary to H.E. the C.-in-C., Bombay Army; Captain Prince Kotchubey, Captain Walkoff, Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Bassarghine, Captain H. M. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lieutenant Prince Obolensky, A.D.C. to his Imperial Highness, Prince Oukhtomsky, Dr. Rambach, M. Gritzenko, Lieutenant A. T. H. Newnham, attd. Intell. Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, Simla; Lieutenant C. J. Venables, Gloucestershire Regiment; Mrs. Lindsay. Staff—Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary; S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary; H. Martin, Esq., M.B., M.S.; Captain A. W. Forbes, A.D.C.; Captain the Honourable St. Leger Jervis, A.D.C.; and Captain E. H. Cox, A.D.C.

THE BALL.

The dinner was followed by a ball, at which there were from three to four hundred guests present.

Shortly before ten o'clock dancing commenced with a waltz, his Imperial Highness dancing with Lady Harris, and H.E. the Governor with Mrs. Lee-Warner.

A sumptuous supper was served at midnight, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

MR. CAINE IN MADRAS

(*Madras Times.*)

There is some room for merriment over the visit to India of a travelling orator, and a travelling artist in the persons of Messrs. Caine and Allen. We would fain speak of their advent as a conjunction of Science and Art, but whatever may be said of Mr. Allen and Art, certainly Mr. Caine will not pass as the embodiment of political or other science. He belongs to that growing class of reformers who from a stock of knowledge which is of the scantiest, somehow contrive to form opinions which speedily assume rigidity. He has been unfortuate in receiving his early education in Indian affairs from Mr. William Digby, one of the least informed and most unreliable of teachers on such a subject, and we doubt whether he will hereafter be able to escape from the meshes of the miserable crew, in which he has been caught. At any rate, he regards it as his present duty to denounce Englishmen in India, and the Indian Government, and to place no confidence in their testimony concerning Indian affairs, while he sets forth the supreme excellence and the marvellous attainments of our Hindu fellow-subjects in the best language he can command. One result of this is that in India he gravitates towards men of his own style of thinking. His "splendid" reception in Madras illustrates this. He was received by the members of the "Hindu Preaching Society," a society which is not remarkable for its loyalty to the British Government, nor famous for its respect for Englishmen, but which appears to have discerned in him a kindred spirit. It is natural enough that to a certain class of Hindus, an Englishman should appear worthy of honour who traduces his countrymen, and such traduction appears to be out of the characteristic features of Mr Caine's mission. That it will secure for him a certain notoriety goes by saying; that it is and can be only mischievous is equally true. It can neither benefit Englishmen nor make Hindus better men.

If Mr. Caine considers Englishmen so culpable, it is cowardly in him not to say so to them. He could have easily addressed a meeting of Englishmen in Madras, in Bombay also, but he has discreetly perferred to avoid meeting them face to face. If he did meet them, we doubt not that he would be compelled to change his tone and lower his flag. Would any audience of Englishmen in this city listen to the following:—"We (the Englishmen in England) look upon you as follow subjects, and the Anglo-Indian looks upon you as the subject race," or the statement at Bombay, repeated in substance since, to the effect that Englishmen found India sober and have made it drunken? Such statements cannot be justified, and ought not to be made by any well intentioned and intelligent man. Passing by Englishmen and their testimony, let us see what conclusions Mr. Caine has reached by "close personal investigation on the spot." He has himself given us a specimen, in the following choice passage:—"British Democracy will expect you to satisfy them that you will treat the sweepers on an equality with the Brahmins; unless you convince them of that you will not get your demands. Unless I was convinced that it would be so I would not have been on this platform." He has convinced himself that the Congress agitators in India hold and will act according to this doctrine of equality. We have some knowledge of the Indian Congress and of Congress Committees, and of Indian Congress agitators, and are certain that in this matter Mr. Caine is utterly deluded. There is no doctrine of equality in the creed of the men or the Congress whose cause he generally espouses. This is as certain as that the sun is in the sky. But what of his close personal investigation? Where and how was it made? Superficiality like his may manifest itself in loquacity and blundering, but cannot secure wise Indian reform, and the truth is that Mr. Caine has not seen and does not know British India; he only dreams a dream.

In his address on the Congress movement he took occasion to refer to the Political Agency in England, and its journal—*India*—, which he pronounced a treasure. It would be nearer the truth to speak of it as a treasury of exaggeration and misstatement. We find it giving publicity to statements like the following:—"Take ten years of British rule by this 'benign and humane government,' and count the hopes that have been blasted, hearts that have been crushed, the misery, the suffering, the deaths from starvation, and you will find that the horrors of barbarian invasions are trifles when compared with the agony of chronic hunger, which has sent millions of men, women and children to an untimely grave." Again: "India *is* a nation, and a great nation. The three hundred millions live in the same country. Their religion with the exception of forty millions of Mahommedans is the same. Their manners and customs are the same. Their love for their common country is the same. They love each other as their own countrymen, and it is vain that you try to stir up race distinction and make difference between them." The writer is an "educated" Hindu, just the type of man whose testimony Mr. Caine would delight to quote in the House of Commons, believing it to be perfectly true. The publisher of these choice statements is Mr. William Digby, who knows well that these statements are false, and Mr. Caine urges Hindus to purchase and file the journal which contains such statements as a "treasure." What are we to say of this adviser and his advice? Unless he means to work evil by his visit to India and his speeches to the English-speaking section he must improve his knowledge and his method. He must neither misunderstand nor misrepresent. Apparently, he has yet to learn that a large mass of the people, even of those who do not live in jungles, know nothing of Government, and, so far from respecting, dislike it, and systematically endeavour to defraud it. What India most of all wants is agencies and agitators, not to worry and perplex the Government, but to instruct the people, and deliver them from evils which are self-imposed and infinitely more grave than the supposed evil of not possessing a vote. If Mr. Caine can assist in obtaining and employing such agencies, agencies which shall create life and intelligence where now are torpor and delay, he will do a nobler work than that in which he is at present now engaged. Life shapes its own organisation, and, despite the spread of Western education, India is not yet alive in our Western sense of the term, and no amount of tinkering by irresponsible Englishmen at the present machinery of Government will make it alive in our Western sense of the term, and no amount of tinkering as Mr. Caine's tends to lessen respect for authority among a people who have not yet learned that lesson, and fosters discontent and the growth of worthless ambitions.

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THE INDIAN COAL FIELDS.

(Times of India.)

The chief difficulty in the way of the development of Indian ores lies, as we have already suggested, in the question of fuel. If fuel suitable for smelting could be found conveniently near the deposits of ore, or if it could be transported at remunerative prices, the matter would be far simpler. The Bengal iron fields have the advantage of the Raniganj coal mines, from one of which, Sanctoria, very fair smelting coke can be made. Its analysis shows over 84 per cent. of carbon, and though 15 per cent. of ash is high, yet the actual impurities are low, sulphur being present to the extent of only a quarter per cent., and phosphorus being practically absent. No other ironfield has such advantages in the way of coke; but fuel of sorts is nearly always attainable at a reasonable cost, and every effort should be made to improve its quality where it is inferior. In a former article we pointed out that the best coal for smelting purposes was found in Raniganj and the Wardha Valley. It may be said roughly that coal should contain at least sixty per cent. of carbon to give good result, and though the Raniganj coal is said to contain only some 53 per cent. of carbon on an average, yet the yield of the Kahabari (Hazaribagh) seam runs as high as 78 per cent., while the Pisgaon (Wardha Valley) coal gives an average of 65 per cent. In considering the value of coal for smelting we must, however, not merely consider its proportion of carbon when dug out of the ground, but its readiness to coke, and the percentage of carbon likely to be found in the coke. This especially affects the coal found in the Madras Presidency. Thus the coal found at Beddadanol in the Godava ri Valley showed only 37 per cent. each of carbon and volatile gases, and 26 per cent. of ash, but on coking the volatile gases disappeared, leaving 60 per cent. of carbon and 40 per cent. of ash, thus just bringing the coal within the limits we have laid down as remunerative, though we admit that in this instance the ash is excessive. This would not prevent smelting, however, though it would possibly increase the labour of cleaning out the furnaces, if the ash clinkered instead of proving friable, and would certainly require care in tapping the charge into the pigs. Even if a little ash found its way into the pigs at first, that need not seriously interfere with their value, as it could be eliminated in subsequent castings. The Singareni coal shows from 62 to 66 per cent. of carbon, 23 per cent. of volatile gases, and from 11 to 15 per cent. of ash. Assuming that on coking the Singareni coal will act in a manner similar to that of Beddadanol, viz., that all the volatile gases will disappear, and the carbon and ash be increased in the proportion of 23 to 14, we have a result for the poorest yield of 76 per cent. of carbon in the coke, and 24 per cent. of ash; this is quite good enough to work on, and may be taken as a fair basis for work with the products of this valley. Although the average of Raniganj coal gives only 53 per cent. of carbon, yet there is no reason why excellent smelting should not be done with it, for it contains over 30 per cent. of volatile gases (including moisture), and, as this should all disappear in coking, the resultant coke should show 72 per cent. of carbon to 28 per cent. of ash.

The Barakur coal should give even better results, for it has 65 per cent. of carbon in its natural state, which would rise to over 79 per cent. when coked, the balance being ash. It is thus evident that the small proportion of carbon in the original Indian coals is not so serious a matter as might be supposed, on account of the high per centage of volatile gases which would disappear in coking. The effect on the Kahabari coal, which we have already shown, naturally the best for smelting, is to raise the carbon in the coke to from 80 to 84 per cent., while Warora coal, which with only 45 per cent. of carbon, appears at first sight unsuitable, contains so much volatile gases and water (40 p r cent.) that its coke would contain fully 70 per cent. of carbon. Specimens of coal sent from Kanigorum (in the Waziri Hills) showed about 48 per cent. each of carbon volatile matter, and only 2 per cent. of ash. This if coked would yield 78 per cent. of carbon, but would so greatly increase the ash that it is doubtful whether in this instance it would not be better to use the coal as it stood with a hot blast. Kanigorum coal would not be of much use in iron working, on account of the enormous cost of transport, and the figures given being only from small samples, are not, perhaps, good indications of the general value of the coal there. We mention the case, however, to show that even inferior coal may be worked up into serviceable fuel, and may also be found in the most out-of-the-way and unexpected places. We have assumed that the coal would be coked before using to show how even apparently poor fields could be profitably worked. Such coal as that of Kahibari and Singareni would not, however, require such treatment; the proposal is only an alternative one in any case. In our opinion, it would pay better to artificially increase the proportion of carbon, and this could be done by adding a certain amount of charcoal to each charge. Charcoal is by far the best fuel for iron-smelting, and if it could be obtained cheaply it might be advantageously used at every stage. It is to charcoal that Indian iron must look for its future development, if for no other reason, because the purity and excellence of ore, and in cheap charcoal we must look for the means of starting a great industry. It may mean that each process will be a step in advance of those carried out in Europe, viz., that coal processes have to be carried out with coke, and coke processes with charcoal, but the result will be good. Salem alone seems absolutely devoid of coal, and Salem ore is so good that it would pay to take it to Calcutta and smelt it with Kahabari coal. In fact, the value of fuel within a reasonable distance, though all important for most ores, becomes less when the quality rises to a very high grade. At the same time good fuel within reasonable distance would be essential to the full development of the Salem fields, for the ore is far from being the same throughout, varying greatly, and only the best would be worth exporting to Bengal—if that. We are, therefore, compelled to consider the practibility of the use of charcoal throughout the processes.

The Indian Steel, Iron, Chrome Company successfully used charcoal during 1833 and succeeding years, and if liberal forests rights were granted by Government, there is no reason why it should not be successfully used again. Good Babool timber fit for charcoal would take about five years or less to arrive at a suitable size. Babool is one of the best, if not the best firewood obtainable, as it is dense, and gives out great heat. Local timber and junglewoods would, however, probably pay better in the end. The question, of mixing charcoal with the coal, thereby raising the percentage of carbon, is one worthy of consideration, though better results would probably be obtained if the charcoal was pounded and then pressed into bricks or slabs, so that its consistency might more closely resemble that of coal. The caking of powdered fuels is not studied as it might be, though it might lead to great results, especially in India. Another fuel that has been hitherto passed over is peat, of which a great deal is available in the Neilgherries. Dr. Percy, in his "Metallurgy," states that it is similar to the peat sold in England, while it is said to be procurable at the bog for eight annas per thousand pounds. It contains, however, a very large proportion of ash, and would probably require to be pulverised mixed with charcoal dust to raise the percentage of carbon, and pressed into cakes. If this was done locally it would be economically used as fuel. Petroleum, unfortunately, has not yet been discovered in Southern India, so that it would have to be imported if used as a lubricant in pressing cakes of charcoal dust, or charcoal dust and peat, but the cruder and cheaper forms of petroleum would be of great value in this connection. The whole question of artificial fuel is one that requires more technical treatment than we feel in a position to give it, but it is certainly worth the serious consideration of experts in connection with the development of the many ores that lie unworked beneath the surface of India. It would be necessary for such experts to fully satisfy themselves as to what really was available in the way of fuel in the different metal-bearing districts of India, and then to see how this material could be best worked up and used in smelting ores. Into the question of fuel in Burma we have not gone. It is a subject upon which we require much more information than we have at present, before we can feel in a position to do the matter justice. Burma will, we believe, prove to be rich in iron and coal, both appearing in the Chindwin Valley, for instance, in quantities that to the eye of anyone not an expert would appear conclusive proof that both could be remuneratively worked. Scientific and systematic examination is however, necessary before the exact value of these fields can be determined. Arakan has long been known for a coal-bearing country, but its fields yield material too poor in carbon for iron smelting, while in the Tenasserim division there are fairly good chances that the Hienlat mines would prove productive at a cost of Rs. 16 a ton. It is in Upper Burma, however, that the rich coal-fields are supposed to lie, that at Membaloung, in the Shan States, having been declared equal to the best English coal.

BREAKDOWN OF THE TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*

(Bombay Gazette, Dec. 27.)

Speculation has been rife in Bombay during the last two or three days as to what had happened the Troopship *Crocodile* to account for her non-arrival. The vessel left Portsmouth on Nov. 26th last with 1,303 persons aboard, all told in charge of Capt. Churchill. She made the usual passage to Malta, Port Said, and Suez, leaving the latter place on the 11th inst., and should have arrived here on Tuesday morning last. She was sighted by the Russian squadron conveying H.I.H. the Czarewitch the morning after passing Aden, but from that time nothing more was heard of the *Crocodile* until this morning. At about eight o'clock yesterday morning the lookout at the lighthouse made out two troopships making for the bay. It was at once correctly surmised that the *Crocodile's*

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machinery had broken down and that the *Serapis*, which sailed from Bombay on Thursday, the 18th inst., had picked her up and was towing the disabled ship to her destination. The vessels slowly neared the bay and dropped anchor at half-past eleven o'clock. It appears that at four o'clock on Sunday morning last, when the *Crocodile* was in latitude 16·14 north, long. 58·4 east, about 800 miles from Bombay, the engines begun to jump, and it was discovered that the crank shaft had broken. Staff Engineer White was immediately summoned, and on examination he found that the after-arm of the high pressure cylinder had broken off entirely. Nothing could be done to repair the damage, as there was no duplicate of the fractured shaft aboard. At the time of the accident she was making 46 to 47 revolutions a minute, rather over the usual rate, giving a speed of from 10 to 14 knots an hour. Steam was promptly cut off without any further damage being done to the vessel or injury to persons. The *Crocodile* laid helpless on the water, and as there was not a breath of mind, it was useless to set sail. The weather fortunately was fine and the sea as still as a mill pond, and the vessel drifted idly about awaiting assistance, there being little anxiety as to the safety of those aboard. At about eight o'clock in the evening the look-out sighted a steamer low on the horizon making for Bombay. Rockets and guns were fired to attract attention, but they failed, and the steamer disappeared without answering the signals. A slight breeze had by this time sprung up, and the captain gave orders for sails to be set, but they did little more than move the colossal hull of the *Crocodile*. Nothing more was seen that night, and the wind dying away the ship got broadside on, and drifted about two miles out of her course. On Sunday morning, after lying helpless for twenty-four hours, the *Serapis* was sighted, and a steam-launch was sent off to communicate with her. The *Serapis* immediately replied to the summons, and a couple of steel hawsers were got aboard. The port haweser twice snapped before the *Crocodile* was moved, but after two hours the ropes were got to stand the strain, and a speed of about seven knots an hour eventually made. All now went well with both vessels. The *Serapis* was splendidly handled, and was enabled to keep the uniform speed of seven knots until land was sighted. The engines of the *Crocodile* are three-cylinder compound engines with an indicated horse-power of 4,100, and were built in 1880 by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, London. The injured section of the shaft is 17½ inches in diameter, and weighs about six tons. On arriving in Bombay the authorities at home were communicated with for instructions. The *Serapis* will leave again for England at 9·30 this morning. There was rather an amusing scene aboard the *Serapis* when the disabled vessel was sighted. Ever since they left Bombay every one aboard was on the look-out for the *Crocodile*, and when she was sighted and it became evident that they would have to retrace the eight hundred miles they had already made, the feelings of the passengers were distinctly vindictive, and there was a hearty wish that some one else had picked her up. However, the trouble was not sufficient to prevent anybody aboard either vessel from spending a very happy Christmas day.

The following is the list of persons aboard the *Crocodile*:—60 officers, 13 ladies, 12 officers' children, 1,132 European rank and file, 46 women, and 40 children. During the voyage one child died of bronchitis. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col. C. P. Cramer, 1st King's R.R.; Major C. I. Blomfield, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers; Major and Mrs. A. H. Fraser and child, 1st Hampshire Regt.; Major R. H. Lovett, 1st King's R.R.; Major and Mrs. A. W. Sharingham and 4 children, 1st Cheshire; Major and Mrs. Riley, 1st North Lanc. Regt.; Major and Mrs. H. R. Tournour, 1st King's R.R.; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. K. S. Wallis, Med. Staff; Captain H. R. Addington, 4th King's R.R.; Captain W. C. F. Field, Bombay Staff Corps; Captain W. J. Myers, 1st King's Royal Rifles; Capt. J. E. B. Martin, 1st King's R. R.; Capt. H. Newton, 1st King's R.R.; Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Parsons and child, Bom. Staff Corps; Capt. B. H. Randolph, Worc.; Capt. and Mrs. P. F. Tallents, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers; Capt. F. A. Wilkinson, 1st R. Fus.; Capt. H. C. G. Canning, 1st King's R.R.; Surg. G. H. Sylvester, Med. Staff; Vety. Surg. F. C. Stratton, A.V. Dept.; Vety.-Surg. J. Moore, A.V. Dept.; Surg. F. R. Maynard. I.M. Dept.; Surg. A. I. Macnab, Bom. Med. Dept.; Surg. I. Batersley, Med. Staff; Surg. H. L. G. Cheners, Med. Staff; Surg. R. G. Copeland, Med. Staff; Surg. I. Girsvin, Med. Staff; Surg. A. J. Heath, Bom. Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. J. N. Jones and child, Med. Staff; Surg. H. B. Luard, Med. Staff; Lieut. M. S. Adye, Liverpool; Lieut. and Adjutant N. N. Beddingfeld, 1st King's Royal Rifles; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. W. Dwane, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. F.B.M. Henniker, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. C. A. Hensbey, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. S. W. Hore, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. E. Northey, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. H. F. Pakenham, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. N. H. K. Pechell, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. H. H. Prince Christian Victor, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. E. J. E. Swayne, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Tyler and five children, Ben. Comt.; Lieut. H. H. A. Walsh, 1st King's R.R.; Lieut. H. C. Warre, 1st King's R.R.; 2nd Lieut. R. Byron, 1st King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant M. R. Clifford, 2nd Lancashire; 2nd Lieut. J. R. Carden 1st Kings R.R. 2nd-Lieut. H. F. B. Champaine, 1st West York; 2nd-Lieut. H. H. L. Farmer, 1st King's R. R.; 2nd-Lieut. F. H. Goldsharp, 1st Norfolk; 2nd-Lieut. A. D. Hodson, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, 1st Norfolk; 2nd-Lieut. F. N. Lane, 2nd Lanc. Fus; 2nd-Lieut. L. C. Maclachan, 1st King's R.R.; 2nd-Lieut. T. R. Mallock, 1st R. Fusiliers; 2nd-Lieut. C. C. M. Maynard, 2nd Devon; 2nd-Lieut. T. J. Macleod, 1st King's R.R.; 2nd-Lieut. G. P. Thorp, 3rd Rifle Bde.; 2nd-Lieut. R. L. Vander Gucht, 2nd Liverpool; Rev. J. Harrigan, Chaplain R.C.; Mrs. Lloyd, R.H.A.; Miss Wildman, Nursing Sister.

BENGAL.

(*Dec.* 24.)

PRINCE MUHAMMAD FURROKH SHAH, a popular Native gentleman at Calcutta, will be the sheriff of the city for 1891. It is some years now since the office has been held by a Muhammadan gentleman.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate a recommendation of a committee which has been engaged in examining the Act of Incorporation was adopted, the effect of which, if carried out, will be to change the entire character of the University. At present, of course, the University is simply an examining body, but it is now proposed to convert it into a teaching body as well, with Professorships and endowments. Sir Alfred Croft opposed the scheme on the ground that it was in advance of existing requirements. Taking a practical view of the matter, he doubted whether the scheme would pay, owing to the scant attendance of students. There are now eight hundred M.A.'s in the various faculties, and the number of those who have pursued their studies in any special branch of higher knowledge may be counted on one's fingers. This was not said as a reproach by Sir Alfred, but was merely mentioned as a fact. It certainly is in keeping with the strictly utilitarian views of Indian students, to whom the securing of a degree as a marketable commodity is the aim and object of educational ambition.

MADRAS.

(*Dec.* 25.)

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT has refused the application for a special jury for the trial of the Jain defamation case, which is now engaging the attention of the greater part of the Calcutta Bar at the Sessions.

DISAPPOINTMENT leads to derangement, and derangement suicide—not always; but it was so, observes the *Madras Times*, in the case of a young man named Rupert Stewart, who brooded over his non-success in an examination, lost his balance of mind, and shot himself with an old gun. The circumstances of his death are very sad, and mournfully related in a Colombo paper. The deceased young man was the second son of the late Mr. George Stewart, District Judge of Kegalle, and the nephew of Mr. Charles Stewart, retired Puisne Judge of the Colombo Supreme Court.

THE Madras Catholic Union recently forwarded a memorial addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, praying for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Patronage of the King of Portugal in India, and particularly for redress in connection with the grievances of Catholics of the Archdiocese of Madras in regard to the Adyar Orphanage in the St. Thome Diocese, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Mylapore, though it belongs to the Archdiocese. The memorial is signed by Messrs. Ambrose and Philips as honorary secretaries of the Union. The Government of Madras has forwarded the memorial to England without any remarks.

SOME copies of a memorandum by Colonel J. H. Bell, R.E., late of the Madras Public Works Department, on the Irrigation Works of General Sir Arthur T. Cotton, K.C.S.I., R.E., in this Presidency, have been sent out by the former officer now in England for distribution to officers and others in the Madras Public Works Department. Colonel Bell in forwarding the copies has informed the Chief Engineer that the Memorandum was drawn up by him at the special request of Indian Engineer officers. Colonell Bell is believed to be the only officer who was personally cognisant of the details of all Sir Arthur Cotton's projects, and it is highly desirable that his memorandum should be put into the hands of all Engineering officers. The volumes have been supplied gratis, and have been acknowledged with suitable thanks by Government.

THE Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Government in the Public Works (Railway) Department, on the subject of

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Feeder Railways in Guzerat, expresses its regret that Government has not been able to formulate and lay down plainly the conditions under which it is prepared to sanction the construction of those feeder lines. The Chamber places little reliance on local boards originating schemes, and trusts Government will decide on taking advantage of the moderate terms offered by the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company for working feeder lines in connection with their system and determine to commence such railways, guaranteeing from provincial revenue the interest on capital borrowed for the Imperial Government. The Chamber impresses upon Government the desirability of commencing at once the survey of the branch from Manmar to Nandobar.

THE Government of India having expressed to the Governor of the French Settlements in India the willingness of Government to render assistance in enabling a railway survey to be made for a proposed line from Pondicherry to Tirupapuliyur (Cuddalore New Town) the agent of the South Indian Railways, on Sept. 11, that the survey was about to be commenced by this Company at the request of the French authorities. He asked the Madras Government to give orders to the Collector of South Arcot to issue the necessary notice under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act to allow of the Engineers engaged on the survey to enter on the land in British territory, remove trees and leave such marks as may be found absolutely necessary. This matter was attended to by the Government last month.

BOMBAY.

(*Dec.* 27.)

MR. J. TINTNER, of the firm of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., was on Tuesday elected Chairman, and Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., Deputy Chairman, of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the ensuing year.

AT the Appeal Court on the 19th inst. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons resumed consideration of a reference from Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, whether, after an accused had been committed on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder to the Sessions Court by the Coroner of Bombay, a Magistrate could inquire into the same charge for the purpose of the same commitment. Their Lordships gave their ruling that the Magistrate was not ousted of his jurisdiction because the Coroner had held an inquiry into the cause of the death of the person murdered and drawn up an inquisition under Act 4 of 1871.

ON Saturday morning Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has been appointed Political Secretary at the India Office, accompanied by Lady Bayley, and his son Lieutenant Bayley, of the Political Department, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, which place he left on Wednesday evening. Captain Cox, A.D.C. to H.E. Lord Harris, was present at the Victoria Terminus to meet Sir Steuart, and there were also present H.E. Nawab Sir Khorshedjah Bahadoor Shamshur Oomrah, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chinoy. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor and party, after a short conversation with those present on the platform, drove in a Government House carriage to the Esplanade Hotel, where they stayed for a couple of hours. A salute of fifteen guns was fired announcing his arrival. At a quarter to one o'clock Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley drove to the Apollo Bunder, where they were met by Captain Hext, R.N., C.I.E., the Director of the Indian Marine, and proceeded in a Government steam-launch on board the P. and O. mail steamer. Captain Hext and Lieutenant Bayley accompanied them to the steamer and saw them off.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writes:—"The terrible catastrophe which occured in the Native Town early on Wednesday morning, by which twenty-nine lives were lost on the spot, and upwards of forty persons were seriously injured, is yet another painful example of the deplorable conditions under which buildings are raised in Bombay. No later than last June a four-storied house in course of construction collapsed, with the result that five lives were lost; and now the structure in Jambli-street, which left the builder's hands little more than three years ago, tumbles down, like a house of cards, involving in its ruin loss of life to no fewer than twenty-nine individuals. Nobody with his eyes open passing through the streets of Bombay can fail to see the cause of this and similar disasters. Houses are run up with a most culpable disregard to the safety of those who may have to inhabit them. There is no adequate supervision on the part of the Municipal authorities; in fact, it is not quite clear if the Municipality has the right to insist on proper precautions being taken by owners or contractors. It is time that Government should interpose and frame a number of stringent by-laws which will serve to put a stop to the jerry-builder's trade. There should also be some means of punishing owners and builders who by their criminal neglect expose to imminent risk the lives of unsuspecting tenants."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDE AND PUNJAB.

(*Dec.* 25.)

THE question of the retention of a fifth judge in the Punjab Chief Court has not yet been settled. Sir M. Plowden goes on long furlough covering two hot weathers, and Mr. Benton also takes seven months' furlough. Mr. Stogdon and Mr. Beachcroft will both return to the Chief Court to fill the vacancies if the fifth judge is sanctioned; but the selection of a Barrister Judge is still unsettled.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has just given a substantial proof of its interest in the Ramsay Hospital project at Naini Tal, by placing the sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the committee towards the cost of construction and equipment of the hospital. The building is now being rapidly pushed on by Mr. Holme, and no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur in completing the project.

THE Irrigation Department in the Punjab seems to be in a flourishing condition. The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay has risen in the case of one of the canals—the Sidhnai—to close on 14, and for the whole province it has reached to 4·76. The balance of net revenue, after providing for interest charges, was about one and three-quarter lakhs at the end of last year; it is now close on five and three-quarter lakhs. The boon conferred by the irrigation system on the province may be gauged from the fact that the value of crops raised by canal water during the past year is estimated at over eight crores of rupees.

OBITUARY.

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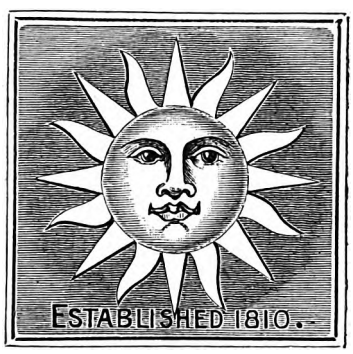
MAJOR-GEN. J. PENTON, colonel on the Retired List, late 89th Foot and 100th Regimental District, died at Cowbridge, Lostwithiel, on the 24th ult., aged 61 years. He was born Nov. 27, 1829, and entered the Army June 6, 1851, as ensign in the 84th Regiment; became lieutenant Sept. 13, 1853; captain Aug. 22, 1858; major April 5, 1864; exchanged to the 91st Highlanders Oct. 28, 1864, and to the 89th Foot Sept. 15, 1869; became lieut.-col. 89th Foot, Aug. 12, 1876; and colonel March 28, 1879. He served with the 84th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, joined Havelock's force at Cawnpore, and was present in the actions of Mungawur and Alumbagh; headed a party which stormed and took possession of a gate through which the relieving force had to pass on its way to the Residency at Lucknow; commanded a company in the sortie of Sept. 29, when a number of guns were taken; and at the storming of the Hirn Khannah he extricated his commanding officer from a mine-pit while exposed to a heavy fire from three points, and was the first in through the breach. He was present with Outram's force at the Alumbagh; at the fall of Lucknow; commanded three companies of the 84th at the storming of the Kaiserbagh; served with Lugard's column, and was present in the actions of April 17 and 26, the relief of Azimghur, and the pursuit of Koer Sing (medal with clasp, and a year's service for Lucknow). He commanded a brigade in Afghanistan from March 22, 1881, to May 6, 1881; and on April 1, 1882, was appointed to the command of the 100th Regimental District at Birr. He retired with the hon. rank of major-gen., Oct. 2, 1886.

LIEUT.-GEN. R. B. PRETTYJOHN, C.B., colonel 13th Hussars, died at Exmouth, Devon, on the 4th inst. He joined the Army as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, Feb. 23, 1838, and remained with that regiment until April, 1841, when, having obtained his lieutenancy, he exchanged to the 14th Light Dragoons. He was promoted to a majority in the 18th Hussars, July 5, 1864; succeeded to the command of the regiment, June 14, 1873; and retired upon full pay, April 1, 1876. He became major-general March 20, 1878, and lieut.-general (hon.) on being placed on the Retired List, July 1, 1881. He served with the wing of the 14th Light Dragoons in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45; also throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur with the charging squadrons, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, and of the Afghans over the Indus through the Khyber Pass (medal with two clasps). Served in the Persian Expedition of 1857 with the 14th Light Dragoons (medal with clasp); also served (with 14th Light Dragoons) with the Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, in 1857-58, including all principal actions (severely wounded—four times mentioned in despatches, brevets of major and lieut.-colonel, and medal with two clasps).

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

THE CZAREWITCH IN INDIA.

THE Bombay papers to hand by the present Overland Mail are filled with accounts of the arrival and landing of the Czarewitch, and of the official ceremonies observed on the occasion. His Imperial Highness was received not only with all the marks of official courtesy which the occasion required, but with an evident desire on all sides, official and non-official, to accord him a really hearty welcome as an illustrious guest whom they were glad to see. The scene must have been a very imposing one, and could hardly have failed to have struck the visitor with strange impressions which he is not likely soon to forget. "The formal reception," we read, "was, of course organised according to the strictest etiquette, and the glitter of gold lace and steel and brilliant uniforms beneath the glowing Indian sun formed a *spectacle* it would be difficult to match. The crowds, however, of citizens of every caste and creed and in varied turbans and in many-coloured garments that lined the streets and thronged the approaches to the Apollo Bunder, gave a spontaneous and quite unofficial welcome." There is no city in the world, perhaps, which can beat Bombay in grouping together such a variety of "many-coloured garments" on particular occasions, and in making a picture which the eye dwells upon with pleasure and wonder, but which defies the most skilful artist to reproduce on canvas. It can only linger in memory and in the mind's eye. Such a picture we may rest assured was presented to the Czarewitch on the morning that he stepped on shore in beautiful Bombay. The ever-present and omniscient reporter tries slightly to describe the effect on the Imperial visitor:—"As he advanced, clad in the somewhat quaint but effective uniform of the Hussars of the Imperial Guard, he acknowledged with a military air the salutations of the high officers of State and the foreign consuls grouped around. A strongly-built, broad-shouldered youth, about five feet eight in height, his first impression was evidently one of half-amused surprise as he found himself the subject of so much interest. With sharp black eyes—noticeably contrasting with the northern fairness of his complexion and the light brown of his moustache—he scanned inquisitively the strange faces, European and Asiatic, and examined with evident interest the novel costumes.

It was a striking scene, and one which must have caused some curious reflections in the minds of many who witnessed it. The *Times of India* sees little in the incident of the visit, but the arrival of an illustrious personage who is entitled to a welcome in India, not so much because he is the heir of a vast empire, but because he is a close relative of our Royal Family, and goes to India as the guest of the Queen-Empress. Therefore it considers that the welcome so warmly accorded to him in Bombay will accompany him throughout his journey in India. "Everywhere he will be received with the respect and regard, though not necessarily with the same loyal affection that India already has been delighted to bestow upon his English relatives, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Clarence." And then the same writer goes on to refer to objects and places of interest that the illustrious visitor may see, where he may have the chance of contrasting the remains of bygone powers and past magnificence with

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the flourishing actualities of the present. "It would be easy to moralise on the presence of the future Emperor of all the Russians amid the ruined cities of Hindustan and the grand relics of Moslem prowess and in the very strongholds of British India, and to draw parallels and contrasts between the civilising methods of Brama and Mahomet on the one hand, and Russia and India on the other. But these things are obvious enough to be left unsaid."

Certainly they are better left unsaid if this be all the "moralising" which the writer can draw from the visit of the Czarewitch to India, and the welcome given to him there by its English rulers. The *Bombay Gazette* shows a truer instinct as to the real moral to be drawn, and goes straight to the point:—

"It is easy enough," it says, "to say that the incident has no political meaning—that there is little more than personal importance in the fact that a young Prince who is connected by marriage with the Royal Family of England is on a journey round Asia, and that Bombay is only one of the places on his route. The shortest way of testing the truth of that view of things is to ask if the Czarewitch would have been a likely, or even a possible, visitor to India a few years ago. There was a time when any Prince or Potentate in the world might have come here save a representative of the House of Romanoff. It would be less grateful to ask why such a visit was impossible a few years ago than to ask why it is possible to-day. If it is suggested that it is an optimistic exaggeration to read in it the suggestions of improved relations, and of greater reciprocal confidence, between the two great Asiatic Powers, the answer is that the Prime Minister of England has publicly asserted that view. We cannot go behind Lord Salisbury's declaration that the visit of the Czarewitch to India is a pledge of peace, for the most certain way of making him a false prophet is to disbelieve his prophecies, and to cling to the old-fashioned conventional belief that England and Russia are in the nature of things bound to distrust each other until distrust has broken out into open discord. They best labour for peace who most believe in it, and in a generous and trustful interpretation of this auspicious visit we may contribute largely to the maintenance of good relations between two Powers who have each a legitimate mission in Asia."

There is the rub. What a change might be if only our Russophobist friends could be brought to that sensible frame of mind which will allow them to recognise that Russia may have a mission in Asia quite as justifiable as our own, and that it *might be* possible for the two nations to do better than to stand aloof from each other, counting the hours and preparing the weapons for a coming struggle. But we have for so long a time taught ourselves that we must sooner or later fight Russia in order to hold India that it is little wonder the same idea has got fixed in Russian minds too. The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that if there was a little more wisdom and good temper on both sides, and that if it could cease to be a canon of Anglo-Russian polity that the only thing England can do with a European power in Asia is to mistrust him and treat him as an enemy, it is possible that Russia and England might live in closer neighbourhood in the East, and the idea of conterminous frontiers lose its terrors. And we think the same.

FIVE lakhs were spent last year on the protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan; and of the two lakhs remaining unexpended out of the sanctioned grant, one will be expended this year, and one next year, the requisite stone being obtained locally from the spurs of the Suleiman hills. Local opinion at Dera Ghazi Khan, appears, however, to hold that the stone alone will be adequate, and that protective "bunds" of mud should be constructed, as has been successfully done on other parts of the Indus, to divert the current of the river and reclaim land now spoiled by inundation.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 20.)

NUGENT—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr, John Nugent, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., has been permitted to resign H.M's. Indian Civil Service, from Oct. 4.

TAYLER, Mr. W. V. G., has been permitted to resign H.M's. Indian Civil Service, from Nov. 7.

HENVEY, Mr. F., is permitted to resign H.M's. Indian Civil Service, from Jan. 3.

CROSTHWAITE—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the appointment of the Hon. Sir Charles Alfred Elliot, K.C.S.I., to the office of Lieut.Governor of Bengal, H.M. the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hauke' Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, chief commissioner of Burma, to be an ordinary of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

CROSTHWAITE—The services of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of the chief commissioner of Burma from Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, of the Indian Civil Service, on the 10th ult.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

RUNDLE, Captain G. R. T., R.A., is appointed to be staff captain, R.A., Oudh Circle, vice Captain C. M. Haggard, R.A., promoted, dated Dec. 3.

GILES, Surgeon G. M. J., M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to be medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Surgeon E. R. W. C. Carroll, who vacates that appointment, dated Dec. 1.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

SWINTON, Captain G. S. C., Highland L.I., to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated Nov. 29.

PORTEOUS, 2nd Lieut. C. McL., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut.-Colonels, to be colonels in the army, dated Dec. 19, 1890:—

TUCKER, L. H. E., Bengal, General List, Infantry.

HALLETT, W. H., Madras Staff Corps.

SHEPHARD, C. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

ADER-TEMPLE, J., Bengal Staff Corps.

VYSE, Captain C. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, dated Dec. 14.

BUCKINGHAM, Major J., C.I.E., commandant Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, resigns his appointment.

REID, Lieut. R. J., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

FURLOUGHS.

BLOOMFIELD, Col. A., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces (p.a.), for fourteen months.

SMITH, Col. W., General List, Infantry, commissary-general, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Dec. 12.

BLOOD, Col. B., R.E., commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Nov. 15; pension service, 18th year, commenced Oct. 28.

RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced March 10.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 6.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Dec. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments;—

ARGLES, Lieut. O. C., West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.

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HUMFREY, Second Lieut. F. G. C., 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.
VIVIAN, Captain F. G., wing commander 18th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Austin, transferred to the 3rd Bengal Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

FREWEN, Captain S., 16th Lancers, to England, for three months, on private affairs.
CHURCHILL, Brigade-Surgeon A. F., M.D., Medical Staff, to England, for 118 days, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 17.)

The following gentlemen are appointed to be assistant magistrates and collectors in the Bhaugalpore division, and are posted to the Sudder stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:—
OLDHAM, Mr. C. E. A. W., Monghyr, Bhaugulpore.
EGERTON, Mr. W., Bhaugulpore.
ALLEN, Mr. D. B., magistrate and collector, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Puri.
DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.
O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Rungpore.
NEWBOLD, Mr. B. B., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Lohardugga.
SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, on special duty, is allowed furlough for 22 months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

DYER—The services of the Rev. J. P. Dyer, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., assistant commissioner, Bannu, is posted to the Peshawur District.
HARRIS, Mr. R. L., district judge, is posted to Umballa.
FIELD—The services of Lieut. C. W. Field, B.S.C., 26th Punjab Infantry, officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
ANDERSON, Captain R. F. H., cantonment magistrate, is, on return from furlough, re-posted to Mooltan.
O'BRIEN, Mr. P. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Lahore District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

ROBARTS, Mr. H. O. W., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Jhansi district.
WILLCOCKS, Rev. J. O'F., is appointed to be chaplain of Agra.
KNOX—H.H. the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. G. E. Knox of his office of member and secretary of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
MCMILLAN, Mr. A., sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, is transferred to the Cawnpore judgeship.
KITTS, Mr. E. J., district and sessions judge, Jaunpur, is appointed to be sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad.
INNES, Major J. A., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bareilly to Aligarh.
SMITH, Mr. H. A. F., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Aligarh to Bareilly.
WILD, Mr. C. E., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Agra to Etah.
LAING, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Lalitpur to Bijnor.
HART, Mr. R. O., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bijnor to Bulandshahr.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

UNDERWOOD, Mr. O. C. H., of the Indian Civil Service, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Bassein district.
SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.I.E., C.S., commissioner, is appointed to be chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to be a commissioner of a division, but seconded for duty as secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to be a commissioner, and is transferred from Myingyan to the charge of the Southern division.
PARROTT, Major B. A. N., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, and is transferred from Ma-ubin to the charge of the Arakan division.
PERKINS, Captain N. C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Myingyan district.
FORD, Mr. E., of the Indian Civil Service, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Myingyan district.
WINGATE, Mr. J. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Magwe district.
NISBET, Mr. F. C., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yemyit to the headquarters of the Toungoo District.
CARMICHAEL, Mr. G., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. D. Wilson, is transferred from Shwegyin to the charge of Thongwa District.
PEARCE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. H. Pearce to be engraver surveyor, for the purposes of the Act, at the port of Akyab, vice Mr. P. Carr, who has left the station.
ATKINSON—On his return from furlough, Lieut. G. D. A. Atkinson, second in command, is posted to the Minbu military police battalion as a temporary measure.
SHUTTLEWORTH—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, officiating assistant superintendent of police, from Dec. 20.
SHARPE—the Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. H. G. Sharpe, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Minbu District.
SMITH, Mr. H. G. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is posted to the Mu Valley State Railway.
CATHER, Mr. G. F. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted for duty on Irrigation Surveys under the orders of Mr. D. Joscelyne, executive engineer, on special duty in Upper Burma.
CUFFE, Mr. O. F. L. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the third circle for employment in the Mandalay Civil Division.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

SEWELL, Mr. H., retires from the Madras Civil Service from Jan. 1. next.
AUSTIN, Mr. W. D., is appointed collector and magistrate South Arcot, but to continue to act as collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, also as protector of emigrants, superintendent of stamps and stationery, and chairman of Harbour Trust Board.
O'FARREL, Mr. H. H., is appointed district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly.
RUSSEL, Mr. S., is appointed sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar.
TREMENHEERE, Mr. J. H. A., is appointed collector and magistrate, Chingleput, vice Mr. J. Thomson, on other duty.
THORBURN, Mr. W. M., is appointed district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, vice Mr. G. W. Fawcett, on other duty.
JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., is appointed sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, vice F. D'A. O. Wolfe-Murray, on other duty.
LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., is appointed district and session judge, Godavery, vice Mr. J. H. Tremenheere, on other duty.
HAMNETT, Mr. F. H., sub-collector, is appointed joint magistrate and principal assistant to the collector, Godavari, vice Mr. W. H. Welsh, on leave.
MILLER, Mr. L. C., is appointed special assistant to the collector, Godavari.
TWIGG, Mr. J., is appointed head assistant to the collector, Madura, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Madura.
ANDREW, Mr. J., is appointed principal assistant to the collector, Ganjam, vice Mr. W. M. Thorburn, on other duty.
BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., is appointed principal assistant to the collector, Vizagapatam, vice Mr. V. A. Brodie, on other duty.

MILITARY.

LYNE, Lieut. C. V. N., Liverpool Regiment, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.
STEVENS, Lieut. N. M. C., Bedford Regiment, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

SILCOCK—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S., to be assistant political agent for the Surgana State.
HUDSON—The brigadier-general commanding Aden division and political resident of Aden has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, nominated 2nd-Lieut. A. K. Hudson, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, as sub pro tem. aide-de-camp to the Resident.

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H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from the 9th inst., consequent on the retirement of Colonel A. B. Portman :—

SCANNELL, Mr. H., to be a 1st grade superintendent of police, vice Colonel Portman.

MACPHERSON, Major T. R. M., to be a 2nd grade superintendent of police, vice Mr. Scannell.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to be a 3rd grade superintendent of police, vice Major Macpherson.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., to be a 4th grade superintendent of police, vice Mr. Gibbs.

MILITARY.

ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel W. H., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Dec. 20.

HILL—The one year's leave out of India, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. J. P. Hill, Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is extended by six months, on medical certificate.

PELLY, Lieut. S. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year ; pension service, eighth year, commenced Jan. 13, 1890.

PROUDFOOT, Major A. W., Staff Corps, second-in-command, 9th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year ; pension service, twenty-second year, commenced Nov. 24.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Dec. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROOSMATE-CACQ, 2nd-Lieutenant C. A., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

NURSE, Lieutenant H. M., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be quartermaster.

BEVILLE, Brigadier-General G. H., is posted to Mhow district.

GALLOWAY, Brigadier-General J., C.B., is posted to Deesa district.

ROSS, Lieutenant R. J., 2nd Battalion Madras Regiment, attached 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, having been granted leave to England, on private affairs, ceases to be a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

ROSS, Lieutenant R. J., attached 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. Houston, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Captain C. Stevens, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel A. W. Macnaghten, Cav.; Colonel J. Gatacre, C.B., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Calman (Cov.), T. J. Campbell, R.H. G. Irvine, W. C. Midwinter, J. P. Hawkins.

Bombay Estab.—H. Kennedy.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel B. Lovett, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., eight months ; Lieut. W. W. Norman, S.C., fifteen days.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. E. Bayley, Inf., six months ; Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E., six months ; Colonel R. Bullock, S.C., six months ; Captain W. H. D. Rich, S.C., six months ; Lieut. H. J. Macleod, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. J. Marsden, seven months' extraordinary leave ; W. H. Cornish, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for six months ; D. F. Martin, six months and sixteen days' furlough ; H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), six weeks' furlough, and to return ; Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.D., three months' m.c.

Madras Estab.—E. C. Rawson (Cov.), twelve months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Bingley, S.C. ; Lieut. W. W. Norman, S.C.; Captain H. S. Massy, S.C.; Brigade-Surgeon L. D. Spencer, S.C.; Lieut. A. G. Medley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. W. S. Hunter, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. P. A. Elphinstone, S.C.; Captain R. Williams, S.C.; Lieut. J. M. Stewart, S.C.; Lieut. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, S.C.; Major H. B. Ternan, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. C. Gates (Cov.), D. C. Gordon, C. W. Odling, E. J. Alexander, J. C. Wyatt.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir J. C. Dormer, K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, at Madras, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

JANUARY 9.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List : Dec. 12, 1890 :—Lieut.-Gen. James Burn, Bengal ; Col. Wilhelm Luckhardt, C.B., A.D.C., Bombay.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal, to be Lieut.-Gen. : Dec. 12, 1890.

Col. Henry Philip Hawkes, C.B., Madras, to be Maj.-Gen. : Dec. 12, 1890.

INDIAN ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Gen. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List : Dec. 12, 1890.

Col. Francis Goring Rideout, Madras Infantry, to be Maj.-Gen. : Dec. 12, 1890.

Col. Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List : Dec. 12, 1890.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

EMERSON—Jan. 3, at Talgarth-road, London, W., the wife of Surgeon-Major G. A. Emerson, I.M.S., of a son.

HENNELL—Jan. 5, at 17, Anglesea-crescent, Alverstoke, Gosport, the wife of Captain A. R. Hennell, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, of a son.

LLOYD—Jan. 3, at Furze-hill Lodge, Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Chetwode Lloyd (late 20th Hussars), of a son.

WODEHOUSE—Jan. 2, at Waltham St. Lawrence, the wife of Captain Capel Wodehouse, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—GAPE—Jan. 3, at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, Arthur Harrington Blake, of Tros-y-Cariol, Bangor, North Wales, youngest son of the late Colonel E. S. Blake, C.B., Royal Artillery, Bombay, to Octavia Evelyn, youngest daughter of Major J. J. Gape, J.P., of St. Michael's Manor, St. Albans, Herts.

LONGFIELD—EDWARDS—Jan. 6, at Christ Church, Rushbrook, Queenstown, Mountifort Longfield, of Sea Court, co. Cork, son of the late Henry Longfield, J.P., of Sea Court, to Geraldine Spencer, only daughter of Henley J. Edwards, late Lieut. Indian Navy, of Oldenburgh, Queenstown.

RIDGE—RIMMER—Jan. 5, at St. Alban's, Streatham-park, Samuel Snashall Ridge, late Indian Navy, to Mabel Elizabeth, second daughter of Mark Gubbon Rimmer, of The Poplars, Manor-park, Streatham.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Jan. 3, at 5, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, W., James Anderson, M.D., Retired Inspector-General of Hospitals, Calcutta, aged 79.

BABINGTON—Dec. 30, at Abbotsbury, Dorset, the Rev. William Marshall Babington, late Chaplain Madras Presidency, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General David Babington, H.M.'s Madras Army, aged 50.

GOLDSMITH—Jan. 1, at 35, Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Mary Ann, widow of Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B., aged 72.

GRACE—Jan. 6, at 5, Windsor-terrace, Newcastle, Edward Nathaniel Grace, of Asansol, Bengal, youngest son of the late Edward N. Grace, of Broomfield, Newcastle, aged 43.

JOHNSTON—Jan. 7, at 5, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Elizabeth Lillias Campbell, widow of the late Henry Johnston, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 57.

MAITLAND—Jan. 5, at Crookham, Hants, General Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, C.B., eldest son of the late General Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland.

PENFOLD—Jan. 7, at Rainham, Kent, Henry Penfold, Surgeon, aged 60.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CRUMMY—Dec. 21, at Hansraj-lane, Byculla, the wife of Jas. Crummy, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

HARRIS—Dec. 17, at Burdwan, the wife of James Harris, Stationmaster, of a daughter.

HODGES—Dec. 16, the wife of the Right Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, of a son.

JACOB—Dec. 5, at Hampstead, the wife of George Jacob, C.S., of a son.

MILLS—Dec. 16, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon L. Mills, F.R.C.S., Medical Staff, of a son.

MUIR—Dec. 13, at Mainpuri, the wife of Julius Wood Muir, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

PENNY—Dec. 22, at Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of James Penny, Foreman Coppersmith, B.I.S.N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, of a son.

SYDENHAM—Dec. 19, at Atmakur, Nellore District, the wife of Mr. J. A. Sydenham, P.W.D., of a son.

TANDY—Dec. 17, at Agra, the wife of Colonel S. Tandy, Commanding 25th Bombay (Rifles), of a son.

THOMAS—Dec. 21, at Madras, Popham's Broadway, the wife of Charles W. Thomas, Commissariat Department, of a son.

THORNTON—Nov. 23, at Cairo, Egypt, the wife of Captain F. G. Todd Thornton, 1st Dorset Regiment, of twins (daughters).

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MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—WROUGHTON—Dec. 17, at St. John's Church, Vellore, Leslie W. Y. Campbell, Lieut. and Adjutant, 8th Regiment M.I., son of Major-General A. H. E. Campbell, late 2nd Madras Cavalry, to Frances Meriel Wroughton, daughter of Colonel W. N. Wroughton, Madras Staff Corps.

JEPHSON—WOOD—Dec. 20, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, John Noble Jephson, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Surgeon-Major William Holmes Jephson, Deputy Inspector-General, Hospitals, to Lilian Belle Bere, only daughter of Captain Edward Septimus Wood (late 93rd Highlanders), Conservator of Oudh Forests.

KNOWLES—DOUGLAS—Dec. 10, at Christ Church, Tundla, Sergeant-Instructor H. Knowles, to Emma Eliza (Daisy), eldest daughter of Mr. T. Douglas, E.I. Railway.

MULLANE—O FARRELL—Dec. 15, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, Surgeon-Major Jeremiah Mullane, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to Annie Winnifred, second daughter of the late John Henry O'Farrell, Esq., D.P.W., Landour, N.W.P.

WALLER—MARSHALL—Dec. 17, at Ajmere, Edmund Waller, 19th Punjab Infantry, third son of General Waller, Bengal S.C., to Frances Caroline, youngest daughter of the late F. C. Marshall, C.E.

DEATHS.

BOWLER—Dec. 13, at Jullundur, Henry Cator Bowler, Major, the Rifle Brigade.

BROWN—Dec. 14, at Kishnagur, Leslie Francis, infant son of Rev. H. and Mrs. Brown (C.M.S.), of Burdwan.

COLES—Jan. 2, at Bangalore, the Rev. Joseph B. Coles, London Missionary Society, aged 71. (By telegram.)

DE SALVE—Dec. 16, at Quetta, Lieut. F. G. De Salve, 13th Bombay Infantry, aged 24.

GAITSKELL—Dec. 14, at Mardan, of pneumonia, Major H. F. V. Gaitskell, "Q.O." Corps of Guides.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN consequence of the decision of the military authorities to abandon Chunar, the detachment of the East Lancashire Regiment now stationed was to vacate the place by about January 4th, the historic fort being then handed over to the civil authorities.

REGARDING the composition of the Black Mountain Force, the Northumberland Fusiliers, from Nowshera, and the Manchester Regiment, from Sialkot, will probably have to be employed, as the authorities recognise that it is not advisable that young regiments fresh out from England, such as those now in Pindi, should be taken for the rough work and exposure of hill warfare.

A FURTHER reduction of the military garrison in Burma will probably take place in the course of this cold weather, two Madras Infantry regiments being withdrawn. This, however, is contingent on the new Burma Infantry battalions being raised to their full strength within the next few months. The Bengal Infantry regiment next on the roster for service in Upper Burma is the 7th.

THE 7th Bengal Infantry have been warned for Upper Burma in relief of the 38th, which regiment is to be withdrawn as soon as possible. The following changes have been made in the Bengal Infantry relief, owing to the impending reduction of the four Hindustani regiments:—27th Punjab Infantry from Bareilly to Jullunder, instead of to Jhelum; 36th Sikhs from Jullunder to Delhi; 18th Bengal Infantry from Jubbulpore to Silchar, whence the 40th will be withdrawn, to be broken up at Cawnpore; the 1st Nowgong to Jubbulpore; 24th Punjabis from Sialkote to Ferozepore; 35th Sikhs from Ferozepore to Jhansi or Nowgong.

THE 2nd Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas are to be kept for a month at Haka and Fort White after the arrival of the 2-3rd Gurkhas, so as to permit of columns being sent out to visit the Kanhow country, which has not yet been reduced to a proper state of subordination. The Kanhows have to be thoroughly punished for their attack on Yetsagyo, and this only can be done by two or three columns moving simultaneously upon their villages. The outbreak of fever at Haka has prevented the Chins in the Thetla district from receiving the attention which they have courted. Their villages are only a few miles off the road between Haka and Kan, and the headmen will have to explain to the Political Officer, backed by 200 or 300 Gurkhas, the petty raid near the latter place. On the Chittagong side it seems that the frontier police may, after all, be able to hold the posts without military assistance. The two companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry who were to have been sent to Chittagong have been detained for the present, pending arrangements to be made by the local civil authorities.

REGIMENTAL ORGANISATION.

The following orders in regard to the regimental reconstitutions to be effected from the 1st prox. in the Bengal Army are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

I.—The 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Delhi, and to replace it a regiment of Punjab Mahomedans, to be styled "The 33rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry," will be formed at Jhelum. The nucleus of the new regiment will primarily be formed from carefully selected volunteers from the 21st, 24th, and 28th Regiments of Bengal Infantry, and from the Cis-Indus Punjab Mahomedans now serving in the various Hindustani regiments; but, where specially recommended, men from other Punjabi regiments will also be eligible for transfer. The regiment will be completed by Punjabi Mahomedan recruits drawn from the neighbourhood of the Indus, from the Salt Range, and from the Rawalpindi District.

II.—The 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Lucknow, and to replace it a regiment of Dogras, to be styled "The 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry," will be formed at Sialkot. The nucleus of the new regiment will be formed from carefully-selected volunteers from the Dogras now serving in Hindustani regiments, from the Dogra company of the 1st Punjab Infantry (now under reduction to make room for Afridis), and from the Dogra company of the 22nd Bengal Infantry.

III.—The 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Jhansi, and to replace it a regiment of Garhwalis, to be styled "The 39th (Garhwali) Regiment of Bengal Infantry," will be formed from the six companies of Garhwalis now in the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Regiment, and from volunteers from the two companies of hillmen forming part of the present 39th Bengal Infantry. The Garhwali companies of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Regiment (which are now serving in Burma), will take the new designation set forth above from the date above specified. The re-formed regiment will eventually be stationed at Lansdowne (Kaludanda).

IV.—The 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Cawnpore, and to replace it, a regiment of trans-frontier Mahomedans, including Baluchis, to be styled "The 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry," will be formed at Quetta.

V.—A new 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Regiment, to replace the battalion broken up in forming the new 39th Bengal Infantry, will be formed at Lansdowne, to be eventually located at Almora with the 1st Battalion. The nucleus of this battalion will be formed from the two companies of Gurkhas now forming part of the present 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment.

2. The men now serving in the 33rd, 38th, 39th, and 40th Regiments of Bengal Infantry will be disposed of in the following manner:—

1. The Punjabi Mahomedans who do not belong to the classes designated for the new 33rd Regiment, together with the few Dogras and Sikhs serving in these corps, will be permitted to volunteer for transfer to the establishment or the reserve of any of the Punjabi regiments which enlist those classes.

2.—Jats and Hindustanis.—A careful selection will be made from the men of these classes now serving in these corps (all men whose retention in the service is from any cause considered undesirable being eliminated), and these selected men will be allowed the option of transfer to the establishment or the reserve of any Hindustani regiment they may select. The remainder, together with all Native officers and non-commissioned officers, will be discharged on the following rates of pension and gratuity:—

(*a*) The superior rates of pensions specified in Art. 500 (a), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II., to officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have completed twenty-five years of service and upwards.

(*b*) The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have completed fourteen years' service, and have less than twenty-five years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay (including good-conduct pay) for every two years' service.

(*c*) To officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than ten and less than fourteen years' service who may not volunteer for the reserve, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension, and a bonus of three months' pay (including good-conduct pay).

(*d*) To non-commissioned officers and men of five and less than ten years' service who may not volunteer for the reserve, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, together with an additional bonus of three months' pay as above.

(*e*) To non-commissioned officers and men of less than five years' service who may not volunteer for the reserve, a gratuity of six months' pay.

3. Free passes by rail to their homes will be given to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men discharged on pension or gratuity under these orders.

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4. The certified cost involved in change of uniform and equipment will be allowed to soldiers transferred to other regiments.

5. Any subsidiary orders that may be required to carry the above arrangements into effect will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—H.E. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

MILITARY SECRETARY.—Lieut.-Col. Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E.

MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—H.E. General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

MILITARY SECRETARY.—

GENERAL STAFF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Major-General Sir J. Browne, C.B., K.C.S.I.

BENGAL

1ST CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDERS.—Major-General Sir H. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Major-General Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.R., R.E., Major-General W. K. Elles.

2ND CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDERS.—Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., F. J. Keen, C.B., W. O. Barnard, W. L. Auchinleck, G. T. Pretyman, R.A., A. A. Kinloch.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.—Brigade-General G. Luck, C.B.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ARTILLERY.—Brigade-General C. E. Nairne, C.B.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.—Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson.

1st	Bengal Cavalry	... ...	Saugor
2nd	" "	... ...	Allahabad
3rd	" "	... ...	Cawnpore
4th	" "	... ...	Fyzabad
5th	" "	... ...	Lucknow
6th	" "	... ...	Loralai
7th	" "	... ...	Bareilly
8th	" "	... ...	Nowgong
9th	" "	... ...	Nowshera
10th	" "	... ...	Umballa
11th	" "	... ...	Rawal Pindi
12th	" "	... ...	Mooltan
13th	" "	... ...	Meean Meer
14th	" "	... ...	Sealcote
15th	" "	... ...	Peshawur
16th	" "	... ...	Jullundur
17th	" "	... ...	Ferozepore
18th	" "	... ...	Loralai
19th	" "	... ...	Jhelum
1st	Central India Horse	... ...	Agar
2nd	" "	... ...	Goonah
1st	Bengal N. Infantry	... ...	Nowgong
2nd	" "	... ...	Alipore
3rd	" "	... ...	Chin Lushai
4th	" "	... ...	Jhansi
5th	" "	... ...	Lucknow
6th	" "	... ...	Cawnpore
7th	" "	... ...	Saugor
8th	" "	... ...	Barrackpore
9th	" "	... ...	Dorunda
10th	" "	... ...	Alipore
11th	" "	... ...	Fort William
12th	" "	... ...	Benares
13th	" "	... ...	Allahabad
14th	" "	... ...	Peshawur
	" "	... ...	Ferozepore
16th	" "	... ...	Agra
17th	" "	... ...	Bhamo, Burma
18th	" "	... ...	Jubbulpore
19th	" "	... ...	Meean Meer
20th	" "	... ...	Rawal Pindi
21st	" "	... ...	Agra
22nd	" "	... ...	Nowshera
23rd	" "	... ...	Umballa
24th	" "	... ...	Sialkot
25th	" "	... ...	Peshawur
26th	" "	... ...	Peshawur
27th	" "	... ...	Bareilly
28th	" "	... ...	Jhelum
29th	" "	... ...	Jhelum
30th	" "	... ...	Mooltan
31st	Bengal N. Infantry	... ...	Meerut
32nd	" "	... ...	Meean Meer
33rd	" "	... ...	Delhi
34th	" "	... ...	Zhob Valley
35th	" "	... ...	Ferozepore
36th	" "	... ...	Jullundur
37th	" "	... ...	Sealkote
38th	" "	... ...	Burma
39th	" "	... ...	Jhansi
40th	" "	... ...	Cachar
42nd	" "	... ...	Dibrugahr
43rd	" "	... ...	Shillong
44th	" "	... ...	Shillong
45th	" "	... ...	Rawal Pindi
1st Goorkha Reg.	1st Bn.	..	Dharmsala
	2nd Bn.	...	Dharmsala
2nd "	1st. Bn. 2nd Bn.	... ...	Dehra Doon
3rd "	1st Bn.	... ...	Almorah
	2nd Bn.	... ...	Burma
4th "	1st Bn.	... ...	Bakloh
	2nd Bn.	... ...	Burma
5th "	1st Bn. 2nd Bn.	... ...	Abottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

COMMANDANT.—Brig.-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B.

Artillery :—Headquarters	... ...	Abbottabad
No. 1 Mountain Bat.	... ...	Edwardesabad
2 " "	... ...	Abbottabad
3 " "	... ...	Loralai
4 Hazara Mn. "	... ...	Kohat
5 Garrison "	... ...	Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry	... ...	Dera G. Khan
2nd " "	... ...	Dera Ismail Khan
3rd " "	... ...	Kohat
4th " "	... ...	Abbottabad
1st Punjab Cavalry	... ...	Dera Ghazi Khan
2nd " "	... ...	Rajanpur
3rd Punjab Cavalry	... ...	Dera Ismail Khan
5th " "	... ...	Edwardesabad
1st Punjab Infantry	... ...	Edwardesabad
2nd " "	... ...	Dera Ismail Khan
4th " "	... ...	Kohat
5th " "	... ...	Kohat
6th " "	... ...	Edwardesbad
Corps of Guides	... ...	Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps	... ...	Sirdapoor
Meywar Bheel Corps	... ...	Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irreg. Force	... ...	Erinpoora
Deolee	... ...	Deolee
Bhopal Battalion	... ...	Sehore
Mhairwarra Battalion	... ...	Ajmere

MADRAS.

General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

1ST CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDERS.—Major-General C. J. East, C.B., Major-General R. C. Stewart, C.B.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—H. M. Bengough, C.B., G. J. Smart, E. Faunce, C.B., G. Rowlandson, A. Hamilton.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Brig.-General H. Pearson, C.B.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.—Surgeon-General Sir J. A. Hanbury, K.C.B.

1st	Madras Lancers	... ...	Secunderabad
2nd	" Lancers	... ...	Kamptee
3rd	" Light Cavalry	... ...	Bangalore
4th	" " "	... ...	Bellary
1st	Madras N.I.	... ...	Trichinopoly
2nd	" "	... ...	Secunderabad
3rd	or Palamcottah	... ...	Madras
4th	Madras N.I.	... ...	Bangalore
5th	" "	... ...	Cuttack
6th	" "	... ...	Mandalay
7th	" "	... ...	Mangalore
8th	" "	... ...	Rangoon
9th	" "	... ...	Madras
11th	" "	... ...	Bhamo
13th	" "	... ...	Bangalore
14th	" "	... ...	Bellary
15th	" "	... ...	Secunderabad
16th	" "	... ...	Secunderabad
17th	" "	... ...	Quilon
19th	" "	... ...	Mandalay, Burma
20th	" "	... ...	Shwebo
21st	" "	... ...	Meiktila
22nd	" "	... ...	Quilon
23rd	" "	... ...	Belgaum
24th	" "	... ...	Thayetmyo
25th	" "	... ...	Bangalore

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26th Madras N.I.	... ...	Secunderabad
27th " "	... ...	Berhampore
28th " "	... ...	Vizianagram
29th " "	... ...	Cannanore
30th " "	... ...	Belgaum
31st Madras N.I.	... ...	Moulmein
32nd "	... ...	Mandalay

BOMBAY.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

1ST CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDER.—Major-General F. R. Solly Flood, C.B.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—H. S. Anderson, C.B.; B. A. Combe, C.B.; W. T. Budgen, D.S.O.; G. F. Belville, J. Jopp.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Maj.-Gen. C. B. Knowles, C.B.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Brig.-General F. J. S. Adam.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.—Surgeon-General W. M. Webb.

1st Bom. Lancers	... ...	Decca
2nd " "	... ...	Neemuch
3rd " Light Cav.	... ...	Poona
4th (Poona Horse)	... ...	Sirur
5th Bom. Cav.	... ...	Jacobabad
6th " "	... ...	Jacobabad
7th " "	... ...	Quetta
Aden Troop	... ...	Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.	...	Baroda
2nd Bombay N.L.I.	... ...	Quetta
3rd " "	... ...	Satard
4th " (Rifle Corps)	... ...	Quetta
5th " N.L.I.	... ...	Baroda
7th " "	... ...	Mhow
8th " "	... ...	Ahmednagar
9th " "	... ...	Mhow
10th " "	... ...	Poona
12th " "	... ...	Pishin
13th " "	... ...	Poona
14th " "	... ...	Deesa
16th " "	... ...	Raipur
17th " "	... ...	Aden
19th " "	... ...	Nasserabad
20th " "	... ...	Bhaj
21st " or Mar. Batt.	...	Bombay
22nd " N.I.	... ...	Ahmedabad
24th " Infantry	... ...	Rajkot
25th " Infantry	... ...	Poona
26th " Infantry	... ...	Neemuch
27th " Lt. Infantry	... ...	Karachi
28th " Infantry	... ...	Kirkey
29th " or 2 Belooch Regiment		Hyderabad
30th " or Jacob's Rifles	...	Quetta

BURMA.

COMMANDING.—Major-General R. C. Stewart, C.B.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—C. B. Wolseley, C.R., H. Collett, C.B., T. Graham, C.B.

AN INDIAN "JACK THE RIPPER."

A HORRIBLE TALE UNFOLDED.

The annals of crime in these dominions find no parallel with the recent brutal murder committed by a respectable looking Mahomedan residing in the city of Hyderabad. The incident, from beginning to end, reads like a "Penny dreadful." The manner in which the murder was committed, its clever concealment for a time, and the eventual discovery, unfold a harrowing tale.

The deceased woman was a convert, and a teacher of the Zenana Schools in the Hyderabad City, and possessed a somewhat attractive appearance. Abdool Hoosain, her murderer, dressed like *moonsufdar* met her in the City and asked her if she would undertake to teach some of his children, to which the deceased replied in the affirmative. He then asked her to accompany him to his house. It being a holiday, and the deceased having spare time, accompanied her assassin to his residence near the Sir Salar Jung palace. When she had been decoyed into the house, Abdool Hoosain, with two other men, first divested her of all her jewellery, amounting to over Rs. 2,000, then attempted an outrage on her, and finally murdered her. Committing his horrible deed, Abdool Hoosain next made preparations to dispose of the body, which he did in a highly ingenious fashion, and had it not been for Providential circumstances the crime, perhaps, would never have been detected. He placed the body in a wicker basket, which he firmly secured by ropes, and placed over it a brand new cotton carpet. The basket was well padded, so as to prevent the corpse from shaking about. This make-up was again deposited into a deal-wood box securely nailed down and fastened with iron clamps, giving the package the appearance of a legitimate article for despatch. When Abdool Hoosain had completed his operations he engaged a cart and had his parcel conveyed to the Hyderabad Railway Station; but as it was a Sunday he was told by the Custom House authorities that no goods could be booked that day, and that if he wished it they would keep the package for him in their charge until the following day. Abdool Hoosain declined their offer, and said he would return the next day, on saying which he ordered the cartman to return to his house. On reaching his house he paid the cartman one rupee, which was a double fare, and told the man to call the next day to take the parcel to the railway station.

Unfortunately for Abdool Hoosain, the cartman arrived late in the day (one o'clock), and by the time the station was reached the goods train of that day had already left. It was, therefore, necessary to warehouse the package for the following day. The package was booked in the name of Shumshoodeen to Alla-oo-deen at Lahore, for which Rs. 15 and some annas were paid, and it was declared as wearing apparel. On the Good's Clerk visiting the shed on Tuesday he found an obnoxious odour emanating from some one of the packages, and, on closer scrutiny, discovered that it came from the one he had received from Abdool Hoosain. He immediately reported the matter to Messrs. Shaw and Williamson, the station-masters on duty, who suspecting something wrong, called in the police, and had the box opened, when to their horror they found a woman's corpse in an advanced stage of decomposition. They at once despatched telegrams to those concerned of the mysterious discovery, and cautiously proceeded to find trace of the consignee. Dr. Hunter and Mr. Crawford, of the Railway Police, arrived on the scene, and pronounced the case as one of murder. The stationmasters questioned the various cartmen, and eventually fell upon the right man, who, not being aware of the reason of their inquiry, stated that he was the person who had brought the package, at the same time describing where the man who gave it to him lived. He was then taken by the police to the house which he pointed out, and where Abdool Hoosain was arrested. The murderer frankly acknowledged his horrible crime, and furnished the police with evidence of its perpetration—handkerchiefs and pieces of cloth stained with blood. When arrested he was outside his house seated on the parapet, and the moment the cartman saw him he told the police that Abdool Hoosain was the man. The corpse, when discovered, was found in a seated posture, and was dressed in a cholee, a silk petticoat, and slippers, and appeared to be that of a good-looking Mahomedan woman of about twenty or twenty-five years of age. She had a wound on the the right side of her head—evidently her first blow from a stick—a knife wound on the right side of her chest, and her bladder was penetrating through her abdomen. Her teeth were knocked in, and her tongue and eyes protruding as if they were the results of strangulation.

The deceased's husband is a *Munshi* in the service of the Rev. George Gilder of the Methodist Episcopal Church Chudderghaut. He states he first missed his wife on Saturday night, and had reported the matter to the police. He was in the City on Tuesday, and hearing the report of the murder of a woman immediately concluded that it must have been his wife. His predictions were verified on visiting the Hyderabad Station, where he was shown his wife's corpse.

The deceased was a Christian convert and a mother of three children. She was much appreciated by all who knew her, and was always known to have led a Christian life. Her remains were removed from the station premises at ten o'clock on Friday night to their last resting place, which was accompanied by all the station staff and the deceased's friends, the Rev. Gilder performing the funeral service.

Abdool Hoosain is in police custody, but his two accomplices are still at large.—*Deccan Times*, Dec. 11.

THE Lahore paper writes:—The opinion of the Punjab Government upon the question of the Simla Municipality will soon be before the Government of India; and its recommendation, which will no doubt be given effect to, will be that there shall be a paid president, but that otherwise the committee shall be left much as it is. In the shape in which the question has been raised this will perhaps be the best settlement, provided, of course, that the right president is selected. There ought, moreover, to be a wider selection of candidates willing to accept the position. Nevertheless, the choice will not be easily made, for the post will require considerable administrative experience; and the president of a committee which, like that of Simla, must always be mainly composed of men of social standing, will require other qualifications than mere business aptitude. The expenditure which the Punjab Government is willing to undertake with reference to the salary of the president and the extension of local improvements is likely to appear liberal enough to satisfy the Government of India and the reforming party, at any rate for a time.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 4, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay; 7, Khedive (s), Calcutta; 8, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; 9, City of Vienna (s), Calcutta; 9, Hesperia (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 3, Umtata (s), Natal; 8, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Jan. 5, India (s), London; 7, Chusan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 3, Goorkha (s), Colombo; 4, Peninsular (s), Calcutta; 4, Clio (s), Bombay; 9, Shannon (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 5, City of Edinburgh (s), Batavia; 6, Roumania (s).
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 9, Clan Drummond (s), London.
MADRAS.—Jan. 6, Clan Macgregor (s), London.

he following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Friend, Miss E. Pegg, Miss Chimery, Mrs. Arnott and infant, Mrs. Sherston's two children and governess, Mr. C. F. Delafosse, Mr. K. Muir, Miss Huntley, M.D., Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blacklock, Capt. Pakenham, Lord Eglinton and valet, Mr. W. E. Purdie, Mr. C. B. Maitland, Mrs. and Miss Orton, Mr. Orton, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia and child, Miss Baumann, Miss Gregory, Miss Tulloch, Miss Penny, Mrs. Pynke, Miss Cole, Mr. E. de Fraine, M. and W. Neill, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Mr. Bannerjee. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Moses and child, Mr. G. MacCorkell, Rev. Dr. Marks, Capt. Warden, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Mr. Young, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. de la Courneuve, Mr. S. H. de la Courneuve, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. A. Christie, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Miss Nott, Mr. and Miss Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. F. Phillips, Miss Fox.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. Middleton, Dr. and Misses Moore (two).
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Gen. and Miss Byron, Mr. F. J. and Miss Tod, Mr. A. Gibbings, Mr. W. L. Gibbings, Mrs. Gipps, Miss Mason, Mr. C. Dixon, Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. D. Pringle, Mrs. and Misses Bancroft (2), Mr. Knox, Capt. Causton and friend, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Bell, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Church Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Bagnell, Mr. Bagnell, jun., Mr. C. Fountain Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. E. Harris. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Wigg, Mr. Dixon, Sir Colin and Lady Scott Moncrieffe, Mr. and Miss Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Home Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pickersgill Cunliffe, Mrs. Buckston and friend.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Capt. Gambier.
For Malta: Miss Dremel, Miss Strickland and maid, Lady Scratchley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Slater and child, Miss Oates, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rosser and child, Misses Luard (two), Mrs. W. Parry.
For Aden: Mrs. Adele Vidal.
For Colombo: Mr. Hargreaves.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Jan. 22; from Naples, Jan. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Miss Ingle, Miss Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and infant, Mr. T. C. Cotton.
For Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. J. Nugent, Gen. A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield and child, Maj. and Mrs. Tomkinson, Miss Priaulx, Col. and Mrs. Cotton Goddrell and maids, Mr. H. R. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Churton, Miss Lloyd. *From Naples:* Misses Dean (two).
For Colombo: Dr. and Mrs. E. Hart and maid. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Bathurst, Miss Ramsby, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bentwick and maid, Rev. E. C. Dermer.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. Watson, two children and maid, Lieut. F. D. Browne, Major and Mrs. C. E. Swaine. *From Venice:* Mr. R. M. Gray. *From Brindisi:* Surg.-Maj. L. D. Spencer, Mr. R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. Moore, Maj. Mainwaring, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. H. F. Palm, Mr. A. S. Russell.
For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Turner, Misses Turner (two). *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, Mr. F. T. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston and servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Vankirk, Mr. Mills.
For Brindisi: Mr. Bechan.
For Malta: Mr. John Daly.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolley Dod and infant, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Misses K. and M. Thomson, Mr. J. B. Adams, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Phelps, Miss G. Eliott Lockhart, Misses Mackinnon (three). *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Baines, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. W. W. Wyatt, Mr. J. H. Love, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Heckle.
For Ismailia: Sir J. F. and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and maid, Miss Oxenden, Mr. and Miss James and maid, Mr. Mann Thomson, jun., Miss Mann Thomson, Mr. C. Drummond and valet. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Mann Thomson. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.
For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Matheson.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Miss Solano, Mr. A. J. Nichol, Mr. H Andrew, Mr. G. W. R. Paul.
For Malta: Mrs. Hutton, Mr. N. S. Coghill, Mr. C. B. Monypenny, Mr. A. Y. Cheque.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 5; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Pritchard.
For Colombo: Mr. Dickinson.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Boyle.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Macpherson, Miss Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell. *From Brindisi:* Col. Hogg, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Rev. R. MacGill Lady Sandeman, Mr. R. Carstairs, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Collen.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. McKinloch, Mr. A. and Mr. Sparrow, Miss Fowke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hood.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stehelim, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. H. B. Terman, Capt. Merewether. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Col. J. Keith.
For Ismailia: Mr. Brown.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone.
For Colombo: *From Naples:* Mr. E. Sewell.
For Gibraltar: Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Porter.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 23; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand Miss Henderson. *From Brindisi:* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Merkara*, to sail Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. D. Taylor.
For Colombo: Mr. Percy Juckes.
For Madras: Mr. C. Somers Smith, Miss Ivatt, Mr. W. W. Sawtell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Kurachee: Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. E. Mardall, infant, and maid, Sister Louise Mrs. Maconchy and infant, Mrs. Vincent, infant and nurse, Mr. Youngson.
For Colombo: Mr. G. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, two children and nurse, Mr. E. M. Wyatt.
From Madras: Mr. A. H. Hammond, Col. Fisher, R.A., Mr. R. Goldsworthy, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. J. Rowe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Capt. and Mrs. J. Skinner.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Boyce Combe, Misses Boyce Combe (two), Mrs. C. G. M. Fasken, Miss MacGowan, Mrs. J. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. G. Forbes, two children and nurse, Mrs. F. H. J. Birch, two children and nurse, Mrs. C. W. Hodson, three children, and nurse, Gen. T. B. Glascock, Miss Chelu, Miss Harmsworth, Mrs. Aitkin, Miss Downer, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, Master O'Brien, Sir Charles Leslie, Mr. Hoare, Miss F. Leeds, Lieut. Palmer, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. P. T. R. Kellner.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Mackinnon and child, Mrs. R. W. Egerton.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Elton and child, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Davies.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Bombay, Dec. 22.

From London: Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr. Bollam, Mr. W. Bulkley, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Coggan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gahagan, Mr. George, Moulvi Saheb Hedayat Ullah, Mr. Horne, Mr. A. A. Johnson, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Melitas, Col. S. B. Miles, Mr. J. Rogers, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. Valetta, Mrs. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. West.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. S. De Brath, Mr. Denehey, Mr. A. M. Dunne, Mr. Flechtner, Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Marx, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. Metzker, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. A. R. Muir, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. Rabynsky, Mr. T. A. Reed, Col. G. W. Sawyer, Mr. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stokes, Mr. J. Walker.

From Ismailia: Mr. A. W. Cox, Mr. Hortz.

From Suez: Haji Mahomed Rabur Saheb and infant.

From Aden: Dr. Acheson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, at Liverpool, Jan. 5.

From Kurrachee: Maj. Massey, Mr. F. M. Flower, Capt. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, infant and nurse, Col. Sir J. McQueen, Sergt. Dumpley, Mr. W. Craighton, Miss Williamson, Lieut. Houston, Mrs. Egerton and infant, Capt. and Mrs Barnet, Miss Hick, Mr. and Mrs. Killick, Mrs. M. Finnis and child, Miss K. M. Leeb, Mrs. O'Brien and party. *For Liverpool*: Mr. C. W. Robinson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Dec. 27.

For London: Miss Barnes, Mr. T. E. Ellison, Miss Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. Ness and infant, Miss and Master Ness, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and infant, Capt. Turner, Miss Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. Stace Dyer, Mr. Stutz, Col. Twemlow, Mr. A. Williams, Dr. W. Wordsworth, Mr. Bobrowski.

For Marseilles: Mr. Daukes and two children, Mr. C. Fitch, Dr. T. D. C. Hawkins, Mr. T. G. Kearsing, Mr. and Mrs. P. Scott, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr Garbett.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, two Misses Falconer, Master Falconer, Mr. Oberkamft, Mr. O. F. Von Rheim, Lieut. De Winton.

Per P. and O s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. N. Harvey, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For London: Miss Graham, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Mr. R. H. Tickell, Mr. A. R. M. Simkins, Mr. J. Croke.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. A. E. Clementson, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. McLeod, Mr. L. Macfarlane, Mr. L. P. Shirres.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sarsteinars, Mr. T. A. Reed.

For Ismailia: Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mr. Issac Cook, Mr. John Greenwood, Rev. J. W. Greenwood, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. C. S. Judson, Mr. W. H. H. King, Mr. A. C. Mason, Mr. C. J. Reeves, Col. C. R. Warner, Mr. Carroll Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodman.

For Marseilles: Major Proudfoot, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mr. F. Heuvey.

For Aden: Miss Demmon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from London, Jan. 8; from Naples, Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Petrie and son, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mr. Percy Rogers, Mr. M. Mooney, Mr. and Miss Carbery, Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. C. F. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lenty and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young. *From Naples*: Mr. A. R. Stewart, Mr. A. Brown.

For Calcutta: Rev. M. Rainsford, Mrs. Rainsford, Rev. A. D. Green, Misses Short (two), Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mr. H. E. Falk, Rev. C. J. Palmer, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. C. Cordeux, Mrs. Hoile, Mr. Keating, Misses Dewar (two), Mr. F. B. Cole. *From Naples*: Mr. S. B. and Miss Newton, Mr. H. Lindsay, Mr. H. Vardon, Mr. J. R. Peyton, Miss Macdonald, Mr. C. Duncan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Castellari Mr. R. C. Beeston, Mr. A. Holmes.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Showell, Miss Showell, Messrs. J. H. and W. Showell, Sir A. Little and party, Misses Wallace (two), Mr. F. P. Latham, Mr. H. Kendall, Mr. W. J. Buchanan and son, Mrs. Leech, Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs. M. G. Stewart, Mrs. Johnston and friend, Messrs. Johnston (three), Mrs. Pirie and son, Gen. Sir John McNeill, Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Stainford, Rev. C. Hankey, Mr. M. W. Blacden, Mr. Thackeray, Miss Lamond. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Davis, Miss Wilson, Miss Ives, Mrs. Quigley, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Labriski, Le Comte and Comtesse Adhemard Oultremont and two children.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Still, Mr. Letheridge, Mr. A. S. Willes, Mr. D. Andrew, Miss Fortunato, Mr. Hallenstein.

For Madras: Mr. F. N. Miles, Mr. Cudden, Mr. Lazao.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Captain W. B. Andrews, R.N.R., from London, Jan. 9; from Brindisi Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Sellar, Mr. A. F. Bhumgara, Mr. W. H. Chave, Mr P. Connell, Mr. A. Ghofur, Mr. H. Das, Mr. P. Platt, Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ashby, Miss Seymour. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mr. A. H. Bradley, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. H. Sevestre, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde. *From Ismailia*: Mr. J. J. Tyler.

For Ismailia: Miss Campbell and maid, Lord and Lady Edward Churchill and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Maur, Miss Abbot, Mr. H. E. Allhusen, Miss Chetwode and maid, Miss Haswell. *From Brindisi*: Countess of Galloway and maid, Hon. Mrs. Campbell.

For Colombo: Lord Eglinton and maid, Miss Tapson.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Francke, Mrs. Braddyll, Miss Bond, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Miss Sheppard, Col. Townsend, Mr. N. Connop, Mr. F. O. Roberts, Lord and Lady Alexander Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Rev. J. Findlay, Dr. W. Davies, Miss Cobbold, Mr. Pym, Lady Lacon and maid, Mr. Campbell Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Volke, Mrs. Sharples. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Brend, Miss Thierry, Mrs. Ussing and two children, Mrs. and Miss Monrad, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus and child, Mrs. Blesh and governess, Mr. Gibson. *From Brindisi*: Misses Burgoyne (two), Miss Kays, Mr. J. Mahler, Rev. J. and Miss Blissard, Miss Boucherett Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Buckston and maid, Miss Macdonald, Miss Spencer Churchill, Mrs. W. Portal, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Shedd, Miss Shedd, Mrs. and Misses Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlow, Mr. Grote, Col. and Mrs. Markhoe and son, Mrs. R. Peel, Mr. Peel, Mrs. Wood Besley and maid, Miss Booth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Atterbury and servant, Lady and Miss Bulkeley and maid, Miss Rook, Miss Brocklehurst.

For Malta: Mr. Lloyd, Sir G. and Miss Warrender and servants, Mrs. Woollcott and infant, Major and Mrs. Latham and maid, Mr. J. B. Campbell, Mrs. Innes Pocock and two children, Mrs. Hodgett, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. Tippinge, Miss Brodrick, Mrs. Carrick and child, Dr. P. V. Jackson, Maj. Clayton, Mr. Winkworth, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Sadler and infant, Mr. H. E. Hoole, Lady and Miss MacGregor, Miss Blyth, Mrs. H. W. Steele and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pease.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. W. Lane.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Croft. *From Ismailia*: Mr. H. C. Cookson.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Dowrie.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Ismailia: General Fessenden.
For Brindisi: Major J. A. Miley.
For London: Mr. R. T. Mallet, Dr. Yeld.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Jan 24.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. Birkmyre.

For Ismailia: Mr. F. Burr, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Carlton, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mr. C. W. Ziegler, Mr. and Miss R. J. Cory.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez	Arrives Bombay
Euphrates..	—	—	—	15 Jan.	17 Jan.	28 Jan.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	22 Jan.	—	31 Jan.	4 Feb.	6 Feb.	17 Feb.
Crocodile...	4 Feb.	—	13 Feb.	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	—	28 Feb.	4 Mar.	6 Mar.	17 Mar.
Clive ..... (Indian M'rineShip)	26 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	Q'nstown 13 Mar.	22 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	8 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Serapis	—	—	—	—	12 Jan.
Crocodile	—	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Clive ..... (Indian Marine Ship.)	—	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	5 Feb
Malabar	15 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	26 Feb.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	14 Mar.	23 Mar.
Crocodile	12 Mar.	22 Mar.	24 Mar.	28 Mar.	6 Apr.
Malabar	26 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105½	to	—
Cocrla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct. ...	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	925
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct. ...	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	205
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	90
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	355
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	—
East India	1,000	130 ...	1,300
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,050
French	all	50 ...	515
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	— ...	—
Khangaum	450	40 ...	420
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50 ...	440
Munmar M.	all	25 ...	167½
New Berar	500	45 ...	560
New Indian	125	11 ...	93¾
Prince of Wales ...	400	40 ...	390
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,170
Sind	750	50 ...	475
Volkart...	all	60 ...	715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,460
Alfred Manufacturing.	500	15 ...	140
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20 ...	495
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	140
Anglo-Indian	100	2 ...	74
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	690
Central India	500	35 ...	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	475
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	750
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	560
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	475
Golam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	100
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	790
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	80 ...	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	— ...	870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	925
James Greaves ...	500	15 ...	680
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45 ...	800
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	620
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	40 ...	540
Leopold	100	5 ...	184
Madras United ...	1,000	50 ...	1,850
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,210
Mazagon	250	5 ...	107½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,600
Naigam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	125
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Oriental	625	10 ...	365
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,400
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,325
Soonderdas	1,000	— ...	400
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	100
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	265
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	— ...	350
Western India ...	1,060	25 ...	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,710
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrebee Landing and Shipping...	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	250
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	925
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c. 4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 104	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	106	12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	106	12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880)	100	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	101	8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	104	8 to 105 0
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	104	0 to 104 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	105	8 to 106 0
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	105	8 to 106 0
4½ of 1882 (1902)	102	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12⅝ to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla...	100	165 to 166
Bank of Bengal	500	1,002½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	150 to —
Delhi and London	£25	175 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	107 to —
National of India...	£12½	173 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	86 to 87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	— to —
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	185 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	76 to 77
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	11 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	8 to —
Bengal Mills	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	415 to 420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	54 to 55
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	101 to 102
Burrakur Coal	100	165 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104 to 105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130 to 131
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	81 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	148 to 149
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	86 to 87
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177 to —
Gourepore	100	120 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	69 to 70
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	103 to 104
India General Steam Navigation	100	88 to 89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	87 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	138 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	98 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	173 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press	100	64 to 65
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	90 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	80	80 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	20 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheala (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	85 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	19 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	30 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55 to —
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	65 to
Do. contributory	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	95 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.
Do. contributory ...	90	Nominal.
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45 to —
Pattureah (Sylhet)	100	37 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35 to —
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	—	— to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180 to —
Upper Assam	110	25 to —

LONDON.—January 12.

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	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	98⅛ to 98¾
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½ to 108¾
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	— to —
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96	107 to 112
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	120 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	123 to 131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	102 to 104
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5⅛ to 5⅜
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	185 to 189
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	29 to 30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	110 to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170 to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	148 to 152
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131 to 135
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	102 to 105
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112 t 116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120 to 125
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	103 to 106

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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 105
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BANKS.

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Chartered of India, A, and C....	all	27 to 28
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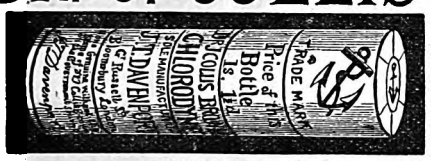
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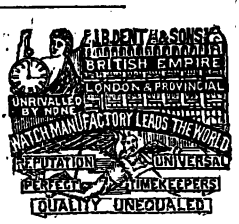
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd January; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 1st January; and from Bengal to the 31st December.

H.I.H. THE CZAREWITCH has been travelling in Hyderabad during the week, shooting and visiting the Caves of Ellora and other places of interest. H.I.H. passed through Bombay on Wednesday night, dining at the Victoria Terminus, and then proceeding on to Ahmedabad, where till last night he remained the guest of H.E. the Governor, shooting and visiting places of interest. Last night he left Ahmedabad for a tour in the N.W. Provinces.

H.E. THE VICEROY AND LADY LANSDOWNE witnessed the race for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has been spending the week in camp at Ahmedabad, in the neighbourhood of which he has been shooting. He met H.I.H. the Czarewitch at Ahmedabad, and entertained his Imperial Highness in camp. To-day his Excellency proceeds to Godhra to cut the first sod of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

LADY HARRIS left Bombay on January 12th to join H.E. the Governor at Ahmedabad for the reception there of H.I.H. the Czarewitch.

THE annual parade of European and Native troops, in honour of the proclamation of H.M. the Queen as Empress of India, took place in all military stations on New Year's morning.

Two mountain batteries, six regiments of Native Infantry, and a detachment of Cavalry, under Colonel Lockhart, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, will comprise the force for the Miranzai Expedition, which sets out during the month of February.

THE Siamese Government have withdrawn all armed posts in the Trans-Salween States found to be tributary to the British by the Boundary Commission.

THE Government of India has decided to construct a new line of railway from Mogul Serai to Palamow, in order that the Daltongunge coalfields may be utilised. The branch line from Belaspur to Kutni, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was completed on December 23rd. The new line is 197 miles in length.

THE expedition against the Black Mountain tribes will probably set out in March.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway, having been finally inspected, will be opened on the 1st prox.

M. NOUET, late Governor of Pondicherry, left India for Martinique, of which he is appointed Governor, on Dec. 27th.

THE Sixth Indian National Congress opened at Calcutta on the 26th of December, and closed on the 30th. The next Congress will be held at Nagpore.

A SMALL force is to be sent to Thetta to punish the villagers for the murder of Mr. Wetherall.

NEWS was received from Bombay on January 1st, by telegram, that the title of Maharajah was conferred by Government upon his Highness the Thakore Sahib. This mark of the esteem of the paramount Power for his Highness, which could not fail to be connected in the popular mind with the two recent main events of his Highness's reign—namely, the institution of constitutional administration by a State Council, and the resolute and effectual punishment of blackmailers, caused hearty rejoicings among the people as the news became known. In the afternoon his Highness received visits of congratulation from his officials, as well as a large number of his subjects at Moti Bag. It being New Year's Day a fancy dress ball was given in the evening at Gadechi.

CAPTAIN LEIGH, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, will be Political Officer with the Miranzai Field Force.

MR. PYNE, from Kabul, has arrived at Calcutta, with a commission for further purchases of machinery for the Ameer.

Mr. E. J. SINKINSON, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, died at Darjeeling suddenly on New Year's Day.

THE Miranzai Field Force strength will be between five and six thousand fighting men.

THE new post of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan will probably be created at the beginning of the next financial year.

MR. MACKENZIE will be away for two months in Upper Burma. The Chief Secretary accompanies him.

IT is probable that the Government of India will shortly decide the terms of a contract for the distribution of receipts and charges in Upper Burma between Imperial and Provincial Funds.

THOUGH it is too early for any definite arrangements to be made, it is probable that the Viceroy will open the Allahabad Waterworks, which are now rapidly approaching completion, on his way up-country in April.

MAJOR RIDGEWAY, V.C., lately officiating as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, takes command of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry at Shillong on January 1st.

THE appointment of Mr. P. G. Melitus, now serving in Assam, to the Under-Secretaryship in the Home Department, rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. T. P. Hewett to the Deputy-Secretaryship, is now gazetted.

THE current *Gazette of India* notifies several changes in the Foreign Department. The Hon. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite goes to Central India as Resident; Mr. C. S. Bayley officiates as Political Agent in Bikanir; and Captain Younghusband, so well known for his explorations in Central Asia, is attached to the Department.

THE composition of the Miranzai Field Force, to operate beyond the frontier south of Kohat, will probably be two mountain batteries, six regiments of Native infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. Colonel Lockhart, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, will be in charge of the expedition, which will start about the middle of January.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, the eminent drainage engineer, goes to Benares on Jan. 7th to report on the proposed drainage works of that city for the information of the Local Government.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Champion Reef shares declined 1-16. Mysore shares were last quoted 6 to 6⅛ Nundydrog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d., Champion Reef 15-16 to 1 1-16, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅜ to 2¼, ditto Preference 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Devala-Moyar 6d. to 1s., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 3d to 4s. 9d., Mysore Wynaad (18s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 6d. to 1s., Indian Glenrock New 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. to 16s., New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (17s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

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NOTES.

THE telegrams from India give little news of variety, and the papers by the Overland Mail are equally barren of topics likely to be interesting to Anglo-Indians at home. The question which is agitating the Hindu community in Calcutta concerning the age of consent in marriage is being fairly and temperately dealt with; but so far as information which has appeared in the public Press goes it is evident that the Government of India must proceed with the greatest caution in the very delicate social matters affecting the marriage customs of the Natives of the country, whether Hindu or Muhammadan.

THE *Times of India* says:—"Now that full reports of the Sixth Indian National Congress have been received from Calcutta it is evident that any very general interest in the movement is dying out. There were, it is said, some 1,400 delegates; but the huge meeting hall is described as being half empty, while the audience is said to have been mostly of the schoolboy type. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. Munmohun Ghose, who maintained that the National Congress represented the thinking portion of India, and was not as a body opposed to social reform. There had been some difficulty this year in finding a President. Finally the honour fell upon Mr. P. M. Metha, probably because he is a Parsee; and, as the Parsees as a body have now withdrawn from the movement, a prominent Parsee is precious."

THE Czarewitch's tour has been one of quiet hospitality, without any sensational incidents or comments. Both Natives and Europeans have received him as an illustrious guest, credited to them by the Queen-Empress, and there has been no attempt to make any political capital out of the circumstance of his visit to India.

WE have been carefully looking for the expressions of opinion in the Native Press on this matter, and for the benefit of our Russophobist friends we subjoin a few.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—"We rather expect that the visit to India will have a good educational value upon the Czarewitch. He will see that the British Government derives its strength from the diversity of races inhabiting it as well as from their interested, and, therefore, staunch loyalty. He may notice that although the masses are too ignorant to make any difference between one European power and another, they are perfectly contented under the just and peaceful rule of England. He may also see that even those who declaim most strongly against particular measures of the Government, and who demand most unreasonably the rights and privileges of popular Government—even these do not for a moment harbour a secret desire in their hearts for the subversion of British rule."

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—"The Czarewitch and his Royal companion, who were so hospitably treated by H.E. the Governor for three days, must have been convinced in their minds, from personal experience, that the reports received by them in Russia about India and its people were grossly exaggerated and false. It is quite possible that his Imperial Highness, when he travels all over the vast continent of India, will be in a position to disabuse the mind of the Czar of all the Russias and his counsellors of the fictitious reports they have been receiving from interested parties about the present condition of India and its teeming millions. The Czarewitch must have been convinced, from what little he has seen in Bombay, and will be still more convinced, when he travels over the length and breadth of the country, that not only the millions of its inhabitants, but the Native Rajahs and Chiefs, with their respective subjects, are happy and contented under the British sway, and that none of them desire the interference, and much less the rule of any foreign Government. Notwithstanding a few defects in their Government of this country, the British have been able to secure the love, affection, and good-will of the people in India, and it will be impossible for any power in the world in any way to relax the ties of loyalty and friendship existing between the rulers and the ruled."

THE *Gujrati* says:—"There are some among us who will attribute the visit of his Imperial Highness to political motives. We prefer to believe that the tour is intended to impart to his Imperial Highness' education that finish which otherwise it will be wanting in. India is a vast continent, inhabited by races as different at least in race, religion, and habits as any two different nations may well be. It boasts of a civilisation that is unfortunately now lost, and a grandeur that is extinguished. . . . . However, what will perhaps strike his Imperial Highness is the universal peace reigning throughout the land, and the spectacle of a heterogeneous people contented and loyal to the British Crown. His Highness will also notice the freedom which under the British rule the Indians enjoy; it is the result of the confidence which the rulers have in course of time found the Indians have well deserved. Education has already made rapid strides, and people have learnt gradually to demand from their rulers those popular rights which by their education and ability they think they are entitled to at the hands of an enlightened Government. They have evidently great confidence in the liberal instincts of the English nation, to whom they sometimes appeal for the redress of any grievvance they may feel. Many Indians occupy high offices in the State in the judical and revenue and political departments, in the councils of Governors, and the council of the Viceroy. The Indian Press has a freedom that was unknown before. All this, we repeat, has been the result of mutual confidence between the ruler and the ruled, of a sympathy begotten of long association."

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* remarks that the personal experience which the Czarewitch will be able to obtain in India will leave no room for him and his countrymen to doubt that the people of this country are bound by strong ties of affection and loyalty to those who are destined to rule over them.

THE *Kassid-i-Mumbai* remarks that the visit of the Czarewitch will do one very great good to India, and it is that he will be able to see with his own eyes that the people are happy and contented under the British rule. The paper wishes his Imperial Highness a safe return to his own country.

These could be followed up by many other extracts from the whole Native Press of India; but perhaps these extracts will do for the moment.

We might say to Mr. Digby and his Congress friends: "Please copy and—if possible—ponder."

THE *Times of India* says:—We record with deep regret the death, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of Mr. Robert W. S. Pinhey, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court. For many years Mr. Robert Pinhey has been suffering from that terrible disease—consumption. Ten years ago his friends despaired of his life, but a visit to Australia gave him a new lease of existence. His pluck throughout must have been almost indomitable, for he never spared himself either in business, in society, or in field sports. He was invariably cheerful, and seemed at all times so full of vitality that only his very intimate friends knew that from many years back his life was doomed. He returned from furlough a few months since. His friends were shocked by the change in his appearance. He resumed his duties in the Small Causes Court as vigorously as ever, and continued them, until the bursting of a blood-vessel some three weeks back necessitated his removal to the European General Hospital. Mr. Robert Pinhey was the eldest son of the well-known Bombay Judge, and few members of the Bar have been more popular, whether in Kurrachee or Bombay, for he was an essentially likeable man.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contains a despatch from the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Indian Government, forwarding a number of letters from civil and medical officers on the subject of the age of consent in marriage. Sir Steuart Bayley thus sums up the conclusions he has drawn from a study of these papers.

First, that it is a religious obligation among the Hindoos for their daughters to go through the marriage ceremony before the age of puberty, but that it is no part of the Hindoo religion that they should be subjected to cohabitation before that period. Secondly, in Bengal, the first indications of puberty generally appear at the age of twelve or thirteen. Thirdly, it is a general practice for Hindoo girls after marriage, but before puberty is even indicated, to be subjected to more or less frequent cohabitation. Fourthly, apart from the moral abominations which sometimes accompany this practice, its physiological results are disastrous, not only to the immediate health of the girl, but still more to her capacity for bearing healthy children. Fifthly, while the practice is viewed with growing disfavour by educated men, it is favoured and enforced by the influence of women. Sixthly, the custom appears to be widespread, though it is less universal among the higher than among the lower classes, but it prevails generally over Bengal proper, especially over the eastern and centre districts. It does not, however, extend generally to Behar, and is not prevalent in Orissa, and the aboriginal tribes are apparently free from it.

Sir Steuart Bayley recommends raising the age of consent between husband and wife to 12, and in other cases to 14.

Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill has been much discussed by the Press during the past week. It may be said generally that the Anglo-Indian journals approve of it. The Native Press is divided; some papers give the measure a hearty support, others express approval of the principle, but think legislation useless or unnecessary. A third party, representing the more strictly orthodox and conservative Hindoos, denounce it in more or less strong terms. As yet the opposition has not gone beyond newspaper writing, but it is understood that steps are being taken to organise meetings to protest against the Bill.

Pundit Rama Misra Sastri, Professor of Sanscrit at Bengal College, has made an important addition to controversial literature on the subject by publishing a pamphlet containing a full and learned exposition of the Hindoo marriage law. He arrives at the conclusion that for a wife to join her husband before the age of twelve is an abuse expressly forbidden in the ordinances of Manu and Susruta.

Owing to the heavy rain the starting of the Miranzai expedition was postponed to Friday; but up to noon on that day there was no signs of the weather clearing.

The 4th Sikhs and the headquarters wing of the 32nd Pioneers will join the left column of the Black Mountain force.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

The condition of the Shan State Momein is very unsatisfactory. Kahon Tsawbwa, who had committed serious outrages, was required to appear before Mr. Daniel, Assistant Commissioner, who was recently sent with a small column to the Momein territory. Instead of obeying, the Tsawbwa mur dered one of the messengers sent by Mr. Daniel, and the other escaped with difficulty. Mr. Daniel reports that he expects organised opposition from several districts, and he has asked for reinforcements; 100 military police and sixty British mounted infantry have been despatched. A further demonstration would be made against Momein by sending strong patrols of British infantry from Bernardmyo.

It is definitely declared that the tracts east of the Salwen river, occupied by the Karens, belong to Sawlawi, chief of the Red Karens, not the same who claimed them. This area comprises some of the finest teak forests in Burma.

The *Rangoon Times* refers to Captain Drury's arrest on account of articles published by it, characterising the proceeding as an act of senseless tyranny. It declares that Captain Drury is an absolute stranger to the newspaper, which never had any communication with him. It is now reported that Captain Drury was required to apologise, not for the contents of the articles published in the *Rangoon Times*, but because those articles were supposed to be indirectly due to his action in other matters. The military authorities refuse all information as to Captain Drury's case.

The *Mandalay Herald* reports that a Phoongyee was recently arrested carrying a seal and letter purporting to be from the Mingoon Prince.

The official estimate of the rice crop available for export is 1,154,000 tons, or about 150,000 tons less than last year. The merchants' estimate of the crop is somewhat higher. The quality of the new crop is good.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR JOHN EDGAR.

The *Indian Mirror* has the following highly eulogistic notice of Sir John Edgar:—

The only fault of the Chief Secretary, so far as we see, is that he has given the administration he has served a character generally for sobriety, justice, and fair dealing, which was sadly wanting in its predecessors. Even the most brilliant intervals of Sir Rivers Thompson's rule, brief as they were, were those during which Sir John Edgar served as Chief Secretary. Sir John's bad health has prevented him from contributing to that continuity of policy which would have been so undesirable for us all. But when we consider the generally even and smooth character of the late administration, its absence of sensational incidents and its want of theatricality, on the whole we must say that, for all this, we are indebted to no small extent to the tact and common sense of the Chief Secretary. We simply refuse to believe that Sir John Edgar is partial to the children of the soil. Those that know him know very well that his chief merit consists in his fair play and love of truth. He has not one scale of justice for the European and another for the Indian; he decides every question upon its own merits. careless of what may follow as the consequences of his action. At the same time, he is supremely courteous to all, and if his decisions ever carry a sting, there is honey in his language, which ren.ders them agreeable. Of course, Sir John has many enemies in his own service, and that is a lot which befalls every clever man who is promoted over the heads of rivals, and who succeeds in winning the confidence of his chiefs; if these hate him or traduce him in the columns of newspapers, it augurs a condition of things for which he is not to blame. By us Sir John must be judged by his public acts, and not by that under-current of jealousy which treacherously finds its vent in anonymous journalism. During the short period that he has been prominently before the public he has been Commissioner over five Divisions, and in that capacity he has earned a good name everywhere. His services in connection with the Lushai expedition were so brilliant as to entitle him to a C.S.I. Then, again, as Magistrate of Shahabad, he carried out that extensive Sone irrigation scheme, for his splendid services in connection with which he earned the special thanks of the Secretary of State. We shall mention aiso his services on the Excise Commission, of which he was the President. No one who has read the exceedingly able and well-written report of that Commission can fail to be struck with the grasp, sympathy, and culture which characterises its composition. The production will always remain the only standard of reference on the Excise question; and, whatever the policy of Government, it is sure to be moulded and guided by the principles which it enunciates. Sir John Edgar possesses literary power of no mean order, and to these he adds a penetration and philosophic depth which are rare in these days of superficial red-tapeism. He has, besides, a strong sympathy for the oppressed, which renders him eminently fitted for the position of a ruler. All these qualities he showed in the composition of that admirable report to which we have alluded. We may draw the attention of the *Englishman* to its series of highly laudatory articles on the report of the Bengal Excise Commission, and ask whether we have anywise exaggerated the merits of the President. Sir John Edgar is known everywhere as a strong man, with strong common sense and strong opinions on all subjects; and he combines with these tact, courtesy, and gentlemanliness of a high order. We shall be very sorry to lose the services of a statesman of Sir John's capacity. His sagacity and experience must be valuable to every ruler who will have him for his chief counsellor.

This will, perhaps, be taken as excessive laudation of one who has more than once been severely criticised in these columns. But we have endeavoured to give the general impression that Sir John Edgar's career, as a whole, would produce in the mind of anyone who has candidly followed it. As the Bishop of Rangoon said of the Chief Commissionership of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, there were gradients and declivities and cross rails in the work of Sir John Edgar as Sir Steuart Bayley's Chief Secretary; but, on the whole, the

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road looked remarkably straight. There was one incident, more than all, which, to our mind, damaged the reputation which Sir John Edgar has been enjoying among the people for fairness and impartiality. His partiality for Dr. Hilson, whom he supported with all his power against all reason, and by which he ruined the prospects of three brilliant Bengalee Assistant Surgeons, will always be pointed out as the chief blot on Sir Edgar's Chief Secretaryship. Barring this incident, Sir John Edgar tried to be all that a Chief Secretary should be, and, considering the state of his health, his success was remarkable. He can, therefore, well afford to pass by the abuse of the *Englishman* as idle wind. The *Statesman* has divulged the secret of the *Englishman's* anger. Sir John Edgar refused blankly to give the Hare-street journal the monopoly of official news, and hence its ire. And it is thus that writers in the Anglo-Indian Press indulge their petty spite, and call it journalistic criticism of public men and measures!

THE SALT ACT.

(Englishman.)

How is it that an Act such as the Salt Act cannot be framed without its application being liable, not only to cause gross injustice, but to make the law ridiculous? It is well known what ingenuity has to be exercised in districts where salt earth is to be found to prevent the ryot from defrauding the revenue by eating earth instead of making his purchases of salt from the bunnia. Two cases have, however, occurred in Bombay which are a greater triumph in legal ingenuity than often falls to the lot of either the police or the law courts. In each case a poor Native woman was found evaporating water from a very small quantity of salt, the excuse in one instance being that a child had poured water on the salt, and in the other that the salt had got mixed with direct. The section under which these two law-breakers were "run in," to use police phraseology, reads as follows:—"Whoever in contravention of this Act, or of any rule or order made under this Act, or of any license or permit obtained under this Act, manufactures, removes, or transports salt," &c. It will be obvious that in evaporating water containing salt the women were "manufacturing salt;" so the High Court decided. The lower Court had, however, inflicted a penalty, in one case, of Rs. 10 fine, or in default eight days' rigorous imprisonment, and, in the other, of Rs. 15 fine, or ten days' imprisonment. These sentences were reduced by the High Court to fines of one anna and eight annas. An ingenious suggestion had been made, that the law in declaring that the term "manufacture" included certain processes did not mean that these processes necessarily amounted to manufacture; the learned Judges, however, would allow of no quibbling. It is a matter for congratulation that in this case hardly any injustice was done, but a law is decidedly dangerous to a community which allows of a fine of Rs. 500, with six months' imprisonment, for an act such as these women committed. The legislature is extremely jealous of allowing protection to private rights which may be used with undue harshness, and a little of this clemency might well be extended to the enforcement of Government demands, instead of leaving the prevention of injustice to accident, or the discretion of a conscientious Judge. To pry into economical domestic arrangements for the purification of damaged salt is an excessive exercise of authority.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTROL.

(Pioneer.)

By the way, at the recent half-yearly meeting in London of the shareholders of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company, General Trevor, the Chairman, delivered himself characteristically. "I have not the slightest doubt," he said in reply to a shareholder, "that the Secretary of State has not the least desire to injure us. The expression Secretary of State is rather a wide one. We know it is Lord Cross, but everybody is Secretary of State in India—everybody uses the name; and the powers are exercised by a multitude of persons, of whom the Government of India is the nominal head. Their views change. They are not very keen about encouraging private enterprise, and they rather wish to extend State railways and convert all railways to the broad gauge. In the midst of all these conflicting opinions we come off rather badly. I am heartily sick of speaking of gauges. I am always mixed up in it. In India I was an advocate of broad gauge; now I am called an advocate for the metre. As a matter of fact, I am equally interested in the maintenance of both gauges." Everybody outside the Government of India, or its Public Works Secretariat perhaps, recognises the truth of what General Trevor says. Both gauges have their uses, especially when the nucleus of a large system on either gauge invites its extension in suitable areas. At this very moment the British Government is constructing narrow gauge lines in Ireland for the development of agricultural districts, whilst the Government here is obstructing the creation of lines in similar districts, in the teeth of the urgent remonstrances of the local rulers. We must very nearly have reached a point at which railway questions will be taken bodily out of the hands of the authorities in India and left to be dealt with by the Secretary of State.

FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

(Englishman.)

Situated as India is, with a large portion of its frontier bounded by almost inaccessible countries, inhabited by wild and lawless tribes, the difficulty of preventing raids into British territory is not only a serious one, but one which we are almost inclined at times to regard as a permanent condition of our lot in the East. Of late years, it is true, a great improvement has taken place, and is still going on, both in the consolidation of the frontier, and in the clearly defined relations established with the ruling chiefs, great and small. The extension of frontier trade is also perhaps having a slow civilising effect on our neighbours, and leading them to prefer the arts of peace to those of war. Nevertheless the wild spirit is still abroad upon a wide extent of the frontier, and in spite of treaties and fortified outposts, is certain to break bounds from time to time for many years to come, necessitating those aggravating "little frontier expeditions," which consume large sums of money without yielding any adequate return—exploits, moreover, which are apt to draw upon the Government of India the censure of those who understand nothing of the subject. Such expeditions are inevitable, for there is a limit beyond which tact and conciliation cannot go in securing peace; and then, if summary punishment were not administered, the spirit of rebellion would soon spread far and wide and extend within our own borders. Happily, a great deal has been learned as to the best means of arranging for the peace of the frontier, and the arrangements at the present time are a wonderful contrast to what they were fifteen or twenty years ago. Whatever control can be exercised either by the payment of subsidies or by the prospect of punishment, our sway has been well-nigh secured, and the only room for improvement now seems to lie in better defensive arrangements along those portions of the frontier both in Burma and India where fresh additions have recently been made to the Imperial dominions.

Not long ago a German tourist in India was heard to remark that he supposed the object of the Sikkim Expedition was to annex Tibet. He declared that he knew the English, and that the object of their expeditions was always annexation. When it was explained to him that further extension in the direction of Tibet was practically impossible, but that the settlement of frontier questions was always a work of difficulty, the extent and difficulty of the subject seemed to to dawn upon him, and he expressed admiration for all he had seen of British rule in India. Referring to German operations in Africa, he said that although on the map large tracts of country were marked as German, yet if any German went a mile into them without two hundred armed men at his back he was certain to lose his life. In India the security of life and property everywhere had greatly impressed him. Many persons besides this foreigner give the Government little credit for the many frontier difficulties which are at all times claiming its attention. The Chin-Lushai expedition last year, while it greatly improved our position for controlling the Lushai tribes, created new disturbing elements of a temporary kind by bringing our outposts into contact with new tribes to whom peaceful relations with their neighbours were of the nature of a novelty. Where the country at any part of the frontier is inhabited by a succession of petty tribes it is often difficult to decide at what point outposts can most effectually be placed. To avenge an act of hostility by advancing outposts into a Chief's territory merely brings us into closer contact with another hostile Chief further afield. The Chin-Lushai expedition, however, distinctly improved the former position, as the opening up of the country on two sides made the position of the Chiefs much more precarious than it had been before. That some of the Chiefs should have required a further lesson is not a matter of surprise, but the complete success which has attended the recent insignificant operations is ample proof that that part of the frontier is now well in hand. All the offending Chiefs are now prisoners, including Lienpunga and Kalkham, the two men who had given more trouble than all the rest.

Another expedition which has been brought to a very successful close is that in the Zhob country. Here, as elsewhere on the northern frontier, the country is too poor to be worth acquiring, even if annexation were the policy of the State. Neither was there any necessity for advancing British outposts, although one or two new posts had been established. The country, however, is comparatively accessible, and what the expedition has done has been to establish British influence among some of the tribes in the interior beyond the frontier.

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These tribes are not warlike, and are induced to become peaceful neighbours. Sir Robert Sandeman, who has proved himself a master of the art of coercive conciliation, has now extended British influence over a wide extent of territory, and the benefits of what has been done are likely to be far-reaching. Turning to the north-western frontier and the tribes of the Black Mountain, we come to one of the most troublesome frontier questions with which the Government has to deal. Time after time during the past forty years have punitive expeditions been sent into these inaccessible mountains, but to this day the tribes remain as untameable as their country is barren and inhospitable. The serious nature of these expeditions is such that they cannot be lightly undertaken. Each cattle-lifting raid and every murder of a British subject is carefully noted down, and when the measure of crime is full an expedition is sent which exacts a penalty in full in fines of money and cattle, and if these are not forthcoming burns crops and villages for satisfaction. It is only two years since the last big expedition, which certainly accomplished its task most completely, and managed to survey a wide extent of almost unknown country. Yet the spirit of the people is not tamed. Not only have raids into British territory been committed since, but the recent march of British troops along the frontier was made the occasion of a hostile demonstration which cannot be overlooked. The Maliks of several villages, moreover, refused to come in when summoned to do so. It has therefore been settled that a punitive expedition will be undertaken this cold season, and we trust that the result will have some degree of finality. The acquisition of Upper Burma has undoubtedly opened the way to fresh frontier difficulties, some of which may yet prove to be of a serious nature, but the Shan chiefs appear to have considerable control over their followers, and are comparatively easy to treat with. Considering the disturbed state of the province, it is certainly a matter for surprise that the chiefs have behaved so well, and it is possible that satisfactory relations may be established without any further military operations being necessary.

PURDAH PARTIES.

(*Pioneer*).

Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in hearing about these. There is in India a large association with many ramifications which extend over the whole country. This is called the "National Indian Association." Its object is briefly "Social Reform." (Reform must always be written in large capitals.) The Bombay branch of this association has lately put forth a tender shoot: very delicate and verdant is this young bud. To say it must not be breathed upon would be language both inadequate and coarse. The essence of it, its very life and soul, consists in the fact that it must not even be *looked at*. At any rate it must *never* be looked at by the masculine eye. This sweet, shy twig is named "The Ladies Branch." It exists solely to nourish and support those mysterious retiring blossoms called "purdah ladies." It is very, *very* select. When we first met (and we were but three) we decided, in solemn whispers, that only *real* ladies were to be admitted. How we were to know who really *was* real we left to be decided later. Is there such a thing as a female expert in these matters? If there is, send her to me *at once*. Daily I plunge deeper into a sea of uncertainty. Some candidates appear to me very genuine, and then I am told, "Oh, no! She would *never* do, because you see, &c., &c." But this was not what I meant to tell; let me sink my personal grievances and come to "Our Work."

Let no one scoff at "Our Work," for we have undertaken no less a task than the regeneration and social salvation of Hindu and Mahomedan womanhood. I do not speak of Parsees, for *they* require no reformation. Indeed, they are more than equal to the task of reforming *us*. A short time ago I had the honour of an invitation to a meeting of Parsee young ladies. I went, of course. And how did this social gathering employ itself? In discussing women's rights and wrongs? Certainly not; they had got far beyond trifles of that kind. They were employed in explaining to each other and to the awe-struck visitors "Parliamentary Procedure" in all its branches. The duties of every officer from the Speaker downwards were defined to a hair. The right method of conducting a debate was fixed irrevocably. I don't believe there's an M.P. in England who knows the ins and outs of the Houses as these Parsee maidens know them. It was a thousand pities none were present to take advantage of such a lesson. For myself, I went there with a firm conviction that I knew something of the duties of a secretary, having acted in that capacity once or twice. Alas! how rudely was I undeceived! Out of the mouths of these young persons came a list of duties such as I had never dreamt of, and certainly never fulfilled. Overcome with shame, I rushed from the place and drove quickly home with a firm resolve to alter everything, to burn my books and papers and start afresh.

Again I must apologise. I do not know how it is I wander so much from "Our Work." I was saying that with a light heart we have undertaken to reform Hindu and Mahomedan women. I should say ladies, for this is the very essence of our existence. It will be asked, how we propose to set about it. The apparatus, I can assure you, can be worked by a child. We give them tea-parties. That is all, with an occasional magic lantern thrown in. This may seem to English readers to be too simple, and even to savour of childishness, but it has been revealed to the female Anglo-Indian mind that this is the only suitable method of dealing with Native ladies.

"The ladies' branch" is strictly conservative. We are not the people who go brandishing new ideas about, making everyone uncomfortable. Accordingly we stick to the good old plan of tea-parties. It is through the spout of the teapot that we intend to pour sweetness and light into these dark homes. Cakes and sweetmeats are to be the "Open Sesame" that is at last to draw aside the purdah. And here let me state my firm conviction that the more slowly the curtain goes up the better both for those within and those without. If the veil is too suddenly lifted, the glaring light of the Western nineteenth century will surely blind the feeble eyes used only to semi-darkness. They will seize our vices and add them to their own long before they will even discover our virtues. And we who live outside the purdah are not anxious to look within too hastily. Of late years we have drawn close to it, and it is wearing very thin. We hear many sounds issuing thence, and from these we gather what is going on inside. We hear the gabble of the storyteller repeating tales which for obscenity could not be matched by French or Russian novelists, and for puerility stand far below "Jack the Giant Killer" or "Puss in Boots."

But sounds far worse than these are to be heard from behind the immovable purdah—the screams of the little wife seven or eight years' old, taken from her own home and parents and delivered over to a mother-in-law, who revenges on her helpless victim the miseries she herself endured during her own childhood. Then may be distinguished the sobs and shrieks of the child-widow, as every imaginable insult and indignity is heaped on her young head. Despair is indeed her meat and drink. She perhaps is quite unaware that she is married, and she discovers in a moment that she was a wife and is a widow, with a life of shame and degradation before her. Lastly, if we listen attentively may be heard faint moans and cries for help. But we must be attentive, for seldom are these cries allowed to penetrate the thick screen of the purdad, and quickly are they silenced by the great silencer of all tears and laughter. These proceed from the lowest slave of the purdah, from the ten-year-old wife, to whom the bridal night brings nothing but pain, misery and death.

But where have we been led to? I mean to describe an innocent and peaceful tea-party. Well, the house is cleared of obnoxious male servants. Ayahs and English maids are borrowed in all directions, oceans of tea and coffee and cartloads of cakes and sweets are prepared. The carriages with blinds drawn down begin to arrive. The hostess flies about from one to another. "Oh! Mrs. Brown, do come and talk to some of these ladies. I know you speak the language so well." "Yes, gladly; but I only speak Marathi." "Oh! dear! and they talk Guzerati, I believe. Is there anyone hear who can talk to those three in the corner, they look so dreadfully forlorn and frightened?"

Away runs our hostess intent on making her guests as happy as these untoward circumstances permit, and I, mustering what few words I can command, advance to the "three in the corner," clothe my countenance with a winning smile, and stammeringly ask if they will come and have some tea in the next room; they smile and bow and look as if they understood. So, begging them to follow, I lead the way. Arriving at the tea-table I look round for my friends, but find myself alone. I repress a rather strong exclamation, resume the smile (now rather the worse for wear), and return to look for them. There they are still huddled together in the corner. This time, I am not to be outwitted. I advance resolutely and politely, but firmly. I seize two of them by the hand, the third, with a gesture that needs no translation, I drive on in front of me. In this ridiculous manner we arrive at the tea-room, and there they overcome their fears sufficiently to drink a little tea, or possibly I then discover that these are high caste Hindus to whom to offer a cup that has been touched by our impure flesh-eating lips would be a deadly insult, besides involving a serious outlay to recover caste.

Well, in spite of these complicated and endless difficulties, they seem to enjoy themselves. They look at each other's dresses and jewellery, and we look at theirs and envy them. The Parsee ladies are especially wonderful, for they have grafted part of our dress on to their own. They seem to have selected three things to begin with; to wit, stays, high-heeled shoes, and fringes. Over the stays they, of course, wear English bodices. A white satin body, trimmed with very full blue or pink ruches, or perhaps blue and pink, looks

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sufficiently odd in the daytime. Add an aggressive fringe, a sari, a very full, short skirt of yellow or green, pink silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, and you have the modern Parsee lady. Finally, the tea is drunk, the cakes are eaten, the music listened to, and the guests with many compliments and much ceremony take their departure, and we who are privileged look at each other with thankfulness, and congratulate ourselves that it all went off so well.

We repeat this process every month, and I sincerely hope the "progress and social reform" for which we are working will begin soon.

BENGAL.

(*Dec.* 31.)

IT is understood that the Government of India have now communicated to the Secretary of State their intention to construct the line from Mogul Serai to Palamow, in order that the Daltongunge coalfields may be utilised, the product of which is reported to be equal to the best coal to be found in any part of India. The Government is about the only projector that can afford to make a purely mineral line such as this will be; but nevertheless it will prove a very beneficial one.

"CUSHLA," in the course of some interesting notes which he contributes to the *Indian Daily News*, writes:—"I have already expressed it as my conviction that Lord Lansdowne will carry out the right policy for the physical development of the country. And I now hear it stated that his Excellency is going himself to see what can be done in regard to giving due facilities to mining enterprise. So I was right. His Excellency, however, will find that the rules and principles, as they exist, are liberal enough; but that it is the contracted application of them that causes all the difficulty."

THE fire which broke out on Christmas Eve in the forehold of the *Golconda* while she was anchored at Diamond Harbour has been got under, and it is now ascertained that very little damage has been done. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it broke out among some bales of jute. The occurrence was at once telegraphed to Calcutta, and the local police did all they could to aid in extinguishing the fire. On Christmas morning the Port Commissioners' Fire Engine was despatched to the vessel's assistance, and on arrival at once began pumping water into the hold. On Friday Captain Petley, the Port Officer, and the Deputy Conservator of the Port, went down in the *Guide*, but by the time they arrived the fire was very nearly extinguished.

MADRAS.

(*Jan.* 1.)

AT the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, on the 24th ult., the Hon. Mr. J. A. Boyson, of Messrs. Binny and Co., retired from the office of chairman (which he had held for two consecutive years), as he is about to proceed to England; and Mr. J. R. Turnbull, of Messrs. Wilson and Co., was elected to succeed him. Mr. Turnbull was first elected to the office in December, 1885, and was re-elected in the following December. In July, 1887, he resigned on proceeding to England; Mr. J. Fortune, of Messrs. Parry and Co., was the same day elected Vice-Chairman; Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, of Messrs. Arbuthnott and Co., Mr. C. Slater, of Messrs. Best and Co., and Mr. W. Gordon, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, were re-elected as members of the committee; and Mr. J. R. Hunter, of Messrs. Dymes and Co., and Mr. G. W. Deane, of Messrs. Deane and Co., were also elected on the committee.

BOMBAY.

(*Jan.* 3.)

MR. BAINES, the Census Commissioner for India, will be in Bombay during the time of enumeration, from the 20th to the 27th of February, after which he goes to Simla.

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Birdwood to be Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to Dr. Wordsworth, resigned, is notified in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*.

A LARGE and influential meeting of Europeans and Natives, presided over by Brigadier-General Boyce-Combe, commanding Sind Division, Bombay Army, was held in Denso Hall, Kurrachee, on the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., to devise ways and means to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Alexander McHinch, whose work as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Municipal Corporation of that city had been held in such high esteem. A committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions, and to decide what form the memorial should take.

A writer of Poona Notes in the *Pioneer* observes that the intelligent Deccani has quite made up his mind that the *Wali-Auad* of the Russian Empire has come on a tour of inspection of his future possessions. This being the case, and Poona being of course the one spot in India suitable for the residence of an enlightened monarch, he is convinced that his Imperial Highness has only deferred his inspection of this favoured locality until he had a tour round India and satisfied himself that it is worth annexing. Having set his mind at rest upon this point, he will of course return and see what improvements and extensions are necessary to prepare Ganeshkhind for his residence, select a site for the new summer place at Mahableshwur, and allow his staff to choose their bungalows. The Poona houseowner is a little sad at the prospect of the Russian invasion, an officer who has lately returned from St. Petersburg having informed him that it is not every Imperial Government which will allow its officers to be charged a yearly rent of twenty per cent. of the building cost for the quarters they occupy in a conquered country.

BOMBAY has a bad notoriety for the collapse of its houses. Nor is the cause, asserts the *Englishman*, to be found in the mere fact that Native houses are built several stories higher than in Calcutta. As many persons can still remember it was in the European quarter of Cumballa Hill that the Hon. Mr. Narayan Wassoodeo lost his life by the falling of his residence. The true cause of these calamities is nothing else than the wretched work of the contractors, as has been frequently shown. Mr. Narayan's death caused a great sensation, and more than one secret of bad building was brought to light in the newspaper correspondence which followed. A civil engineer, who still occupies a prominent position in Bombay, mentioned a case where an important beam in a house was found to have been manufactured out of four long narrow planks, nailed into the form of a hollow beam and filled with clay to make it appear solid. A less sophisticated Government than ours would hold a builder responsible for any house that fell down before its time, and perhaps even for lives lost in the catastrophe. But we insist on the identification of a particular beam or brick, and then require evidence that on a particular day the builder knowingly used it in the house he was building. We have a morbid fear lest somebody may have changed the beam after the house was occupied.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Jan.* 1.)

ON the 26th ult., in Durbar, the Maharajah of Nabha received a deputation of the Khalsa College Committee, which had waited upon him at his request. His Highness was pleased to give the magnificent donation of one lakh and eleven thousand rupees to the Khalsa College Fund, with the promise of an additional gift if further appeal to him should be necessary. The deputation had also been hospitably entertained at Patiala, where additional subscriptions were received, the amount now subscribed by his Highness the Maharajah and State officials reaching the handsome figure of two lakhs eighty thousand rupees.

A *Punjab Gazette* Notification of December 18 shows that the Simla Municipal Committee shall in future consist of ten members, of whom six shall be elected and four nominated, although those elected members now serving on the committee shall continue members for the full period, in the usual way. The reduction of the number of members from thirteen to ten has been made in deference to the wishes of the Government of India; and if any hitch should arise in transacting municipal business, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum, the Punjab Government will not be to blame. The Civil Surgeon and the Executive Engineer of Simla will be, *ex officio*, two of the nominated members of the Committee. The District Superintendent of Police was to have been similarly a member, but in deference to the views of the Government of India, the Punjab Government now contents itself with merely suggesting that he should attend the Committee meetings to gather and give information, and not as a member. A third nominated member will be the nominee of the Government of India; and the fourth will be a President invested with magisterial powers, when the office of President becomes vacant. His salary as President will be paid by a grant from the Punjab Government, who will make another grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum towards the Municipal Police.

THE murder of Sawal Singh, the favourite of the Maharajah of Cashmere, at Jammu, removes one of those characters that spring up only in the unhealthy atmosphere of Eastern courts. The less said of him the better: since there is, to our knowledge, writes the Lahore paper, nothing good to say. Of the circumstances of the murder, the accounts which have reached us merely state that the corpse was discovered with the head completely severed from the trunk. Private enmity, zenana intrigue, and political ambition are variously ascribed as the motive of the crime.

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NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CONNEMARA.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—Whatever the failings of Lord Connemara may be in the social direction, there is no difference of opinion on his abilities as a talented and indefatigable administrator. His four years' rule is universally characterised by a single-mindedness of purpose, namely, to seek the greatest good of the greatest number, and a genuinely kind sympathy, which put us in mind of all the traits which distinguished his eldest brother, the late Lord Mayo, the third Viceroy since the direct assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Crown. Madras feels extremely grateful to his Lordship for all the good he has rendered to the provinces, and is anxious that he should not depart without some marked recognition of his administrative abilities. The memorial which is to be raised in his honour is deserving, and it is to be hoped that the memory of so good and capable a Governor will long be cherished, not only by the people of the provinces over whom he ruled, but by people in all parts of India. The country needs many Connemaras if it is to rise in the scale of nations.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks :—After all the shifting and changing of the past few days, the Reception Committee of the Congress has at last made its choice definitely, and that choice, we are glad to say, could not have been more worthily made. Mr. Pherozsha's name had often occurred to the Bombay committee as an eminently eligible one for the Presidentship of the Congress, but that committee felt a certain sense of delicacy in pressing forward a Bombay name. Now that the choice has been made by the Calcutt a Committee we have no hesitation to say that it is most apt and deserving. The offer was made to Mr. Gantz of Madras, but for certain reasons declined to accept it. Mr. Pherozsha got his offer on Saturday last, and he has signified his acceptance. The choice of a president is always a difficult question. It is gratifying, however, that the Congress is at last assured of a head who is qualified by intellect as well as experience to control is fully its debates with conspicuous success.

COTTON ADULTERATION.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—It seems that the Liverpool buyers have good grounds for complaint. Cotton adulteration is going on to an increasing extent from year to year, and the nature of the adulteration is getting gradually more scientific, and, therefore, much worse. The commencement was made with mere false packing of bales ; then were introduced machines called "openers," by which inferior cotton might be more thoroughly mixed up together ; and now sellers have come to mix inferior cotton seed before ginning. Buyers must be protected from fraud where they cannot well protect themselves, and Government have now a precedent afforded by the Merchandise Marks Act, which has legalised the principle of protecting the interests of buyers. In facing the growing evil of cotton adulteration, we must not be guided by any theory as to liberty of trade and the necessity of letting it go on free and unhampered. Some law must be made by which the adulteration may be stopped and the persons infringing its provisions may be punished. There is no reason why the mixing of cotton or cotton seeds should not be made liable to an adequate penalty. Wilful packing should be considered a penal offence, and provisions may be made to trace the adulteration of cotton to the offender by issuing, as the Chamber recommends licenses to the presses, ordering the affixing of press-marks upon the bales, and restricting the free importation of unginned cotton into any cotton-growing district.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

The *Gujerat Mitra* discourses :—The honour of conferring the degree of LL.D. on our retiring Professor Wordsworth is universally approved and hailed with joy. It will be quite opportune, and simply doing a public duty, when we say that, for their very valuable services, Dr. Vandyke Carter, late Principal of the Grant Medical College, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, of the Bombay Bench, are in no way less entitled in turn to the due recognition of their services by the Senate. As the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood will shortly be called to join the Legislative Council we are sure that he will be remaining with us still for some years to come, and hence we need not be in a hurry to put forth his claims for a similar distinction ; but it is very much to be regretted that the eminent services of Dr Carter, who has retired so long from the Indian Medical Service, remain unrecognised up to now. While writing on this subject we take this opportunity of proposing the name of the Hon. Justice Birdwood as a worthy successor of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. It is but meet to say that he has been working on the Senate for so many years with perfect zeal and good sense, always keeping the interests of the student world at heart. As for his being an eminent scholar we need hardly refer, in addition to his learned decisions delivered from the Bench, to the rare distinction of L.M. that he has been fortunate enough to win from the English University. We hope, therefore, that this suggestion of ours will be taken up in due course to nominate the Hon. Justice Birdwood as a worthy successor of Professor Wordsworth as Vice-Chancellor.

THE DEMAND FOR UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The *Maharatta* says :—Reduced to their bare elements, the arguments of the opposing senators, not a few of whom, by-the-bye, happened to be syndics, came to nothing more than unfounded apprehensions for the safety of the dignity and the prestige of the Syndicate. Some of them, indeed, went the length of asserting or of implying that the acceptance of the motion by the Senate would be tantamount to passing a vote of want of confidence in the executive body. Of late there is so much reliance placed in Bombay, in the Municipal Hall, and elsewhere, upon this argument, and it has so many times prevailed with the over-tender Bombay corporators, oversensitive for the full maintenance of the dignity of the executive, that is was no wonder the same tactics were resorted to on the present occasion, happily, however, without success. Nor were their threats, veiled as they were, altogether wanting. One of the opposing gentlemen found himself called upon to declare then and there that if the proposition were carried, he would have to ask to be excused from continuing on the committee. This could well have been achieved at a later time, and certainly in a better manner. But there appeared to be a determination on the part of the opposition to leave nothing unsaid that could possibly lend support, however small, to turn the scale in their favour. We have more than once likened the University to Hindu orthodoxy in its obstinate regard for things as they have been, and the present is but one more instance of that conservative spirit which sometimes threatens to border on the irrational. All is well, however, that ends well, and we have strong reasons to believe —at least, to hope—that the present movement will end well for all parties concerned—the students, the senators, the syndics, and the scrutators alike.

THE BARRACK-GATE OF INDIA.

MILITARY BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Deolali Depôt is not looked upon by the British soldier in India as a paradise. In fact, I have heard many describe it in forcible language as that place which is exactly the reverse of a paradise. It is a place of bustle and bustle and general aggravation to most people, who have but little time to look round or observe their surroundings, ere they are sent packing down country or to catch their "trooper" as the case may be. One has to be posted to Deolali for a few weeks' duty, to become, so to speak, an inhabitant, in comparison with the birds of passage who spend a few days, or at the outside a week, to note the great deal that there is to be noted there. To the civilian reader it may, perhaps, be necessary to explain that Deolali is the "Barrack-Gate of India." To Deolali come nearly all soldiers arriving in India, and through Deolali pass nearly all soldiers leaving this country. Deolali itself, as you will find by consulting a railway map, is a small railway station on the G.I.P. line, some 100 miles from Bombay, and near the top of the Ghats. It is a station which the passenger travelling Bombay or Calcutta-wards generally passes in the middle of the night, and only halts at for a few minutes, and consequently sees and knows little of. It is nevertheless a vast camp of brick and canvas, and the great military depôt of India.

As I have said, Deolali is altogether too bustling and go-ahead a place for the sojourner of a day or so to have much time to look round ; to him it is a wilderness of huts and tents, and a confused crowd of infantry and cavalry and artillery coming and going all day long, of baggage ; parties struggling among mountains of baggage, of piles of sea-kit bags ; of multitudious orders, and much of fatigue and weariness of spirit. Such is Deolali to the homeward bound officer, with his detachment of time-expired and invalid soldiers ; or the man bound down country, with his draft of recruits fresh from the trooper ; and, as a rule, he shakes off the dust of Deolali from his feet, and he thanks his stars that he is out of it. It is necessary to get settled down there, and to be able to look round with the calm eye of a spectator on the wear-and-tear and bustle around you. There is a certain amount of gratification (arising from the inborn selfishness of humanity) in watching new comers rushing hither and thither in a vain search for people or places which are never

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to be found, while you sit in a long chair smoking the pipe of peace. But apart from such selfish feelings as these, the crowd which comes surging from October to April, in and out of the "Barrack-Gate of India," is one likely to give the most thoughtless a subject for reflection. Stand at the cross roads in the centre of the camp, and you will see marching towards you, with quiet, brisk tread, a party of soldiers, a couple of hundred perhaps.

Youngsters most of them, fresh and ruddy, their faces showing but short acquaintance with the Indian sun, and with the healthy look a month of sea air has imparted to them. Laughing and joking they swing along, cavalry, artillery, infantry, still dressed in the loose sea-kit blue serge clothing of the trooper. They are the drafts which the last "trooper" has brought into Bombay, and they are being marched to the Quarter Master Stores to fit them out for their journey up-country to their regiments. India is a new land to them, and everything is novel and amusing. They stare at the Natives as natural curiosities, and the wag of the company cuts a joke on their appearance which sends his comrades into roars of laughter. The bheestie and his bullocks are viewed with deep interest, and a harmless lizard is pointed out as a reptile of deadly venom. It is quite refreshing to see their interest and delight in the novelty of a new country. They are passing through the barrack-gate of India for the first time, full of life and health, and anticipation of the good things which await them beyond it. Day after day, as the heavily laden "troopers" come steaming into Bombay harbour, and send their passengers across the Ghats to Deolali, you may see hundreds of fresh young English faces in the big camp going north and south, east and west, to fill the gaps in the Army of the East. How many there are of those youngsters who will never pass out of the barrack-gate again!

A very different looking band are those thin, pale, and decrepit soldiers who are moving slowly along the same road that the draft have just passed over so briskly. There is very little of life or briskness about these men, though they are trained soldiers, some of many years' service, but the Indian climate has worked its will on them, and its handiwork is written plainly on face and figure. They are invalids homeward bound. They have served their time in India, and after a hard fight have barely escaped an Indian grave. Many are but going home to die, some die at sea, others even in Deolali. The journey down country, with its heat and discomfort, seals the death-warrant of not a few broken-down soldiers, and they reach the barrack-gate only to find a grave behind it. Funerals are of frequent occurrence in Deolali, and not unfrequently the first military duty a young soldier is called on to perform in this country is to follow his worn-out comrade to the little cemetery which lies in a lonely hollow a mile away from camp. They form a painful contrast, that batch of invalids, to the drafts fresh from home and full of health and vigour. Here is another party, a fine-looking lot of men, for the most part in the prime of life, well set up and seasoned soldiers; a few of these men can count their twenty-one years' service, but the majority are twelve and six years' men. They are all time-expired. The regular Army has done with them, although the Reserve can count the six years' men as its own for another six years.

The bulk of these soldiers are just the men you would pick out to garrison India; in the prime of life, used to the climate, and well trained, they are, indeed, the pick of the British troops in India. Just when they are at their best our Army is letting them go, and filling their places with that draft of boys which we have just seen go by. It seems a cruel pity to lose all those fine soldiers from our small Army in the East, but it is the inevitable result of the short-service system. A man enlists say, at twenty-one, and at twenty-seven he goes. He has been trained at considerable expense; he has become a smart and efficient soldier; he has reached his highest state of fitness as a fighting man, and then back he goes to civilian life, his military training of no use either to himself or his country, save in the event of the Reserves being called our for service, and even then it is not always certain that he will be found when wanted. Many of these men, however, the Army gets back in another way. Unable to obtain civil employment they re-enlist, and when they are found out at this game they are well punished for coming back. Raw material is what the recruiters want, and so long as that is forthcoming it matters not what becomes of the trained soldiers who are worked up out of it.

There is one remarkable point in the management and system which regulate the accommodation, equipment, and despatch of the thousands of troops passing through the depôt annually, and that is the marvellous rapidity and precision with which the arrangements are carried out. The number of men in camp generally varies between fifteen hundred and three thousand. These men belong to every corps and every branch of the service. Some are going up country, some down, some are time-expired, some invalids, others drafts. These men have to be fed, housed, paid, equipped (with bags, saletas, &c.); discharge documents have to be made out for every man proceeding home to be discharged; numberless indents, returns, requisitions have to be tendered, and every man has to be accurately shown in the returns of the corps to which he belongs; and often all this has to be done for a couple of thousand men in a couple of days. And it is done like clockwork, without confusion or error. Every morning by the ration stand you may see heaped up mountains of meat and pyramids of loaves with bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, rice, tea, and sugar, &c. It is the day's food of perhaps two thousand men, and every detachment among that number knows to an ounce how much bread, meat, tea, sugar, &c., it is entitled to. Up come party after party of orderly men with huge baskets. In the twinkling of an eye that huge mass of provender has melted away, and the ration stand is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Everyone is fed, and there is not a ration too little or too much, and that with a camp constantly changing its numbers. That is calculation with a vengeance!

The saddest place, I think, in all Deolali is the hospital. Here you may see the wreck of many a strong English lad struggling hard for life and strength enough to carry him to the sea and the "trooper." They have got thus far on the journey towards England, and the Indian climate is making its last savage grip on its victim almost within sight of home, as it were. Poor chaps! Many of them have pined for months in some up-country hospital through the heat of a summer in the plains, and the thought of home has kept them up. The "trooper" has been the goal towards which all their hopes have been directed. It is hard to break down within a night's run of the sea, and you can read in many a pale face the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick." It is a pleasant thing to know, however, that the cool bracing breezes which sweep down from the Ghats across the hospital hill have restored many a poor fellow to convalescence, and sent him home to gain health and strength in old England. For Deolali is healthy, and the Ghats are close at hand, and in an hour's run by rail you may be shivering in a greatcoat. And such is the "Barrack-gate of India." SABRE-TACHE.

—*Englishman.*

OBITUARY.

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MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CHARLES HORNE, Bengal Staff Corps, late Judge-Advocate General, Bengal, who died on the 9th inst. at 44, St. James's-square, Bath, in his sixty-second year, entered the Service in 1848, and served with the Ensafzie Expedition on the North-West Frontier of India of 1858, receiving the medal.

LIEUT. BERTRAM ALFRED JAMES, of the Royal Engineers was killed in action at Thetta, Chin Hills, Burma, on the 2nd inst., at the age of twenty-four.

THE REV. WILLIAM MARSHALL SARJENT BABINGTON, B.A., late Chaplain, Madras Presidency, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General David Babington, H.M. Madras Army, died on the 30th ult. at Abbotsbury, Dorset, aged fifty.

LIEUT. F. G. DE SALVO.—Many old friends in the Dorsetshire Regiment will hear with regret of the death of this young and promising officer as having taken place at Quetta on December 16. Frederick George de Salvo, who was only in his twenty-sixth year, was promoted from sergeant in the Dorsetshire Regiment in February, 1888, after four years' experience in the ranks, and joined the 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers as second lieutenant. He passed into the Staff Corps in the following year, and at his death was serving as wing officer of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. E. J. SINKINSON.—The sudden death is announced of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Financial Secretary to the Government of India. He had gone up from Calcutta for the Christmas holidays to Darjeeling, where he was suddenly seized with internal inflammation, and died on Jan. 1, as it seemed before anyone in Calcutta knew of his being ill.

MR. WHITESIDE, the father of the Madras Civil Service, after thirty-five years' service, retired on Dec. 29. The *Madras Mail* refers in most appreciative terms of Mr. Whiteside. He has been a generous patron of arts and sciences in India. As a practical horticulturist he has done no small public service. He has been a liberal and active supporter of a great variety of schemes. His benevolence was conspicuously kind and courteous in things great and small. Mr. Whiteside during the whole of his service has only had four months' furlough, yet he has enjoyed phenomenal good health and high spirits, and retires in full enjoyment of the same.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR RIDGEWAY, V.C., lately officiating as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, took command of the 44th Gurkhas Light Infantry at Shillong on Jan 1.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* in concluding an article on "The Fault of British Musketry" says:—All who wish for the introduction of practical musketry will agree with us that something should be done to deprive individual firing of the spurious importance which it has acquired at the expense of performances of far greater utility. While, however, the military authorities out here are powerless to alter the present system, nothing can be done unless the figure of merit is to be abolished altogether, which is a question beyond our present scope. For the present we can only hope that the unanimous opinions of all in this country, who deserve to be heard on this subject, will be allowed to prevail before another year of musketry instruction in India commences. The shooting of the British army has of late years so much improved, especially in India, that it has a right to expect that no pains will be spared to make the practices of greater professional utility, and that it will not be deliberately left with a musketry course which can only have the result of making British regiments in India inferior in shooting powers to Native regiments.

THE detailed list of officers on the staff of Major-General Viscount Frankfort, commanding the Bengal Presidency Division, is as follows:—Divisional Staff: Major St. J. F. Michel, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Townsend, commanding R.A.; Colonel F. J. Mortimer, Ordnance Officer; Colonel F. H. Thomas, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captain H. E. Irwin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; and Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Morice, Principal Medical Officer. Station Staff: Col. A. J. T. Welchman, Garrison Quarter-Master; Major C. H. Brookes, Garrison Engineer; Captain P. R. R. Mockler, Station Staff Officer; Surgeon-Major J. Stevenson, Garrison Surgeon; and the Rev. C. R. T. Winckley, Garrison Chaplain. Major L. B. Irwin has been Assistant Adjutant-General since April, 1889, and only vacates owing to his five years' term of staff employ being completed. His term was actually completed on the 17th of October, but he was retained until the 1st January, 1891, owing to the district being raised to first-class rank, and the junior Staff Officers being new to the district.

The additional reliefs of the Native Infantry, rendered necessary by the disbanding of the Hindustani levies, will be carried out on the following dates:—The 1st Bengal Infantry and the 24th and 27th Punjab Infantry leave Nowgong, Sialkote, and Bareilly, respectively, on Feb. 2nd; the 36th Sikhs leave Jullundur on March 2nd; the 38th Bengal Infantry embark at Rangoon on Jan. 25th; the 18th and 40th Bengal Infantry leave Jubbulpore and Silchar, respectively, as soon as the General Officers commanding the Nerbudda and Assam districts can make the necessary arrangements; the 35th Sikhs will march from Ferozepore to Nowgong on the conclusion of the Meean Mir Camp of Exercise.

Important military preparations are, a Rangoon correspondent reports, being made in connection with the garrison in the Chin Hills. On the 15th January 100 men, instead of 300, will occupy the Yaw Valley posts; and 150 men will go as escort to the Political Officer, who marches aloug the Baungshe country towards Thetta, the village which has recently given such trouble, and which is responsible for Mr. Wetherall's murder. The 2nd-3rd Goorkhas relieve the 2nd-4th at Fort White, but the latter will be retained there for some time. The Fort White line of communication will be held by 540 men instead of 310, and 180 will also be detached to the Kan Haka line, to enable Mr. Ross and Captain Carnegie to strike a blow at Thetta. It is expected that Thetta will be attacked on the 30th. A force of 200 rifles will leave Fort White for the Kanhaw country on the 20th January. The present strength of the garrison in Chin country, the Kale Valley, and the Yaw Valley is 1,115 men. This will be temporarily increased by 1,100. It was never intended to commence any movements against Thetta or elsewhere before January; but the action of the Thetta people precipitated affairs, and it is unfortunate that the 3rd Goorkhas were delayed by the outbreak of cholera, as their arrival at Haka at the proposed time might have kept the malcontents quiet. At any rate, it would have enabled the column to be sent against Thetta at a moment's notice. The road work to be done in the Chin country will commence with the old road from Haka to Fort White, which will be improved by working parties at both ends. Secondly, a new road from Haka to Shaung, to connect the two places by a shorter and safer liner with a better line of supply than is the Myittha river, *vid* the Pakokku-Pan road, will be made. Thirdly, it is possible a new road will be constructed westward from Haka towards Bengal; at least there is no doubt the last will be surveyed. A wing of the 4th Pioneers and two companies of Sappers and Miners are available for these works.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

H.M.'s Troopship *Crocodile*, Capt. Oxford Churchill, which left Portsmouth on November 26th with the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Brigade and drafts, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Friday, January 2nd, in tow of H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis*. From inquiries made on board the *Crocodile*, which arrived four days late, she having been expected on Monday morning, it would appear that nothing of any special interest occurred on the voyage, till about four P.M. on the morning of December 20th, when she was about 850 miles from Bombay, and then it was discovered that her high pressure crank having got fractured had broken into pieces. This necessitated an immediate stoppage of the engines, but although the incident took place during the night, no alarm was felt on board owing to the sea being calm and most of the people on board being asleep in their bunks. Every precaution to ensure the safety of the vessel was taken by the commander, and the engineers set about repairing the damaged crank so as to enable the ship to proceed. While this was being done, the *Serapis*, homeward bound with troops from Bombay, was sighted, and being signalled, hove to, and lines having been put out, took the *Crocodile* in tow on the 21st, and proceeding slowly to Bombay, safely brought her charge to an anchorage in port at about 9 A.M. on Jan. 2. The *Serapis* after recoaling is expected to leave again on Jan. 3. It may be added that there was a good and sufficient supply of provisions on board the disabled steamer, so that those on board were not put to any inconvenience in this respect, and celebrated Christmas Day in a quiet but enjoyable manner.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. *CLIVE*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Clive*, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, Dec. 31, from Portsmouth, which she left on Dec. 3, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with 26 officers, 6 ladies, 1 child, 639 men, 27 women, and 18 children attached to different regiments. Between Portsmouth and Gibraltar a quantity of rain fell, but after leaving the Mediterranean Sea she experienced fine weather throughout the remainder of the voyage. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Kaye, R.A.; Capt. J. W. Dunlop, R.H.A.; Capt. H. K. Jackson, R.H.A.; Capt. R. C. Foster, Field Art.; Lieut. C. J. Perwal, Field Art.; Lieut. C. W. Clark, Field Art.; Lieut. R. V. Vassar-Smith, Field Art.; 2nd Lieut. C. C. Robertson, Field Art.; 2nd Lieut. W. K. N. Maddocks, Field Art.; 2nd Lieut. H. H. Cruickshank, Field Art.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Palmer, Field Art.; Lieut. L. J. Chapman, Mt. Art.; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Robinson, Mt. Art.; 2nd Lieut. R. G. Patridge, Mt. Art.; Capt. W. D. Burrard, E. Div., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. H. H. Tudor, E. Div., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. E. W. M. Walker, W. Div., R.A.; Surg.-Major and Mrs. W. A. Parker, M.S.; Surg. J. Paterson, M.S.; Miss C. L. Still, I. Nurs. Service; Miss L. M. Derham, I. Nurs. Service; Captain and Mrs. W. V. Constable and one child, R.N.; Rev. J. J. Archdeacon, chaplain; wife of Capt. A. C. M. Gompertz, 1st Hamp.; wife of Lieut. A. Pongdestre, B.S.C.; Mr. G. S. Hewett, Ind. Marine; Mr. F. Elderton, Ind. Marine; Mr. S. D. Vale, Ind. Marine; Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson.

The *Clive* leaves on the 9th instant for England.

THE QUEEN V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.—In this case, on Nov. 15 last, a rule *nisi* had been granted by the Court, at the instance of Major-General E. Mitchell, for a *mandamus* to the Secretary of State for War to consider and determine the compensation which that officer—the applicant—would be entitled with reference to any loss he may have incurred by the operation of any Royal Warrant of later date than that of July, 1872, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of 1884. Cause was to be shown on Nov. 28, but the case had not come on, and now stood No. 81 in the list of Crown cases. Under these circumstances, the rule having been obtained on the motion of counsel for Major-General Mitchell in accordance with a rule of the Court, which requires that rules for a *mandamus* shall be so moved. Major-General Mitchell now appeared in person on Wednesday last, and, with reference to that rule of practice, said that as he desired to support his application in person, he asked for the leave of the Court to do so, lest the objection should be taken. He said also in consequence of the withholding of money due to him by the War Office he could not afford to fee counsel. The judges having conferred, Mr. Baron Pollock said there was such a rule of practice, no doubt, as to moving for a writ of *mandamus*, but as a rule *nisi* had been granted, he did not think it would apply, and there would probably be no objection taken to the applicant being heard in person in support of his application.

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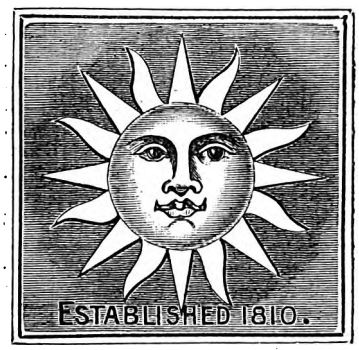
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

THE DARK SIDE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

UNDER the above sensational heading Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., Secretary to the "Indian Political Agency, 25, Craven-street, Charing Cross," publishes in the National Congress organ called *India* a many-paged diatribe against the British system of administration in that country. This diatribe he calls: "An open letter to the Members of the House of Commons on the dark side of British rule in India—a side so dark as to make it doubtful if British rule has been and is a blessing to the masses of India," and he heads it with the words, "India must be bled"—a quotation from a speech of Lord Salisbury's in April, 1875, which quotation he purposely misapplies. He then goes on to tell "Honourable Members" that the possible second reading of the Indian Councils Amendment Bill on January 28th impels him to ask their careful consideration of "facts" which he offers in his lengthy epistle. The "facts" are, of course, of a very highly-seasoned character, but they have been advanced before for political purposes when the object has been to gain a party triumph by trying to throw discredit on British rule in the East. "Thousands of publications," says Mr. Digby, "have been issued from the India Office, and scores have come from the pens of Anglo-Indian officials on active service, or retired on pension, made up of unstinted praise of British rule in India. The one deduction from all these publications is unmistakable. It is obvious to the most casual glance. It is that Britain has carried on an unselfish work in India, has rescued a people possessing no administrative faculties from a condition akin to that of the Central African pigmies, and has made of India a land of plenty and of prosperity with every Indian sitting under his own vine and fig tree, prosperous, happy, and contented. Few pictures could be more out of drawing than this." But it is Mr. Digby himself who draws the picture. We are not acquainted with any India Office publication, or with the writings of any Anglo-Indian official who paints the life of an Indian peasant under British rule in this roseate colour. The Annual Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India certainly does not do so. But Mr. Digby presents another picture, which he declares to be the correct one. It is a picture very much in shadow. "The Indian Nation," he tells honourable members, "so far as the masses are concerned, is being stupefied, demoralised, and starved. Starved! By a policy which, while crushing the Indian people, enriches the already wealthy British community. Progress in India, strictly so-called, is confined to the few millions who live in the large towns, and who are brought into contact with the visible tokens of British supremacy and the expenditure of British capital." According to this the introduction of British capital into the country has been a positive evil, some anonymous writer in 1793 having expressed his opinion that the people of India "never had or can have" the smallest occasion for any foreign importation of goods. Mr. Digby improves upon the text and says that India was then prosperous, but it is so no longer. All is now changed for the worse. Britain after first destroying nearly all Indian industries takes the profits made in India and spends them out of the country—and is exploiting the Empire to make the connection

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more profitable to herself, heedless of any results to India itself. The result of this, according to Mr. Digby, is that the main features of the economic condition of India are:—

1. Acute, widespread, growing poverty all over the country.
2. Increasingly severe distress among the lower classes.
3. Absence of economic staying power in the masses.

The introduction of railways into India has only served to increase the number of periodical famines, and to more than double the death-rate consequent thereon. But this is not all. Under our mischievous rule the standard of life amongst the Natives is deteriorating, a subject of the Queen in Britain having the chance, on the average, of living sixteen and a-half years longer than a subject of the Queen in India! Taking 1880 as a normal year British rule in India, according to Mr. Digby's showing, was responsible for nearly four and a-half millions of preventible deaths. "The evil in India," says Mr. Digby, "is not over-population, but under-production, and that under-production is a necessary consequence of the system of alien rule which now exists." And while British rule in India is killing off the people the India Office at home is tyrannising over and doing wrong to the survivors:—

Seldom, if ever, has a Government Department so completely failed to fulfil its highest purpose (or, indeed, any purposes but the most commonplace, saying ditto to the Indian authorities, and saying little else), as has the India Office. In a Court of Righteousness, where it would be possible to make events stand out clear and distinct in the relations they hold towards each other, any man who has ever occupied a position of responsibility in that Department would be overwhelmed with shame, contrition, and confusion of face. He would, otherwise, be no real man. That office has never been known spontaneously to do a single act of justice to any Native of India. Our mind (we are quoting now from a leader by the Editor commenting on his own letter), "after careful thought, is unable to recall any instance in which the India Office has done justice, even when facts as clear as the sun at noon on a fine day in August, calling for its intervention, have been placed before it. No condemnation less severe can adequately express the true state of affairs respecting that Department."

There is nothing like being "thorough," whether it be praise or blame which moves the journalist's pen. Mr. Digby is very "thorough," as will be seen from what we have quoted from his letter and editorial, but we have only "got to the beginning" of his diatribe. Much more remains behind, which we shall touch upon in a future issue. In the meantime we may say this of his letter to "The Right Honourable and Honourable Members of the House of Commons." It will do good, for it will prove to them how utterly unfitted Mr. Digby is, even though he writes with all the authority of the "Indian Political Agency" and the "Indian National Congress" to state "facts" regarding the condition of India under British rule.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay season report for the past week:—Rain during the week heavy in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier, damaging standing and reaped crops; slight in Broach, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops still progressing in a few districts. Sowing operations in parts of Shikarpur delayed owing to floods. Standing crops damaged by locusts in one taluka of Kurrachee and jowari, by frost in one taluka of Satara; cotton diseased in one taluka of Surat, and blighted in two talukas of Dharwar; crops otherwise good, except wheat in one taluka of Dharwar. Fodder insufficient in one taluka of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar, and three of Satara. Agricultural stock good, except in one taluka of Ahmednagar.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 27.)

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be under-secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, from the date on which he assumes charge of the office.

SADLER—The services of Major J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, from the 19th inst.

DRURY—The services of Surgeon F. J. Drury, M.B., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POPE—The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

LETHBRIDGE—The services of Surgeon A. S. Lethbridge, inspector-general of jails, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, from Nov. 14.

FIELD—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Field, Bengal S.C., 26th Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Dec. 11.

BURDETT, Rev. W. J., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

BINGHAM, Major C. T., S.C., officiating conservator of forests, 3rd grade, resumed charge of the Tenasserim Circle, Burma, from Mr. P. J. Carter, officiating conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, on Nov. 24.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara, is appointed to officiate as an additional political agent of the 1st class, and as political agent in Bikanir, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.

CROSTHWAITE, Hon. R. J., C.S.I., judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces, and additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, and Governor-General's Agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. F. Henvey, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating commandant of the Central India Horse, is appointed to be chief staff officer on duty with his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, from the date of assuming charge.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain F. F., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, is appointed to be a political assistant of the 3rd class (on probation) from Oct. 8; Captain Younghusband is seconded for special duty under the Foreign Department, from the same date.

GRANT, Mr. E., chief superintendent, on return from leave on medical certificate, resumed charge of his duties in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, on Dec. 20.

MILITARY.

DAVIS, Mr. G. J., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is appointed to be deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Dec. 1, vice Mr. T. J. Sullivan, deceased.

EMPSON—The tenure of the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Empson, R.A., ordance officer, second class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, from July 11 next.

WATLING, Lieut. G., Royal Lancaster Regiment, wing officer 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from May 12, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGHS.

MACDONALD, Captain C. E. W., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry m c., for eight months.

BARNET, Captain H. H., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, m.c., for six months.

IRWIN, Major L. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced March 22.

HALL, Captain L. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 2nd Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Regiment, the Sirmoor Rifles, for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced July 26.

BROWN, Lieut. A. P., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced Feb. 5.

LINTON, Surgeon-Major H. J. Linton, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year on m.c.; pension service, 22nd year, commenced Sept. 20.

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WYVILLE-THOMSON, Surgeon F., M.B., 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infanty, for nine months, on m.c. ; pension service, 5th year, commenced Dec. 13.

SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, has been granted leave out of India from Oct. 8 to Feb. 1, 1891.

KING-HARMAN, Colonel M. J., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment, (m.c.), for three months, in extension.

BEAMES, Lieut. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

JAMESON, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner 1st Circle North-West Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for six months, in extension.

COX, Lieut. M. T., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Erskine, resigned.

ELLOY, Lieut. C. S., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be captain, vice Heaven, transferred to the supernumerary list.

CONSTABLE, Captain W. V., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is, on return from leave, attached to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

FOY, Mr. H. A., accountant, 4th grade, is reappointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as assistant examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, Non-Pensionable Establishment, on probation, and is posted to the office of the examiner of accounts, Burma State Railway.

LAMB, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, resumed sub pro tem. rank of executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from special leave on Nov. 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PRENDERGAST, Colonel C. L., second in commaud 25th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 28th Punjab Infantry, dated Oct. 10 ; Colonel Prendergast will continue to officiate as commandant 10th Bengal Infantry.

WIMBERLEY, Surgeon C. N. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 28th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon J. G. Gordon.

IREMONGER, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depôt.

LLOYD—On transfer from the P.W. Department, Major R. O. Lloyd, R.E., is posted to the Quetta Division Military Works Department.

LISTER, Captain J. W., R.E., Bombay Division, is attached to the office of the chief engineer, West of India Coast Defences.

WINSLOE, Lieut. A. R., R.E., is transferred fromthe Jhansi Division to the Mhow Division.

STEVENS, Lieut. C. R., R.E., is transferred from the Mhow Division to the Fort William Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 27.)

BROOK-DEEDES, Rev., civil chaplain, Allahabad, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from Dec. 30.

KITCHIN, Rev. W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be officiating chaplain of Jhansi, from Nov. 30.

FREYER, Surgeon-Major P. J., M.D., civil surgeon, Moradabad, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of Bijnor, from the date on which Surg. L. J. Pisani proceeded to Mussoorie.

OSMASTON, Mr. B. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Garhwal Forest Division by Colonel J. E. Campbell, is appointed to be on special duty in connection with the preparation of working plans in the Central Circle.

PETRE—With effect from Jan. 1, Mr. F. L. Petre, officiating magistrate and collector, Aligarh, is appointed to be joint secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, Aligarh, until relieved by Mr. J. J. D. La Touche.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., junior secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, is appointed to officiate as joint secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Jan. 1, until relieved by Mr. F. L. Petre.

CAMPBELL, Colonel J. E., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Garhwal Forest division.

NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Benares judgeship.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Aligarh district.

ROBERTS, Mr. G. E. B., deputy collector, is transferred from Terai to Moradabad.

ATKINSON, Mr. P. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is temporarily posted to the Meerut division, Ganges Canal.

PULFORD, Major R. R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, on relief by Colonel F. C. M. Brown, V.C., B.S.C., of the charge of the 1st circle of superintendence, is re-transferred to the P.W.D., Secretariat as personal assistant to the chief engineer, and under-secretary to the Government in the P.W. department, buildings and roads and railway branches.

SIMEON, Mr. L. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, will continue to officiate as personal assistant to chief engineer and under-secretary to Government in the P.W. department, buildings and road and railway branches, during the absence of Major R. R. Pulford, R.E., on privilege leave.

SLATER, Mr. A. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is appointed to the charge of the Lucknow Division, provincial works, vice Mr. G. A. Campbell, executive engineer, 2nd grade.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, has obtained furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, with subsidiary leave, commencing from Dec. 19.

SYKES, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Lahore to the Jhelum district, and placed in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub-division, from Dec. 17.

FORMAN, Rev. C. W., minister of the American Mission, Jullundur, is licensed to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Punjab.

GRANT, Mr. A., assistant engineer, is transferrod from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Kohat division.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab divisions, Inundation Canals.

PLAYFAIR, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Sirsa Branch divisicn, Western Jumna Canal, to which he has been posted,

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

CROSTHWAITE—MACKENZIE—Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., and Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., respectively made over and received charge of the administration of Burma on Dec. 10.

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, is appointed to be a commissioner in the place of Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, C.S., retired, and is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Eastern division.

PROPERT, Mr. E. P., conservator of forests, has been granted an extension of leave by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India for six months, on medical certificate.

HAUXWELL—The services of Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, deputy conservator of forests, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys for employment in connection with the survey of the forests in the Tenasserim circle.

KYNOCH—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. C. Kynoch of his appointment as a commissioner for the port of Rangoon.

YOUNG—On his return from privilege leave, Mr. J. E. Young, officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Tunte sub-division, Hanthawady district.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Meiktila district.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A., to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Myingyan district.

PRENDERGAST, Col. J. H., to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Bhamo district.

WINGATE, Mr. J. B., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Magwe district.

MONK-SMITH, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be personal assistant to the manager, Burma State Railway.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

BROWNRIGG, Captain H. J. W., R.E., is appointed to be secretary to the cantonment committee, Kirkee, in addition to his military duties, from Oct. 29.

BRAYSON, Mr. H. F., to act as city magistrate of Karachi during the absence of Mr. A. E. Cumming on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

EVEN, Captain G. E., Staff Corps, wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of Indin on private affairs for one year ; pension service, 16th year, commenced Feb. 19.

CARTER, Brigade-Surgeon V., M.D., Retired List, Bombay Medical Department, honorary surgeon to the Queen, has been granted the honorary rank of deputy surgeon-general in consideration of his eminent services to the medical science, dated Nov. 8.

SANDBERG, Rev. F. B., B.A., chaplain of Hyderabad, is granted furlough to England for two years from Feb. 28, 1891.

LE FEBVRE, Rev. P. H., B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Jan. 25, 1891.

HASLOPE, Rev. L. M., M.A., chaplain of Aden Camp, is granted furlough to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate.

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(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Dec. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NICHOLETTS, Major C. O., 2nd in command 5th Bombay L.I., to be officiating commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

WATSON, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Malegaon, to general duty, Mhow.

HARDING, Surgeon-Major A., Medical Staff, on general duty, Mhow District, is transferred to general duty, Poona District.

YATE—The leave granted to Captain A. C. Yate, Staff Corps, 29th Bombay Infantry, is cancelled.

GALLENGA-HARDWIN, Captain G. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has leave to England, pending retirement.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. F. Massy, S.C.; Lieut. N. C. Taylor, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Colonel A. M. Phillips, S.C.; Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. S. Farrant, R. S. Strachey, J. L. Denniston (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—H. V. R. Kemball.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. M. Pratt, C.B., S.C., till April 1; Lieut. H. W. A. Marson, S.C., six months; Captain H. Hamilton, S.C., three months; Colonel W. B. R. Bunbury, S.C., till Sept. 11.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Clements, S.C., four months; Captain E. J. P. Warden, S.C., till July 6; Lieut. F. C. Logan-Home, S.C., six months; Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, S.C., six months; Colonel J. W. Swifte, S.C., six months; Captain G. W. Maxwell, S.C., ten days.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel J. G. McRae, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. A. Brown, S.C., fifteen days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. Rattray, two months' m.c., and four months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; Captain C. Herbert, B.S.C., seven days' furlough; M. R. R. O. S. Krishnamma, two months' extraordinary leave.

Madras Estab.—H. T. D. Sweet, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. G. Handcock, S.C.; Lieut. W. S. Browne, S.C.; Colonel J. B. Smith, S.C.; Captain H. A. Merewether, S.C.; Lieut. C. W. Somerset, S.C.; Lieut. R. M. Edwards, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain C. F. Stevens, S.C.; Captain G. W. Maxwell, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Carruthers, S.C.; Captain A. C. Yate, S.C.; Lieut. C. V. Schneider, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, S.C.

Indian Marine.—Captain E. R. Shopland.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. H. Bailey, Dr. A. F. R. Hernle, J. J. Allen, R. Carstairs (Cov.), C. G. Bayne (Cov.), B. Ribbentrop (Cov.), A. Anderson, A. Meredith (Cov.), N. Douglas, C. L. M. Eales, C.I.E., R. N. W. Pritchard, J. Manson, J. E. Gill (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—H. M. Winterbotham (Cov.), H. T. Ross (Cov.), B. F. Powell, M.D.

JANUARY 13.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major M. Armstrong, dated Nov. 22, 1890.

To be Major.

Captain A. T. Weller, dated Nov. 12, 1890.

To be Captains.

Captain M. H. S. Grover, from the Madras Staff Corps, vice Shakespear, who exchanges, dated Nov. 21, 1890, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1887.

Lieut. A. D. C. Pond, dated Nov. 1, 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. H. R. Fagan, from the Connaught Rangers, dated Aug. 6, 1889, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.

Lieut. J. S. Richards, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated Feb. 4, 1889, but to rank from Aug. 25, 1886.

Lieut. A. Andrew, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated Feb. 7, 1889, but to rank from Sept. 8, 1886.

Lieut. A. J. Badcock, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated April 6, 1889, but to rank from Feb. 5, 1889.

Second Lieut. W. K. Scharlieb, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, dated Feb. 26, 1889.

Second Lieut. H. A. M. Tighe, from the Connaught Rangers, dated March 4, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major, dated Sept. 30, 1890.

T. H. Sweeny, D. F. Barry, M.D., G. F. A. Harris, J. Anderson, C. J. Bamber, and M. O'Dwyer.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain G. S. Baugh, dated Nov. 12, 1890.

To be Captains.

Captain G. C. C. Shakespear, from the Bengal Staff Corps, vice Grover, who exchanges, dated Nov. 21, 1890, but to rank from Nov. 12 1889.

Lieut. A. Ffrench, dated Nov. 15, 1890.

Lieut. C. C. Tennant, dated Nov. 26, 1890.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain G. F. Francis, dated Nov. 5, 1890.

Captain J. W. Wray, dated Nov. 12, 1890.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Army C. E. Stack, dated Oct. 31, 1890.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieut.-Colonel A. McC. Bruce, Bengal Infantry, dated Nov. 4, 1890.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Chaplin, Madras Infantry, dated Nov. 12, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

Surgeon-Major J. Blood, Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Dec 21, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Colonel H. A. Hammond, Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 1, 1891.

Colonel C. E. Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Jan. 1, 1891.

Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Jan. 9, 1891.

Brigade-Surgeon B. T. Suffrein, Madras Medical Establishment, dated Oct. 11, 1890.

Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Dec. 4, 1890.

Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Jan. 1, 1891.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Major L. A. T. McCudden, Bombay Staff Corps, being altered to Oct. 29, 1890.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Major G. D. Stawell, Devonshire Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction in India, vice Major E. Lloyd, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 31, 1890.

Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, who has vacated the appointment, dated Oct. 25, 1890.

Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major H. M. E. Brunker, who has vacated the appointment, dated Oct. 25, 1890.

Capt. the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, South Wales Borderers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Jenkins, dated Oct. 25, 1890.

Colonel E. W. Begbie, Madras Infantry, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Rolland, who has vacated, dated Oct. 20, 1890.

The appointment of Captain C. B. D. Michel, Middlesex Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Viscount F. de Montmorency, notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 16, 1890, has been cancelled.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—Jan. 16, at Auberies, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Burke, of a daughter.

HANSARD—Jan. 11, at 72, Courtfield-gardens, the wife of Captain A. C. Hansard, R.A., of a daughter.

SMITH—Jan. 16, at 8, Shaftesbury-road, Southsea, the wife of Captain Howard W. Smith, Hampshire Regiment, of a daughter.

WILSON—Jan. 8, at Ednam House, Kelso, N.B., the wife of Major Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROADMEAD—MAINWARING—Jan. 8, at the parish church, Stoke Damerel, Captain Henry Broadmead, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, youngest son of T. P. Broadmead, Esq., of Enmore-park, Bridgwater, to Edith Melvill, second daughter of the late Major-General Sweetland Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Mainwaring, of 4, Osborne-villas, Stoke.

GRIFFITHS—HICKLEY—Jan. 15, at St. Mary's, Glympton, Oxon., Llewellyn Edward Griffiths, of Finkley, Andover, and formerly of Calcutta, to Bertha Mina, third daughter of the late Thomas Allen Hickley, of Walton-on-Thames.

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NORTON—MAXWELL—Jan. 7, at Brook-green, G. J. Francis Norton, fourth son of John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras, to Violetta Maxwell, youngest daughter of the late William Henry Maxwell.

PEMBERTON—HOOPER—Jan. 14, at St. Mary's Abbot's, Kensington, Robert Pemberton, Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mabel Constance, younger daughter of Mrs. Sydney Hooper.

SWORDER—PHILLIPS—Jan. 14, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, John Charles, elder son of John Sworder, of the Bury, Westmill, Buntingford, Herts, to Marian Livingstone, youngest daughter of General G. R. Phillips, Madras Army.

WATTS—WATSON—Jan. 8, at St. Mary's, Newbury, Henry V. Watts, second son of the late G. H. Watts, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Thatcham, Berks, to Ellen Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Col. John Watson, 14th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., of Wendover, Berks.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Jan. 13, at 24, Drumsheugh-gardens, Edinburgh, Janetta Cecilia Dalrymple, daughter of Major-General Anderson, C.B. (late) Royal Artillery.

CORMACK—Jan. 12, at Ealing, Lieut.-Colonel William Forster Cormac, late H.M.'s Bombay Army, aged 79.

CUMBERLAND—Jan. 14, in London, Elizabeth Anne Venables, the wife of Major-General C. E. Cumberland, C.B., and daughter of the late Rev. William Moss King.

HORNE—Jan. 9, at 44, St. James's-square, Bath, Major-General John Charles Horne, Staff Corps, late Judge-Advocate-General, Bengal, aged 62.

HUNTER—Jan. 10, in London, Arthur Simpson, son of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., and of Agnes, his wife, aged 14.

MARTIN—Jan. 7, at Dysart House, Ryde, I.W., Edward Martin, formerly Lieut., Hon. East India Co.'s Madras Infantry.

ROBSON—Jan. 11, Eliza Madeline, younger daughter of the late Major-General Robson, of rheumatic fever.

ROWBAND—Jan. 8, at her residence, Keyberry House, Newton Abbot, Laura Mary, widow of the late Captain Rowband, Indian Navy, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Nott, of Little Horsted and Lewes, Sussex.

SHAW—Jan. 9, at West Morelands, Heene, Worthing, Barbara Shaw, widow of Major-General Robert J. Shaw, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, and fourth daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq., Royal Navy.

TICEHURST—Jan. 15, at 34, Petherton-road, Highbury New-park (suddenly), Lewis Frederick Ticehurst, only son of the late Captain William Ticehurst, H.E.I.C., aged 59.

WARD—Jan. 5, at Park House, Upper Norwood, James Duff Ward, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 56.

WYLLIE—Jan. 14, at 3, Queensborough-terrace, Lancaster-gate, Amelia, the wife of General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B., aged 84.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—Dec. 29, at Westropp House, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of E. T. Candy, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

SHEARER—Dec. 26, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of Surgeon J. Shearer, M.A., M.B., 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

WHITELEY—Dec. 28, at Mysore, the wife of J. J. Whiteley, Madras P.W.D., of a son.

WINTLE—Dec. 15, at Arrah, Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, Opium Department, Dehri-on-Sone, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—FINLAY—Dec. 29, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Wm. Barrett, Esq., I.M., Inspector of Machinery, H.M.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, to Mary Augusta Finlay, youngest daughter of the late David Finlay, Esq., J.P., Brockley House, Bawnboy, county Cavan, Ireland.

BLACK—LATOUCHE—Dec. 20, at St. George's Cathedral, Mr. R. J. Black to Nellie, second daughter of Colonel W. P. LaLouche, Bombay S.C.

HEADLAM—WILKINSON—Dec. 21, at All Saints' Church, Malabar-hill, Bombay, Mr. Headlam, Royal Horse Artillery, of Gilmonby Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.

JEPHSON—WOOD—Dec. 20, at Lucknow, by special license, John Noble Jephson, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late William Holmes Jephson, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Lilian Belle Bère, only daughter of Captain Edward Septimus Wood (late 93rd Highlanders), Conservator of Oudh Forests.

WATSON—SHORE—Jan. 1, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, Thomas Watson, of Nagpore, to Laura Ethel, second daughter of Alfred Shore, M.I.M.E., Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay.

DEATHS.

HEBDEN—Dec. 25, at Mhow, Alma Jane, the wife of Sub-Conductor A. Hebden, Bombay Ordnance Department.

HODGES—Dec. 23, at Cottayam, Francis John, son of the Right Rev. Bishop and Amy Hodges.

INGLE—Dec. 30, at Middle Colaba, Elizabeth, relict of the late Henry Ingle, Esq., of H.M.'s Mint, and H.E.I.C., aged 84.

INNES—Dec. 22, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of Herbert D'Auvergne Innes, D.S.P., N.W.P. and Oudh.

KNIGHT—Dec. 28, at Mazagon, Bombay, of pleurisy, Lillian Eldred, daughter of Thomas and Emily Knight, aged 4.

PINHEY—Dec. 27, at Bombay, Robert William Spottiswoode Pinhey, 4th Judge of the Small Causes Court, aged 37.

PRINCE—Dec. 27, at Trevandrum, Jessie Caroline, the wife of Mr J. H. Prince, Head Sircar Vakeel, Travancore Government, aged 37.

STEPHENS—Dec. 21, at Peshawur, J. Stephens, Pleader, aged 64.

PAY AND PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

(United Service Gazette.)

The claim of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps for an improvement in their pay and promotion is a strong one. The fact that while several probationers have lately resigned fresh candidates are coming forward at but a very slow rate considerably accentuates the gravity of the position.

The Staff Corps is now open to candidates from Sandhurst and the Militia instead of, as formerly, being wholly recruited from the home army, in which subalterns were always to be found eager for the adventures of Indian life, and often finding an extra inducement in the increased rate of pay, 325 rupees monthly, instead of 6s. 6d. per diem. The period of service, however, in the junior ranks is undoubtedly excessive, comparing very unfavourably with the British service, and this constitutes a genuine grievance. For a young man just commencing his career £300 per annum might be considered a fair income; but must be remembered that in the East such an income does not go very far, and it is almost certain to be found to be inadequate to the officer's needs before the expiration of the eleven years (reduced from twelve about eight years ago), the period of service required before attaining a captaincy, the pay attached to which is 500 rupees per month. In fact, it is not too much to say that a member of the Staff Corps much reach field officer's rank before he can be said to be practically the richer as a result of his long service in a foreign climate. It is now being pressed by many on the authorities that the period of service should be again reduced by a year, and a majority thus made attainable in eighteen years, instead of twenty as at present.

Why, however, should the system of promotion in the Staff Corps not be entirely revised on an adequate and reasonable basis? There is no possible reason why the system of promotion in the Indian Army should differ from that in the British Army.

We will point out what we consider are the lines on which a new system of promotion in the former, similar to that in the latter, might be built up. The Native Army in India, at any rate the Infantry, is now generally classified in regiments of three battalions each. All these regiments are more or less localised. There is still room for perfecting this system of linking and localisation. This will probably be best effected by the amalgamation of the three Presidential armies into one Indian Army under one commander-in-chief, composed of localised regiments. We have at present regiments of three battalions, but regiments of four battalions are preferable. There are at present eight British officers in each battalion, $4 \times 8 = 42$ officers per regiment of four battalions. We propose that promotion should go in each regiment by vacancy, as in the British Army, and that the officers of each regiment should be thus classified: one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, six majors, ten captains, and fourteen lieutenants. The Army Warrant which lays down that the appointments qualifying for the rank of colonel in the Army are to be Staff appointments only is one of the severest blows that has ever been dealt to "regimental duty." The complaint that the best men are transferred from regimental to Staff duty is universal, and yet here we have an Army Order placing a premium on Staff employ.

The senior lieutenant-colonels of regiments should, as well as officers holding certain Staff appointments, be *ex officio* qualified for promotion to the rank of colonel in the Army. The senior lieutenant-colonel of every regiment composed of Native Infantry battalions should, on completion of three years' service as lieutenant-colonel, be promoted (by selection) to the rank of colonel. We should then have commandants—one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and two majors; seconds in command—four majors; wing commanders—four captains; adjutants—four captains (all adjutants should be captains); two supernumerary captains and fourteen lieutenants as wing officers, quartermasters, &c. We believe that this scheme is practical and practicable. It admits of two battalions of each regiment taking the field with twelve officers per battalion, leaving eight officers with the two Depôt battalions.

It is no more difficult to make this change in the organisation of the Indian Army than it was to found after the mutiny the complex combination of the Staff Corps, General and Local Lists, &c., which has, despite drawbacks and demurs, remained in force so long. To advocate localisation, linking of battalions, and promotion by vacancy, is nothing new. It has been done several times in the last thirty years. The assimilation of the system of promotion in the Indian to that of the British service would, or ought to, abolish in the former "officiating appointments," which are the bane of the Indian Army, and are as unsound as they are unpopular.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 11, Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; 12, Kerbela (s), London; 13, Teheran (s), Colombo.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 9, India (s), London; 10, City of Venice (s); 11, Mira (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 10, City of London (s), Calcutta; 10, Traveller (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 10, Wistow Hall (s).
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 10, Capella (s), London; 11, Navarino (s), London; 12, City of Calcutta (s), London.
MADRAS.—Jan. 10, Golconda (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Jan. 22; from Naples, Jan. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Miss Ingle, Miss Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and infant, Mr. T. C. Cotton, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. J. Cook, Miss H. Sardon, Mr. Bridal, Mr. Clements, Mr. Rome.
For Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. J. Nugent, Gen. A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield and child, Maj. and Mrs. Tomkinson, Miss Priaulx, Col. and Mrs. Cotton Goddrell and maids, Mr. H. R. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Churton, Miss Lloyd. *From Gibraltar:* Miss Marston. *From Naples:* Misses Dean (two), Mr. Tanner, Mr. Partington, Messrs. E. and G. Merritt, Mr. G. S. Williams.
For Colombo: Dr. and Mrs. E. Hart and maid. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Bathurst, Miss Ramsby, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bentwick and maid, Rev. E. C. Dermer, Countess of Sandwich and maid, Miss Egerton, Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, Misses Petre (two), Mr. and Lady Gordon Gilmore, Miss Craystone, Mr. Zerilli, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Lorent.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. Watson, two children and maid, Lieut. F. D. Browne, Major and Mrs. C. E. Swaine, Col. J. B. Smith, Mrs. F. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. P. A. Elphinstone. *From Venice:* Mr. R. M. Gray. *From Brindisi:* Surg.-Maj. L. D. Spencer, Mr. R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. Moore, Maj. Mainwaring, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. H. F. Palm, Mr. A. S. Russell, Mr. Buchan, Mr. T. E. Ivens, Mr. M. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Jackson, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield.
For Alexandria: Miss Hurst, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. A. Wimpory. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Turner, Misses Turner (two), Mr. Jackson, Mr. W. Summers. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, Mr. F. T. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston and servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Vankirk, Mr. Mills, Mr. Goodman, Lady Edmund Talbot, child, and maid, Capt. A. C. Yate.
For Malta: Mr. John Daly, Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Holden, child, and maid, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Warne.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolley Dod and infant, Misses K. and M. Thomson, Mr. J. B. Adams, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Phelps, Miss G. Eliott Lockhart, Misses Mackinnon (three), Mr. E. L. Williams, Capt and Mrs. E. Inglis, two children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cardew, Mr. H. Allen. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Baines, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. W. W. Wyatt, Mr. J. H. Love, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Heckle, Col. Keith, Mr. Richardson.
For Ismailia: Sir J. F. and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and maid, Miss Oxenden, Mrs. Walter James, Miss James and maid, Mr. Mann Thomson, jun., Miss Mann Thomson, Mr. C. Drummond and valet, Mr. Cookson, Miss Graham and maid. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Mann Thomson, Rev. W. P. Robinson, Mr. A. K. Parker, Mr. W. C. P. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Goffey, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Mr. Shaw. *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Matheson.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Miss Solano, Mr. A. J. Nichol, Mr. H. Andrew, Mr. G. W. R. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. C. J. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two servants.
For Malta: Mrs. Hutton, Mr. N. S. Coghill, Mr. C. B. Monypenny, Mr. A. Y. Cheque, Mr. Caulfield, Lady Amabel Kerr, two children, and nurse.
For Port Said: Capt. and Mrs. Duberly and two children. *From Brindisi:* Prof. A. Stewart, M.D.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 5; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Pritchard.
For Colombo: Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Kennett Mackay.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Master.
For Gibraltar: Capt. Boyle, Miss Mark, Miss Holley.
For Port Said: Mr. E. Oliver and party.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Macpherson, Miss Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mrs. Patch, Mr. Marshall. *From Brindisi:* Col. Hogg, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Rev. R. MacGill, Lady Sandeman, Mr. R. Carstairs, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Collen, Lieut. W. S. Browne, Mr. Aitkin, Col. E. D'O. Twemlow. *From Ismailia:* Capt. A. C. Yate.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. McKinloch, Mr. A. and Mr. Sparrow, Miss Fowke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hood.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. Brown.
For Brindisi: Miss New and friend.
For Malta: Mr. Chisney, Mrs. Charleswood.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stehelim, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. H. B. Ternan, Capt. Merewether, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Mrs. Bulkley, Mr. Walker. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney.
For Ismailia: Mr. Brown.
For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. J. Fellowes and maids, Misses Fellowes.
For Malta: Miss Douglas.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still.
For Colombo: *From Naples:* Mr. E. Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt.
For Gibraltar: Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes, Mrs. C. P. Penny, Miss Annandale, Miss Millar.
For Ismailia: Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Porter.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist and son.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 23; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease. *From Brindisi:* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Alexandria: Mr., Mrs. and Misses Greenway. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. Hap and friend.
For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. S. H. Wynne.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. E. Mardall, infant, and maid, Sister Louise Mrs. Maconchy and infant, Mrs. Vincent, infant and nurse, Mr. Youngson, Mrs. F. R. Michell, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Henry Place, Mr. H. Crowley, Mr. F. R. de Marsac, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwill, Mr. Friston Cooper, Mr. Samuel Ogg.
For Colombo: Mr. G. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, two children and nurse, Mr. E. M. Wyatt, Mrs. Ross, child and governess, Miss Sharpe, Col. C. F. Sharpe.
From Madras: Mr. A. H. Hammond, Col. Fisher, R.A., Mr. R. Goldsworthy, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. J. Rowe, Mrs. Walker and infant, Miss L. Ivatt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Capt. and Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. J. Riddell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Boyce Combe, Misses Boyce Combe (two), Mrs. C. G. M. Fasken, Miss MacGowan, Mrs. J. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. G. Forbes, two children and nurse, Mrs. F. H. J. Birch, two children and nurse, Mrs. C. W. Hodson, three children, and nurse, Gen. T. B. Glascock, Miss Chelu, Miss Harmsworth, Mrs. Aitkin, Miss Downer, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, Master O'Brien, Lieut. Palmer, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Lieut. Kemball, Miss Leeds, Lieut. Douglas Smith.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Mackinnon and child, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. F. M. Patch.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Elton and child, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Davies, Capt. H. B. Warden.

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Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Mar. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. F. L. Charles.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Birkenhead, Jan. 31.

For Colombo: Mr. Koch, Miss Koch, Mr. R. Booth, Miss Booth.
For Madras: Mrs. Grey.
For Calcutta: Mr. F. N. Fosbrooke, Mrs. Downs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Bombay, Dec. 29.

From London: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Arundell, Mr. W. Ashdown, Mr. O. C. Bevan, Miss Blenkinsop, Capt. Coleridge, Mr. E. M. Coventry, Mr. W. J. Dean, Mr. R. G. Devenish, Mr. A. Elliott, Miss Gabbett, Mrs. J. and Miss Garstin, Miss Harris, Mr. C. M. Hodgson, Mrs. Hullah and two children, Miss La Touche, Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Mr. W. Lawson, Miss Leach, Miss Mayhew, Mr. V. S. Menzies, Miss O'Connor, Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips and child, Miss Pilkington, Mr. P. L. Pittman, Mrs. Poincilit and two children, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. B. G. Smithe, Mr. Speakman, Miss M. Wessori.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Acworth, Rev. Matt Bankay, Sister Ignatius Betham, Capt. R. Brocklehurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. H. R. Cobbold, Mr. H. J. Corfield, Mr. W. Crasemann, Mr. and Mrs. Denning, Friar Cyrus Dischofini, Mr. De Facien, Rev. H. Gardner, Mr. W. G. Goldney, Rev. John Grochot, Mr. Hanson, Sister L. Heillmeir, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Sister S. Hopformuller, Col. A. Le Messurier, Mr. E. Miller, Rev. J. Monro, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Newsome, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. Proud, Sister B. Radowich, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Mr. W. J. Rainey, Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. Sitanath, Mr. B. Tomasti, Mr. and Mrs. M. Turner, Mr. J. H. Waugh, Lieut. E. J. Wilkinson.

From London to Madras: Miss Ashburner, Mr. G. F. Handcock.
From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Thacker.
From Ismailia: Mr. W. Bolton, Mr. C. H. Farnham, Mr. A. Fillion, Mr. J. Flock, Mr. D. H. Morris, Mr. John Morries, Mr. J. Schlosser, Lady Valentine.
From Aden: Capt. F. Falle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For London: Miss Graham, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Mr. R. H. Tickell, Mr. A. R. M. Simkins, Mr. J. Croke, Capt. G. E. Briggs, Lieut. E. J. Dent, Mrs. Regan, Capt. and Mrs. Hays Sadler, Mr. C. E. Carter, Mr. J. Duncan, Miss Harris, Mr. Chas. Lumley, Mr. Wilfred Lawson.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. A. E. Clementson, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. McLeod, Mr. L. Macfarlane, Mr. L. P. Shirres, Mr. C. T. Meili, Capt. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. R. Macdonald, Mr. A. Rudolph, Mr. W. Reinan.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Marquet.
For Aden: Capt. Thatcher, Mr. J. Tooth.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. T. A. Reed.
For Ismailia: Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mr. Issac Cook, Mr. John Greenwood, Rev. J. W. Greenwood, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. C. S. Judson, Mr. W. H. H. King, Mr. A. C. Mason, Mr. C. J. Reeves, Col. C. R. Warner, Mr. Carroll Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodman.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mr. F. Henvey, Ram Singh.
For Aden: Miss Demmon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Ismailia: General Fessenden.
For Brindisi: Major J. A. Miley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. MacMillam.
For London: Mr. R. T. Mallet, Dr. Yeld.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Miss E. Pegg, Miss Chimery, Mrs. Arnott, infant and maid, Mr. C. F. Delafosse, Miss Huntley, M.D., Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holford, Capt. Pakenham, Mr. W. E. Purdie, Mrs. and Miss Orton, Mr. Orton, junr., Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia and child, Miss Baumann, Miss Gregory, Miss Tulloch, Miss Penny, Mrs. Pynke, Miss Cole, Mr. E. de Fraine, Messrs. M. and W. Neill, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Mr. Bannerjee, Miss Macflinn, Mr. K. Orr, Col. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Eccles, infant and nurse, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Nicholls and three children, Lieut. A. C. Brown, Lieut. Bingley, Capt. E. Blunt, Mr. A. S. G. Graves. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Moses and child, Mr. G. MacCorkell, Rev. Dr. Marks, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Mr. Young, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. de la Courneuve, Mr. S. H. de la Courneuve, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. A. Christie, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Miss Nott, Mr. and Miss Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Phillips, Miss Fox, Maj. and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Mr. S. Gifford.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. Middleton, Dr. and Misses Moore (two). *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. T. Ross.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Gen. and Miss Byron, Mr. F. J. and Miss Tod, Mr. A. Gibbings, Mr. W. L. Gibbings, Miss Mason, Mr. C. Dixon, Mr. Whiting, Mr. D. Pringle, Mrs. and Misses Bancroft (2), Capt. Causton and friend, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Bell, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Church Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Bagnell, Mr. Bagnell, jun., Mr. C. Fountain Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. E. Harris, Misses Wigg (two), Miss Marston, Mr. G. D. Fisher. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Mr. Dixon Sir Colin and Lady Scott Moncrieffe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. *From Malta:* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gray.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Home Parker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pickersgill Cunliffe, Mrs. Buckston and friend, Misses Brown (two), Bandmaster Billing, Mrs. and Miss Congreve and maid, Maj. W. Fox, Mrs. Pinkham, infant and maid, Mr. H. B. Hancock.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Capt. Gambier.

For Malta: Miss Dremel, Miss Strickland and maid, Lady Scratchley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Slater and child, Miss Oates, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rosser and child, Misses Luard (two), Mrs. Webley Parry and friend, Mr. John Smith, Mrs. Barclay, Capt. Weston, Mr. Curwen Colkay, Miss Eyre Park, Miss Butler, Capt. Rowan, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Preller.

For Aden: Mrs. Adele Vidal, Miss M. Grant, Mr. J. Gidley.
For Colombo: Mrs. Amy Jones, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. Hargreaves.
For Port Said: Mr. H. W. Case. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Fortunet and friend.
For Brindisi: Mr. Pfotzer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Merkara*, sailed Jan. 15; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. D. Taylor, Mr. P. Spencer.
For Colombo: Mr. Percy Juckes.
For Madras: Mr. W. W. Sawtell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, sailed Jan. 17.

For Kurachee: Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Macintosh*, from Birkenhead, Jan. 17.

For Suez: Miss Janet C. Dick, Miss Bessie R. Dick, Mr. John J. Dick, Mr. Hugh Campbell.
For Colombo: Mr. Bateson, Mrs. Bateson and family, Mr. Maclennan.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Malet.
For Calcutta: Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. Jas. Bett, Mr. H. Macmillan.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Jan 24.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. Birkmyre.
For Ismailia: Mr. F. Burr, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Carlton, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mr. C. W. Ziegler, Mr. and Miss R. J. Cory.
For Marseilles: Mr. H. F. Greville.
For London: Mr. J. P. Cross.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London: Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. T. D. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge.
For Brindisi: Mrs. R. Little, Master Little, Mr. A. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. John Mavrogordats, Capt. L. G. Watkins, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Sweet, Miss Seely, Mr. G. J. Swann, Mrs. Grant.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	29 Jan.	— Q'nstown	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	19 Mar.
Crocodile...	26 Feb.	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	24 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	6 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Crocodile	—	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	27 Jan. Gibraltar 1 Feb.	6 Feb.
Malabar	15 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	17 Mar.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.
Malabar	28 Mar.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	13 Apr.	22 Apr.
Crocodile	2 Apr.	12 Apr.	14 Apr.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

H. W. BRENT, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, S.W., January, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	104½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		106¾	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		105½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr.ct.	945
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250		125		—
Albert	all		18 pr.ct.		—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100		100		—
Apollo	2,200		nil.		205
Bellary	1,100		nil.		—
Bombay Cotton	125		20		140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200		16		90
Colaba	1,880		25		355
Dhollera Ginning	all		12		—
East India	1,000		130		1,300
Fort	8,500		100		1,050
French	all		50		515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500		—		—
Khangaum	450		40		420
Mercantile	125		7½		—
Mofussil Co.	400		50		440
Munmar M.	all		25		167½
New Berar	500		45		560
New Indian	125		11		93¾
Prince of Wales	400		40		390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500		—		—
Sassoon	500		—		—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000		120		1,170
Sind	750		50		475
Volkart	all		60		715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000		90		1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500		15		140
Alliance Spinning	all		20		495
Albert Edward Mills	500		20		140
Anglo-Indian	100		2		74
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500		—		—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000		—		—
Bombay United	1,000		25		690
Central India	500		35		970
Coorla Mills	1,000		40		475
D. Spinning	all		—		—
Dhun Mills	1,000		50		750
Empress Co.	all		25		560
Framjee Petit	1,000		25		475
Golam Baba	400		—		—
Gordon Mills	1,000		20		100
Hindustan	1,000		40		790
Hingunghat Mill	500		—		—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000		80		770
Imperial Cotton	500		—		870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		50		925
James Greaves	500		15		580
Jaffer Ali	500		—		—
Jewraj Baloo	1,000		45		800
Khandeish	1,000		30		620
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000		40		540
Leopold	100		5		184
Madras United	1,000		50		1,350
Mahaluxmee	1,000		—		—
Manockjee Petit	all		50		1,210
Mazagon	250		5		107½
Morarji Goculdass	1,000		75		1,600
Naigam	100		—		—
National	1,000		—		125
New Great Eastern	1,000		25		635
Oriental	625		10		365
Parell	400		—		—
People of India	250		—		55
Prince of Wales	500		—		—
Sassoon	1,000		25		1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000		60		1,325
Soonderdas	1,000		—		400
Southern India	500		15		100
Southern Mahratta	250		12½		265
Victoria Mills	1,000		—		350
Western India	1,000		25		690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,710
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrohee Landing and Shipping	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	250
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	925
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 104 0 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	106 12 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106 12 to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1890)	100 0 to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	101 8 to	—
6	of 1878 (1908)	104 8 to 105	0
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	104 0 to 104	8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	105 8 to 106	0
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	105 8 to 106	0
4½	of 1882 (1902)	102 8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	12 5	to	—
Agra Savings	100	12 5	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1,002½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	60	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	86	to	87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£10	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	76	to	77
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	11	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	3	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	415	to	420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	54	to	55
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	101	to	102
Burrakur Coal	100	165	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104	to	105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130	to	131
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	148	to	149
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	86	to	87
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177	to	—
Gourepore	100	120	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	69	to	70
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	103	to	104
India General Steam Navigation	100	88	to	89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	87	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	138	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	135	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	173	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	86	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	64	to	65
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	250	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	102	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	90	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	103	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	50	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45	to	—
Do. contributory	80	30	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160	to	—
Do. contributory	100	80	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coochesla (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	35	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	50	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	10	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	85	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	60	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	96	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidatio		
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—January 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	98½	to	9
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½	to	109
4	Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1393	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	108	to	105
4	Do. 1886-90	103	to	105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	107	to	112
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlements Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122	to	12
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	13
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121	to	125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	123	to	131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	103	to	105
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5½	to	5⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	184	to	188
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953	—	24	to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to	30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111	to	113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	170	to	174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	148	to	152
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139	to	143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131	to	135
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112	t	116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½	to	24⅝
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to	131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port., Ld.	20	102	to	105

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	all	14	to	14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	14½	to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	105	to	108
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	14½	to	14⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	101	to	103
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	102	to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	102	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	35	to	37

BANKS.

Agra	all	9	to	9½
Chartered of India, A, and C.	all	27½	to	28½
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C.	all	24½	to	25½
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	68	to	70

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Allison, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. H. S., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '90, Bo.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Annesley, 2nd Lieut. A. S. R., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Aplin, Lieut. S. L., S.C., 8 mos., fr. July 25, '90, M.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, B.

Bagley, Lieut. R. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., B.
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 yr., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., S.C., fr. Aug. 4, '90, B.
Barrett, Capt. A. L., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '90, B.
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barry, Bde.-Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, Bo.
Bate, Surg.-Maj. T. E. L., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '90, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. R. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 122 dys., B.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '90, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '90, B.
Browne, Capt. L. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Buller, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 2 yr. 4½ mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 yr., B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Maj. G. E. E., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '90. Bo.
Burton, Capt. C. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '90, M.

Cameron, Surg.-Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., 122 dys., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, '90.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carson, Surg. W. P., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 22, '90, Bo.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Coape-Smith, Lieut. L., S.C., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Cologan, Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 45 dys, fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.
Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan, 6, '90, B.
Conway-Gordon, Lieut.-Col. L., C.B., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cresswell, Maj. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '90, M.
Cuninghame, Maj. D. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.

Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C. (in Russia), Bo.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.
Dobson, Surg.-Maj. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 15, 90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 18ms. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '90, B.

Ebden, Lt.-Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '90, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Ferris, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, 'Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '90, M.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '90, M.

Gaffney, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '90, M.
Garstin, Col. G. C. S.C., 1 yr. 295 dys., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '90, M.
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldney, Maj., T. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 14, '90, B.
Goldsmid, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 27 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '90, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., S.C., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, '90, M.

Halkett, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 27, '90, B.
Hancock, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '90, B.
Harenc, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., M.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. W. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 20 ms., fr. Nov. 13, '89. Bo.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, Bo.
Hatchell, Col. D. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, M.
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.
Hawes, Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '90, B.
Hawkes, Maj. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '90, B.
Hawks, Lieut. T. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Herbert, Lieut. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 7 mos., Bo.
Higginson, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., till Mar. 6, '91, M.
Hingston, Maj C. W. J., S.C., 18 mos, fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Hodgson, Col. C. N., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Hogg, Col. G. C., Cav., 5 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '90, Bo.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '90, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 yr. 134 dys., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houison-Craufurd, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Maj. J. A., 18 mos. fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '90, M.
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '90, M.
Hughes, Lieut. F. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, B.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C. (in Russia), M.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jacob, Col. S. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '90, Bo.
Jameson, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Jamieson, Maj. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '90, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Johnson, Lieut. A. F., Prob. S.C., 4 ms., fr. Sept. 19, '90, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., till Feb. 3, '91, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.
Judge, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '90, B.

Keegan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.
Kellie, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '90, M.
Kendall, Lieut. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec 17, '89, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
Kerrich, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '90, M.
King Harman, Col. M. J., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, 90, B.
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lamb, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Maj. A. H., M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '90, Bo.
Lewis, Maj. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr. 8 mos, fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Maj. C. A. de N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

Macausland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr 22, '90, B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Maj., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 16, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
Mair, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr. 162 dys., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Mallins, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, M.
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marshall, Capt. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., 1 yr. 266 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '90, B
Massy, Maj. C. F., S.C., B.
Massy, Bde. Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '90, B.
Mathew, Bde. Surg. R. G., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
McKenna, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McRae, Maj. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '90, Bo.
Mennie, Lt. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '90, Bo.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '90, M.
Mills, Maj. A. M., S.C., 278 days, fr. July 8, '90, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., till Jan. 9, '91, B.
Morris, Lt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col., H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Mullins, Lt. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.

Oakes, Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, M.
Orr, Maj. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '90, Bo.
Orr, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Peat, Col. W. S., Cavy., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '90, Bo.
Peevor, Surg.-Maj. G. H., 1 yr., fr. May 19, 90, B.
Pelle, Maj. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pemberton, Col. W. W., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Sept. 12, '90, M.
Phayre, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 11, '90, B.
Phillpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 22 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.
Plant, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., till Apr. 1, '91, B.
Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Priestley, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., S.C., M.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Jan. 15, '90, B.
Rainey, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 11, '90, M.
Read, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. A. S., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '90, B.
Reilly, Maj. B. L. P., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lt., F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Roberts, Lt. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '90, B.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., till Feb. 1, '91, B.
Roe, Surg.-Maj. W. A. C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lt. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, Bo.
Row, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 28, '90, B.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '90, B.

Sanders, Lt. G. L'H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Schlesinger, Lieut. C. H., S.C., till Feb. 1, '91, B.
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 27 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., B.
Shipley, Capt. M. L., S.C., 10 mos., fr. June 14, '90, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.M.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '90, M.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W. (in Russia), B.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. Chas. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stevenson, Maj. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, 90, Bo.
Stewart, Surg.-Maj. A. K., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strachey, Lieut. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '90, B.
Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 17 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '89, B.
Strong, Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 37 dys., fr. May 23, '90, Bo.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Taylor, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Bde.-Surg. J. B., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr. 115 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., Bo.
Thornhill, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '90, M.
Tighe, Lt. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, M
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.

Vallings, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Vaughan, Capt. P. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 26, '89, B.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 2 1 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.

Wake, Lieut. E. St. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '90, B.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr. 316 days, fr. May 26. '89, M.
Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '89, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, Bo.
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., Bo.
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Whiffin, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., B.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '90, B.
Wylie, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., 344 dys., fr. Mar. 17, '90, B.
Wyville Thomson, Surg. F., B.

Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '90, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C. (in Russia), B.

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INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

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Abud, Capt. H. M., 12 mos., Bo. S.C., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '90.
Adler, J. J., Bo.P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '90
Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.
Aitken, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 21, '90.
Aldworth, Lt. L. B., Burma Police, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Alexander, E. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '90.
Allen, C. W., Ben.P.W.D., 12 mos.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 23 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.
Anderson, A., Cawnpore Factory, 13 mos., May 21, '90.
Aston, H. F., Bom. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 20, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Ashby, Capt. J. S., Bo.S.C., Asst. Resident Aden, 15 mos., Oct. 17, '89.

Bagshaw, C., Forest Dept., N.W.P., 12 mos.
Bailey, C. H., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
Bailey, Lt. Col. F., R.E., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D.S.C., 12 mos.
Baker, Surg. R. J., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Bamber, H. W., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Bayne, C. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 21 m., Feb. 21, '90
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos, July 17, '90.
Beeston, R. C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., June 20, '90.
Bennett, W. E. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 13, '90.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 30 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Biddulph, C. E., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., and 10 dys., Nov. 14, '90.
Birkbeck, Ben. P.W.D.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., N.W. Provs., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '89.
Boileau, H. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, '90.
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 32 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Boydell, J. E. N., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., May 6, '90.
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, Ma. Educl., 12 mos., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Fncl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.
Brendon, C. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 29, '90.
Brodley, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 12 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., Bcn. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '90.
Browne, G. A. St. B., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. G., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bull, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos
Buyers, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr 12, '90.

Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos., 2 dys., June 4, '89.
Campbell, T. J., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Carey, B. S., Burma Comn., 12 mos., June 6, '90.
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Com., to Feb. 28, '91.
Casperz, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '90
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.
Chapman, R. C., Ben. Secret., 8 mos., Apr. 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 17, '90.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 8, '90.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen.
Cole, S. H. M., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. & 9 dys., Aug. 25, '90.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 8 mos. 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Cotgrave, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Cornish, W. H., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Acct. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr 30, '89.
Cumins, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16½ mos., June 5, '90.
Cuthbertson, C., Ben. Cov, Ben. Sect., 12 mos., May 12, '90.

Dallas, J. E., Ben. Secret., 6 mos., Nov. 10, '90.
Daly, W. W., C.I.E., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 mos., June 28, 87.
Dance, G. W., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Dangerfield, P. W., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 33 ms., Apr. 22, '88.
Davidson, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 16, '90
Davis, W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Dawe, W. H., Ben. Rev. Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 1, '90,
Denman, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 18 ms., Apr. 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 20, '90.

Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
D'Oyly, E. H., Ben. Police,
Douglas, A., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '90.
Dracup, R. H., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 34 ms., July 24, '88
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., to Apr. 1, '91.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Edwards, A. C., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., July 25, '90.
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., N.W.P. Medl., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '90
Evans, H. E. G., Ma. P. W. Dept., 32 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Fagore, S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 4 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 13 mos., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Apr. 30, '90.
Fanshawe, A. U., Ben. Cov. India P.O., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Farrant, E. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., Ben. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., Ma., 21 mos., May 6, '90.
Faulkner, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., June 20, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.
Fernandez, T. R., Bo. Survey, 3 mos.
Fink, Surg. G. H.,
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos., '90.
Foord, A. M., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '90.
Forbes, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Mar. 30, '90.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 mos., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos.
Fraser, A. H. C., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 mos., July 4, '90.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 11, '90
Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 22, '90.
Gates, F. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Ocmmn., 11 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Gay, E., Comptr. Gen., India, 19 m. & 15 d., Apr. 15, '90.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Gibson, E., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., Comn. N.W.P. & O., 4 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, D. C., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Gouldworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 42 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma., P W D., 12 mos., March 19, '90.
Greer, A. C., Ben. Cov., Commn. Punjab, 12 mos., Nov. 15, '90.
Greer, W. J., Ben. P.WD., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Growse, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '90.

Hall, W.T., Ben. Cov., Survey Dept. Ben., 24 mos.
Hamilton, R. E., Comp. C.P.., 24 mcs., May 3, '89.
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 1, '90.
Harman, J. M., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., May 24, '90.
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 mos., July, '89.
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Hartwell S. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tel. Dept., 12 mos, Nov. 29, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov.. Judl., 18 mos., Apl. 6, '90.
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Hennessy, S. H., Ben. Judl., 15 mos. Apr. 4, '90.
Henry, A. L., Bo. Cov Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 6, '90.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Pol. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.
Hibberd, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 1, 90.
Hinde, A. B., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 10, '90.
Hiscock, H., Ben. Police.
Hobart Hampden, A. G., N.W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., Ben. For. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos, Dec. 28, 90.
Hubbard, J. S. S., C.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 48 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hutton, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Ivens, F. J., Indian Rails., 12 mos., May 23, '90

Jackson, M. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, 90.
Johnson, T. W., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '90.
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 14 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '90.
Kerr, D., Ben. Rails., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 19 mos. and 15 dys., Apr. 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W. Forest Dept., Ben., 15 mos.
Kipling, J. L., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben Sect., 10 mos., Mar. 7, '90.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Comn., 24 ms., May 28, '89.

Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 27 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Lane, J. M., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '90.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tel. Dept.,
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 28, '90.
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma., Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., Ben. Secret., 24 mos.
Le Messurier, Col. W., R.E.
Leslie, M., Cent. Provs. P.W.D.
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Liebschwager, R. W., Bo. P.W.D.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos, '88.
Lucas, A., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 ms., June 13, '90.
Lyde, Capt. M. C., Bo.S.C., Bo. Political, 24 mos., Sept. 21, '90.

Macdonald, Surg. J. R., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '90
MacDonnell, A. P., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt. of India, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 12 mos, May 3, '90.
Mackenzie, T. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos. 17 dys., Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24ms., Nov. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., Depy. Comr., Punjab, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '90.
Macpherson, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.
Macpherson, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos. and 45 dys., Oct. 18, '90.
Macpherson, J. L., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 18 mos., Nov. 5, '89.
Manson, E., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Manson, J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., July 14, '90.
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl. 19 mos., Mar. 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 22mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 30, '90.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs. 6½ mos., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Maunsell, F. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. and O. Commn., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., Ben. Dockyard, 6 mos, Oct. 9, '90.
McLoughlin, J., Ben. P.O., 15 mos., May 1, '90.
Mellard, G. N., Ben. Marine, 6 mos.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Meredith, A., R.E., Asst. Comr. Punjab, 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Merriman, J. H., Ma, Rev., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '90.
Midwinter, W. C., Burma Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Mildred, C., Ma. P.W.D., 8 mos.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Mills, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 mos., Apr. 15, 88.
Mitchell, T. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '90.
Monteath, J., Ben. Cov., Bo. Secret., 22 mos. & 27 dys., Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surg.-Maj. J., Ben. Med., 12 ms., Oct. 30, '90.
Moran, C., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., May 11, '90.
Morley, G. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comn. H.A.D., 18 mos. Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos.; Sept. 28, '90.
Morrison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 ms., Apr. 17, '90.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Mountford, C. E., Ben. P.O., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 26 mos., July 7, '89.

Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Norman, M. J. J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '90.
Norton, G. J. F., Ma. Salt., 7 mos., Nov. 30, '90.

O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 12 mos. Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lieut.-Col. F. G., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Oliver, N. R., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 16, '90.
Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '90.

Palin, H. F., Ben. Police, 16 ms., Oct. 18, '89.
Palit, L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Aug. 8, '90.
Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secretariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.
Pechell, E. D., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 10, '90.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.
Pemberton, Surg. R., Ma. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 10, '90.
Peterson, Dr. Peter, Bo. Educl., 14 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos. Nov. 22, 89.
Pierce, E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., April 20, '90.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., to May 19, '91.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., India, 18 mos.

Porteous, A., Ben. Cov., Assam, 16 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Preston, S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Jan. 31, '90.
Propert, R. P., Ben. Forest Dept. 12 mos., July 18, '90.

Ransom, S., Ben. Mar., 24 mos., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 28 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 22 mos., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 18, '90.
Reddie, T., Master Pilot Ben., 12 mos.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 27, '90.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 mos.

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Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 33 mos., June 23, '88.
Roberts, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 17 mos., May 23, '90.
Rose, A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Rose, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Ross, H. T., Ma. Cov., 8 mos.
Russell, A. S., Ma. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Oct. 23, '89.
Rutherford, J. M., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '90.

Sandford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Scobie, D. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 mos.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 23 dys., May 1, '90.
Shaw, G. W., Ben. Cov., Burma, 24 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Ind. Tel. Dept., 2 mos., Sept. 18, '90.
Shaw, J., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Sherring, H., Ben. Educl., 15 mos.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Shuttleworth, A., Bo. Forest Dept., 3 mos.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Skipton, H. P. K., Cent. Provs. Police, 9 mos.
Smith, C. A., Ma. P.W.D., 19 mos., Aug. 24, '89.
Smith, C. S., Ma. Consr. of Forest, 31 mos., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 5, '90.
Spooner, G. P., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 9, '90.
Stanhope, L. C. E., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Stevenson, R. C., Burma Com., a., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '89.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 mos.
Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 mos. Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey, R. S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 20, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Mar. 22, 89
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Commn., 25 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Telegraph Dept., 18 mos.
Sullivan, W. J. A., Ma. Police, 18 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 42 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Talbot, W. A., Forest Dept., Bo., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '90.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 8, '90.
Taylor, H. R., Ma. Survey, 21 mos., July 11, '89.
Thomson, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 ms., May 1, '90.
Thornhill, Capt. H. B., B.S.C., Andamans Comn., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '90.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 36 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Tickell, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., Ben. Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '90.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. Nov. 25, '90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Mar., 6 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tooze, R. W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '90.
Torrie, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tremenheere, H. (M. Cov.).
Tritton, S. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
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Wait, L. G., Ben. P.D., 12 mos., Apr. 24, '90.
Wait, N. G., Ben. P.O., 12 mos., April 25, '90.
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AND

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th January; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 8th January; and from Bengal to the 7th January.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S second tour will be considerably modified, as the visit to Poona has been cut out. Sir Frederick Roberts is now engaged with the Adjutant-General settling the preliminaries of the Miranzai and Black Mountain Field Forces.

THE death is announced of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will arrive in Calcutta on Jan. 23rd, but will only stay for a short time, leaving for his tour after the Czarewitch's visit.

MR. FINLAY, Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department, will carry on the Budget work in the office, his appointment for the present being substantive *pro tem.*

SIR DAVID BALFOUR will shortly introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council dealing with the movement of ships in Indian ports. Under the existing law it is held that the officers representing the Local Government have only power to control the mooring of ships and their movements after they have once been moored. It is now proposed to take further powers so as to bring vessels under control once they have entered a port, even before they are moored.

THE notification of Mr. F. Henvey's retirement from the Civil Service is accompanied in the current *Gazette* with a tribute to his work and abilities. Mr. Henvey has twenty-nine years' service, out of which fourteen have been spent in the Political Department, and in these posts, as the official farewell runs, "he has uniformly discharged his delicate and difficult duties with eminent ability, loyalty, and success.

GENERAL SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY is expected to join his appointment as Military Member of Council at Simla in April.

MR. JUSTICE RAMPINI will become Judge of the 24-Pergannahs on Mr. Justice Beveridge's retirement this month; but it is likely he will be permanently appointed to the High Court when Mr. Justice Tottenham retires in the spring.

THE Bank of Bengal's dividend for the past half-year is 9 per cent., and about one lakh and a-half is carried over. These results afford striking evidence of the stagnation of trade during the past half-year. It is long since the dividend was below 10 per cent., and last year the amount carried over was three lakhs instead of only one and a-half.

STEPS are now being taken by the military authorities to complete the organisation of a railway service corps for India. The step has been rendered necessary by the large additions to the frontier lines that have been made of late years, and the further extensions now contemplated.

THE services of Mr. Paul will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, as he is to be appointed Commissioner on behalf of the British Government under the Sikkim treaty. The Chinese representative is to be Chi, who is Civil Secretary at Lhassa, Mr. Hart being associated with him.

COLONEL LITTLE, Deputy Consulting Engineer, has just made a final inspection of the Delhi-Kalka Railway, which is to be opened on February 1st.

MR. PYNE has arrived at Calcutta from Kabul with a commission for further purchases of machinery for the Amir.

CAPTAIN LEIGH, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, will be Political Officer with the Miranzai Field Force.

OPERATIONS in connection with the Poona Camp of Exercise are now being carried out on a large scale.

THE Indian Merchandise Marks Act is likely to be amended very shortly in some of its sections which have served to hamper trade. The name of the country only and not of actual place of manufacture will be required to be affixed to imported articles, and a full definition of piece-goods will be given so as to avoid the necessity of stamping dress-pieces and other valuable articles, which are often damaged in the process.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate of three lakhs for the extension of the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway to Meiktila, a distance of thirteen miles, and two lakhs for the construction of the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma State Railway.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT has agreed to retain command in Madras until relieved by Sir James Dormer. Major-General East will not, therefore, become Provisional Commander-in-Chief as had been arranged.

CAPTAIN J. C. TYLER, R.E., who was sent on special duty to Gilgit to examine the defensive position marked out by Sir William Lockhart, has returned to India, and is now engaged in writing his report at Simla.

ALL is perfectly quiet in the Khanates beyond the Cashmere frontier.

STEPS are now being taken by the military authorities to complete the organisation of the Railway Service Corps for India.

FURTHER disturbances have taken place at Manipur, but in this case the authorities were able to nip the rising in the bud.

THE Punjab Polo Challenge Cup has been won for the fifth time by the 12th Bengal Cavalry, who beat the Bays by nine goals to nothing.

MR. EDWARD SINKINSON, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, died at Darjeeling suddenly on the 9th inst.

RENEWAL OF INDIA DEBENTURES.—The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that, of the £3,000,000 India 3½ per cent. debentures which fall due on August 16th, 1891, he is willing to renew £2,000,000 debentures for a further period of seven years from that date, with interest at 3¼ per cent. per annum; and that the holders of India 3½ per cent. debentures will, to the extent above named, be allowed the option of renewing their debentures on these terms on giving notice of their desire by letter addressed to "The Accountant-General, India Office, Whitehall," on or before February 7th, 1891.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Thursday, Jan. 8, proceeded to consider Budget Estimates for 1891-92 as submitted to them by the Standing Committee. There were about two dozen ratepayers present in the body of the hall to watch the proceedings of the evening. The only item discussed and sanctioned by the Corporation was with regard to Town Duties, which Colonel Merewether proposed should be passed at Rs. 9,00,000. He said that the increase of Rs. 93,000 under Town Duties was entirely due to its being necessary to propose the raising of the duty on grain from 2 to 4 annas per candy, it being found impracticable to cut the expenditure below that proposed without imparing efficiency. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed increase on the duty of grain be not sanctioned, but it was lost, Colonel Merewether's proposition being carried by a majority.

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NOTES.

FROM the telegrams which will be found in another column it seems that the Government of India has still to deal with frontier troubles, although none of them threaten to become "little wars" of the old kind, which meant loss of time, money, and valuable lives. The authorities, both political and military, in India are now evidently determined that any measures of repression or punishment that they undertake shall be "thorough," and therefore, it is to be hoped, "short, sharp, and decisive."

THE expedition against the Black Mountain tribes will probably take place early in March. The force will be of considerable strength, so as to ensure the thorough subjection of the Hassanzais and such clans as may join them. Hashim Ali is said to be determined to make some opposition, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to collect many men. The Hindustani fanatics who were so roughly handled by the River Column in 1888 are now among the Chigarzais, and they may possibly exercise a mischievous influence over the more fanatical members of this section, though the tribal leaders can scarcely be anxious to court punishment in the spring, when the crops will be still in the ground. Hashim Ali's influence will have to be completely destroyed before the settlement of the border can be assured.

THE strength of the Miranzai Field Force will be between five and six thousand fighting men, this number being required, not so much because of the immediate opposition likely to be offered, as by reason of checking any disposition on the part of the main body of Orukzais from joining the tribesmen on the Kohat frontier. Experience has shown that the sending of a small body of troops into independent territory over the border is an extremely dangerous proceeding. The Ublan Pass affair, in which the Orukzais scored a marked success over a force from Kohat, was a striking illustration of this. In the present case the villages to be punished cannot muster many fighting men; but the country is difficult, and considerable loss might be inflicted upon a weak column operating on a single line of advance, and General Lockhart will have sufficient men under his command to make organised opposition hopeless.

ACCORDING to *Reuter's* telegrams the Czarewitch and his brother, the Grand Duke George, are being brilliantly entertained at Calcutta. On Monday night there was an evening party and reception at Government House, among the company being many Rajahs and Native gentlemen; and last evening the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, gave a dinner and evening party at his residence, Belvedere, in honour of the Czarewitch. His Highness's stay in Calcutta will be much shorter than was originally intended. He leaves this evening by special train for Southern India, arriving at Madras on Feb. 6th.

HIS Imperial Highness has been very splendidly received in the Native States that he visited. At Jeypore he was most hospitably received by the Maharaja, and took part in a tiger-hunting and pig-sticking expedition, the day winding up in the usual Oriental way with a dinner, *nautch*, and fireworks.

SOME of the Russian sailors belonging to the squadron in the Bombay Harbour behaved as English sailors sometimes do when they get ashore. They got "drunk and disorderly," entered the tent of a Parsi club, and did damage to the furniture therein. One of the party lifted up a lamp and emptied the oil, not down his own throat, as he might have done had he been a sober Russian sailor, but down the back of a comrade. Police interference and an interview before a magistrate followed, but the Russian Jacks got off with a slight fine.

"MR. CAINE has again," observes the Allahabad paper, "shown how absolutely ignorant he is of the customs of the country in which he has now taken to airing his oratory during the cold weather. At the Social Conference held at Calcutta, on Saturday, he told his Native audience that marriage in England was regarded as a civil matter apart from religion, and he 'wished to throw out the suggestion as to whether that could not be done here.' If he had the slightest acquaintance with Hinduism he would never have made such a foolish suggestion. Marriage is essentially a religious ceremony among the Hindoos. To talk of marriage among the Hindoos ever becoming a civil matter apart from religion is an absurdity. Mr. Caine, by the way, was extremely ill-advised to threaten his hearers with Parliamentary interference. The Government of India are already placed in a most difficult position in dealing with the question of raising the age of consent, and now the ex-member for Barrow must needs further hamper them by his foolish utterances. According to a report in a Calcutta paper, 'speaking about the aversion on the part of most to legislation on the subject, he said the only way to prevent that was to take the matter in hand themselves speedily, and show Parliament that they were making progress for themselves; otherwise Parliament would take up the matter, and, through the Government of India, force legislation on the country, whether the Natives liked it or not.' This is certainly not the way in which to win over the orthodox section of the community to any changes which may be contemplated. It is, perhaps, the most mischievous of the many mischievous things which Mr. Caine has said in India."

"I PRONOUNCE that war is dead and buried, and I make epithalamium over his grave." Thus did the author of the political pamphlet "India in 1983" make a Minister of War in the Babu Parliament expound the position a century hence. "The upshot of the debate," writes the historian, "was that half the army was to be disbanded and the other half to have their pay cut down 50 per cent., and having thus balanced the accounts the Babus adjourned to refresh themselves after the labours of the day." The little Congress Parliament of 1890, which has just completed its Christmas performance in the Tivoli Gardens at Calcutta, has abolished the salt tax, then the income tax, then the land revenue, or a great part of it; then, to please Mr. Caine, the Abkari revenue, and as a set-off against all these little remissions of the State income has abolished also the North-West Frontier. This, says the *Pioneer*, is a common sense solution of the trans-frontier difficulty. If there is no frontier how can there be any difficulty on the other side? It really looks as if the prophet who wrote the account of the Parliament of 1983 might name an earlier date for the advent of the millennium.

SIR JAMES LYALL is maintaining in the Punjab his reputation as a conscientious worker that he gained in Mysore. He does his own work well, and he insists on his subordinates doing their work well. A few years ago annual forest reports in the Punjabs were abolished for triennial, in the hope, not only that officers would be saved unnecessary worry, but that they would be able to furnish clearer and more reliable reports. Sir James Lyall, however, "regrets to notice that in the majority of cases this expectation has not been realised," and he states that, in perusing the review of the Conservator, he has been "struck with the numerous instances of negligence and inaccuracy brought to notice."

THE *Times of India* says:—"There is once more a boom in Calcutta gold shares, but it is unlikely that speculation will be as wild as it was last year. The fact seems to be that assays showing gold in workable quantities have been made by the managers of more than one company, and the result has been a steady rise in shares generally during the last few days. Two to three ounces of gold per ton of quartz is quite sufficient to give a good return on capital invested, and this proportion has been secured in recent crushings. It must, however, be remembered, observes an up-country paper, that the extent of the auriferous reefs has yet to be proved, and until this has been done it would be rash to prophecy as to the future of the fields. The

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majority of the shares in the gold companies are now very firmly held, and unless the Marwaris again rush the market, the rise in value will be slow but steady. There are sanguine holders who expect to see capitalists from England coming forward as large investors. This may possibly be the case, but they certainly will not appear on the scene until they have been convinced that the reefs are of great extent, and that the assays are as good as now reported."

THE Uncovenanted Service Bank at Allahabad, Agra, Naini-Tal, and Bareilly has suspended payment. It is stated that the liabilities are under ten lakhs, while the assets approximate seven lakhs. The share capital is six lakhs.

HERE, however, is a brighter picture of an Indian Bank, which has been a success from the first under the direction of its able manager, Mr. James Walker, C.I.E. The gross profit of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the past half-year is, we hear, Rs. 3,37,000, and the net profit Rs. 80,000, equal to 23¾ per cent. per annum on the capital. The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; Rs. 20,000 are to be added to the Reserve Fund, and Rs. 10,000 to the Bad Debt Fund. The working capital of the Bank has been increased during the half-year from 93 lakhs to 102 lakhs.

THE *Gazette of India*, in notifying the retirement of Mr. Henvoy, says :—"Mr. Henvey has, for the last fourteen years out of a service of more than twenty-nine years' duration, held charge of important offices in the Political Department of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council desires to place on public record the fact that he has uniformly discharged the delicate and difficult duties of those posts with eminent ability, loyalty, and success. As the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, Mr. Henvey has merited and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy regrets that the public service should suffer loss by Mr. Henvey's retirement."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The columns of the Anglo-Indian and Native Press continue to be filled with letters and discussions on the subject of the Age of Consent Bill, and, as far as the Native portion of the community is concerned, it occupies attention almost to the entire exclusion of other topics. The Mahomedans have now pronounced in favour of the measure, and the Brahmo Somaj are also understood to be generally favourable to the Bill. The great body of orthodox Hindoos in Upper and Western India have not yet expressed any definite opinion, and are apparently indifferent: but there can be no doubt that the proposal has excited a strong feeling of fear and dislike throughout Bengal proper, and in at least a portion of Madras. Those in opposition to the Bill have published the opinions of many learned pundits that the measure will place pious Hindoos in the position of having to choose between committing a breach of the law or a deadly sin.

Numerous meetings have been held in Calcutta and elsewhere. One of these, which took place at the residence of Sobkabazar Rajah, was attended by many members of the Bengalee aristocracy and a number of leading Native citizens. The chairman read letters and telegrams expressing sympathy which had been received from Maharaja Durbunga, Maharanee Surnomoye of Kossimbazar, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the High Priest of Baidyanata, and other influential persons, and stated that several leaders of the Congress movement, who had long ceased to be Orthodox Hindoos, were yet strongly opposed to the Bill. A Hindoo physician in large practice argued that the measure was not required; a pundit, whose opinion Sir Andrew Scoble quoted when introducing the Bill, declared that he had been misquoted; and a Mahommedan zemindar asserted that it interfered with the Mahommedan religion. This last gentleman, however, appears to be wrong, as the Mahommedan organ in the Press and representative in Council both expressed a contrary view.

It is somewhat strange that the Opposition allowed the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to pass without a debate, that being, according to the usual practice in the Indian Legislature, the proper stage for discussing the principle of any project of law. Doubtless the measure will be hotly debated when the Committee presents its report, and as the local Governments are now collecting opinions all over the country the Council will have ample material for gauging the real extent and strength of the hostile feeling.

A Madras telegram gives gloomy accounts of the crop prospects in the Chingleput, Vellore, Cuddapah, North and South Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Malabar districts. It is stated that much distress is inevitable, and that the Government has already sanctioned a relief grant.

The through connection of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was completed on the 19th, and the line will be opened for goods traffic on February 1, while the formal opening will take place a few days later.

Mr. Spring, chief engineer of the Kistna Bridge, writing to the *Madras Mail*, gives an account of an affray between the Punjabee workmen and the Telinga inhabitants of the vicinity which occurred on Christmas Day, and very nearly turned into a serious riot. The affair seems to have arisen from one of those extraordinary superstitious panics which sometimes seize the ignorant masses, to the effect that the Government, when commencing a great public work, instructs its employés to collect children's heads for the purpose of offering a propitiatory sacrifice to the deities.

"Commissioner" Booth Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in India, has addressed a letter to the Indian Press proposing a scheme of rescue for the lowest class of people in India on the lines of "General" Booth's English scheme.

The Miranzai expedition has been chiefly occupied so far in reconnoissances and road-making. The health of the troops is good, in spite of the intense cold.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, representing the Native commercial community, have addressed the Government on the subject of the report of the Factory Commission. They express a hope that no legislation will be undertaken which may endanger the prosperity of the manufacturing industries, and they state that some places which were formerly notorious for the disorderly and criminal character of the people residing in them have become quiet and law abiding after factories had been established there.

Mr. Che, secretary of the Amban of Tibet, who was to have acted as the Sikkim Boundary Commissioner, is unable to leave Tibet, owing to illness. A substitute will, therefore, be appointed.

The scouts of the Miranzai force exchanged some shots with the enemy near the village of Kalsee on Saturday. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the enemy suffered a slight loss. The weather continues to be wet and cold, and to greatly hinder the advance of the force.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

It is reported here and also in Penang that Germany is endeavouring the obtain from the King of Siam the cession of a port and some territory in the Malay Peninsula between Penang and the southern frontier of Burma. The exact extent of territory which is sought to be acquired by Germany is unknown, but it includes the island of Salanga or Junk Seylon, on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. This island would make a good port.

The territory between Burma and Penang is tributary to Siam, which exercises a nominal and shadowy suzerainty over it. Although nominally Siamese territory, all the country between Burma and Penang is regarded as being completely within the sphere of British influence, and is practically surrounded by British territory. Such commerce as exists in it is almost exclusively with Penang or Burma.

Renoug is another good port on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula between Penang and Burma. It is north of Junk Seylon, and close to the Southern frontier of Burma. Renoug, which is governed by a petty Native Sultan, was visited by the King of Siam during his recent yachting tour. German influence has been steadily increasing in Bangkok.

Major Kunhardt, R.E., has assumed charge of the Ruby Mines, and it is understood that the system of working the mines will be materially modified.

JANUARY 25.

It is reported from Bhamo that 800 Chinamen are threatening Mogoung and preventing the column under Captain O'Donnell from proceeding towards Endangie Lake. In order to strengthen Captain O'Donnell, 100 men of the Devonshire Regiment and two guns from a mountain battery are being despatched from Bhamo.

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RANGOON, JAN. 26.

Further intelligence has been received from Mogoung. Captain O'Donnell reports that he has trustworthy information that 800 Chinamen, armed with rifles, are at Thamnia, 50 miles north of Mogoung, intending to attack the last-named place. Captain O'Donnell's force consists of 400 military police. One hundred and fifty British infantry leave Bhamo for Mogoung to-day. When this reinforcement reaches Captain O'Donnell he will take the offensive.

The presence of this large and well-armed body of Chinamen causes much surprise. It is unknown how they have procured so many rifles, and it is uncertain whence they come.

The Chin frontier continues to be disturbed. A ration column was attacked by the Chins near Wawdin. At Walawaw the Chins fired into Captain Rundle's camp, killing a Goorkha havildar. Captain Rundle has assembled 400 men to punish the Kanhows, and will soon commence operations against them.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

(Bengal Times.)

The graceful tribute paid by Mr. Woodroffe on Friday last, and by the present Chief Justice of the High Court, to the memory of the late Sir Barnes Peacock, recalls some interesting incidents in the life of one of the most eminent personages of his time. The generation has nearly passed away which witnessed the exciting case of contempt of Court, wherein the quondom editor of a Calcutta daily was involved. We allude to it because it illustrates some striking characteristics of Sir Barnes Peacock. The affair arose in connection with the prosecution of Mr. William Taylor, once Commissioner of Patna, and at the time a law agent, in which capacity his conduct was impugned. While the case was *sub judice* before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sumbhoonath Pundit (the first Native Judge who sat in the High Court), it was commented upon by the *Englishman*. In the course of the remark, allusion was made to the personal appearance of the Native Judge by a *characteristic* application of a passage from Gray's well-known elegy in a country churchyard. The writer supposed that something said in Court must have called up a blush on the cheeks of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pundit, although (he added) "like Gray's rose, he must have blushed unseen." This hurt Sir Barnes more than it could possibly have wounded his colleague, and aroused in his bosom the chivalrous spirit which ever impelled him to throw his ægis over the weak and oppressed. He took up the cause of the Native Judge as if it were his own, and issued a rule upon the printer, publisher, and editor of the *Englishman* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court. Captain Fenwick, the then editor, at once assumed the responsibility of the act which had been impunged; and the result was a trial which caused unusual sensation in the English community at the Presidency. Outside of the Court, the offending parties sought to represent the action of the Chief-Justice as an attempt to interfere with the liberty of the Press, by invoking against it an obsolete law which was little more than a dead letter on the Statute-Book. The ostensible ground on which the rule was issued was that the editorial objected to had exceeded the limits of fair criticism, and indulged in misrepresentation. Into the merits of the question, now long shelved, we have no desire to enter, but the incidents of the trial, viewed at this distance of time, cast a pleasing light on Sir Barnes Pocock's character, which is not without its interest now that he is no more. The inception of the trial was due to no hostility to the freedom of the Press, for such hostility is inconceivable in so ardent a lover of freedom and fair play as Sir Barnes. The real motive was what we have hinted at, and was traceable to the wound inflicted on the *amour propre* of a fine old English gentleman of the old school, whose courtesy to his Native colleagues and the Native Bar was marked and uniform. Nevertheless, the public of Calcutta were foolishly indignant at the action taken by the Chief Justice, and a large number of gentlemen came forward and volunteered to subscribe, if we remember rightly, 1,000 each to pay the expenses of the trial, and any fine which might be imposed upon Captain Fenwick. What heightened the interest of the situation was that the list of subscribers was called for by the Court, and submitted to the inspection of Sir Barnes, who must have been taken aback to see in it the names of some of his own colleagues on the Bench. This fact, however, evoked no comment from the Chief Justice, the perfect temper and calm dignity of whose demeanour all through the trial afforded a singular contrast to what is sometimes witnessed in our highest Courts. He did not swerve in the smallest degree from the course he judged to be his duty, notwithstanding the unpopularity which he could not help seeing that he had incurred, and the disapproval of the heads of the very society in which he himself moved. This appears from several incidents which occurred in Court at the time. When the counsel for Captain Fenwick, a distinguished advocate, who now leads the Calcutta Bar, rose to speak, he reminded Sir Barnes what an anomalous position it was in which he (the advocate) was placed, as he had to impeach the action of the mover of a prosecution, in a case in which the prosecutor and judge were united in the same person. He begged accordingly to be permitted to address the Bench *as if he were impugning the procedure of a third party*. The reply of the Chief Justice was characteristic of his open and fearless integrity. He expressed a hope that counsel would speak with the utmost freedom, and not hesitate to say exactly what he thought; and observed that no such illusory supposition was needed as that the prosecutor was a different person from the judge. Accordingly, counsel did speak freely, and the Chief Justice took it admirably. At the close of the first day's proceedings, the Court was asked whether any bail or security of any sort was required as to Captain Fenwick's presence in Court the following day. The reply was that no such security was demanded, as the Chief Justice could place entire reliance on that gentleman's simple assurance that he would be present. We need not pursue the story further. Suffice it to say that the matter ended without any serious consequences to the accused, and merely formed an episode in public life which has its instructive side. Unless we greatly mistake, it was the proceedings against Mr. Taylor which threatened to be the occasion of a most serious rupture between the Bench and the Executive. The High Court's order committing the accused to prison was very distasteful to the head of the Government, who resorted to the unprecedented course of issuing a mandate to the jailor not to receive the prisoner! In any case this was the information which reached Sir Barnes through a demi-official, but thoroughly reliable channel. The grand old man was equal to the occasion, and did not hesitate a moment as to the course he ought to adopt. He saw clearly that if the behests of the highest tribunal in the land could be resisted by the head of the executive, the arm of public justice would be paralysed. He, accordingly, drafted a proclamation to the effect that, as the Supreme Government had declined compliance with the decrees of the judiciary, the Courts of the country under the jurisdiction of the High Court should be declared closed, and the administration of justice suspended, pending a reference to Her Majesty in Parliament. This proclamation, we understand, was sent for publication to the superintendent of the office where the *Gazette of India* used to be printed. But before printing it, that officer thought it wise to intimate the state of things to headquarters. The result was that a special messenger was sent countermanding the objectional order; and the necessity for the proclamation ceased to exist. It is clear from the firm attitude Sir Barnes assumed in this instance, and the cool and clear judgment he exercised in an emergency so serious, that he was far more than a sound judge or able lawyer. He was a man for a crisis.

THE MUSSALMANS OF MADRAS AND THE AGE OF CONSENT.

(Madras Times.)

A Mahomedan gentleman writes to us above the initials "N. A.," expressing surprise that a public meeting was held, by the Mussalman gentlemen of Madras, for the purpose of protesting against a proposal to the Government to raise the "Age of Consent." These worthy gentlemen were, he thinks, perhaps, oblivious of the fact that the measure they were assembled to protest against has not only the sanction and support of the Mahomedan Law, but is practically recognised among ninety-five per cent of the Mussulman population of India as an established institution. Some of our correspondent's remarks trench on delicate ground, and we are, therefore, compelled to give merely a cursory review of his opinions. He observes that puberty and discretion, according to the Mahomedan Law, constitute the essential conditions of the capacity of the parties to marry, to enter into a valid contract of marriage; and the almost universal practice of the Mussalmans of India would permit of the age of consent being fixed at fifteen years.

A painful consciousness of the position of women as mere drudges or toys has induced some of the large-hearted and sympathetic men in the Hindu community, with a view to the improvement of existing practice, to propose to the Government an alteration of the exception to the Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code. The alteration proposed contemplates the raising of the age limit of ten years to twelve or fourteen, which, it is admitted, will go a good way towards preventing the evil. But the modification, harmless as it is, has roused groundless apprehensions among a section of orthodox Hindus, and is denounced as a dangerous innovation, which, letting the legislature interfere with our private

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customs, will ultimately lead to the subversion of all social order and arrangement. But these men are surely labouring under a great misapprehension. In the first place, it is a mistake to suppose this to be legislative interference with either the religious or social privileges of Hindus or Mussalmans. It is very doubtful whether Hindu Shastras *really* enjoin early or infant marriages, which, are, however, permitted by custom. But the proposed measure does not interfere with this custom. Among Mussalmans the practice undeniably favours the measure; nor does the law oppose it. In the second place it is a false and exaggerated estimate of the motives and intentions of the Government to suspect it to be capable of recklessly interfering with our religious and social rights. The history of the Indian Government is a standing rebuke to such baseless suspicions. Our correspondent adds:—"I have shown that the measure does not interfere with the social customs of either Hindus or Mussalmans. But granting for the sake of argument that it does, it must be remembered that this is not the first time that the Indian legislature has thus interfered. To those that have any acquaintance with the history of the Indian legislation it must be evident that whenever there was great good to be gained or evil to be avoided the Indian legislature demonstrated that it was fully endowed with all those powers which the exigencies of the occasions demanded. It is not necessary for me to refer to inhuman practices, which by special enactments the Government repressed; nor need I point to the Widow Marriage Act, or to the age limit prescribed in regard to a valid contract, which latter, according to the argument of Moulvi Muhammad Nizamuddin Khan Bahadur, is against the common law of Islam, inasmuch as that law fixes no such limit.

"One more observation," he concludes, "and I have done, Mussalmans generally are in practical enjoyment of the advantages which would accrue from the proposed change in the law. Thus their fortunate indemnity from the woeful experience with which the Hindu community is afflicted renders them, perhaps, in some measure, unable to make a proper estimate of the magnitude of the evil or the vastness of the resultant good. But certainly they cannot plead ignorance of the existence of the evil itself, and having this knowledge they must admit themselves fully competent to recognise that the proposed modification will doubless prove an effective remedy. We are living in a world full of misery. The plain duty of every one of us is to endeavour to make that corner of the world which we can influence somewhat less miserable. It thus behoves us Mussulmans, that far from opposing we must help those that are engaged in the laudable work of promoting human happiness and minimising human misery.'

BENGAL.

(*Jan.* 7.)

No better proof of the high credit of the Calcutta Corporation could be desired, writes the local paper, than the extraordinary success of the new five per cent. loan. Undoubtedly money is plentiful at present, but it is a notable circumstance that a call for Rs. 8,40,000 should have elicited tenders to the amount of upwards of sixty-five lakhs, at rates ranging as high as 106 per cent. The entire loan, with the exception of Rs. 4,000, was subscribed by the Bank of Bengal at Rs. 105-14, the rate of the small sum mentioned being Rs. 106. The Bank of Madras tendered for five lakhs, at Rs. 105-4, while tenders at over Rs. 103 for six and three lakhs, respectively, were received from the Agra Bank and the Alliance Bank of Simla and Calcutta. Although a small loan, it is an unusual piece of good fortune that it should be floated at six annas premium, to say nothing of the amount being tendered for eight times over.

THE Census Committee at Tangail in East Bengal are likely to meet with difficulties of an unexpected kind. The class of Hindus known as *Chandal*—the lowest in the ladder of caste system in Bengal—recently convened a monster meeting to protest against that opprobrious epithet being written against their names in the Census register. They say that they are not low-caste Hindus, that the sacred epic, Ramayan, mentions how the great hero Ram—an incarnation of God himself—made friendship with a member of their class and actually broke bread with him, and that they should be called not *Chandals*, which is a bad epithet altogether, but Nama Sudras, meaning a caste equal, if not superior, to the Sudras. They are raising subscriptions to fight for their nomenclature, and if the name is officially applied to them there may be some disturbances on the census night. They have engaged pleaders to prosecute any census officers who style them *Chandals*, and have shown a strong desire to carry their contention to the highest court of appeal. After this will any one ask, What is in a name?

THE District Board of Rungpore have unanimously resolved to move the Bengal Government to reconsider the determination, arrived at during the last *régime*, to withhold sanction to the important feeder-lines of railway which formed the subject of a correspondence in our columns during the month of September. That connecting the Brahmaputra at Kaliganj with the Eastern Bengal State Railway system at Hilli, now possess a greatly enhanced importance, inasmuch as the Government of India are understood to have vetoed a scheme for reaching Assam propounded by the State Railway authorities, which involved enormous viaducts over the rivers Tista and Dharla, to be constructed at a cost of sixty or seventy lakhs. The Hilli-Kaliganj railway will effect the speediest and easiest means of communication between Northern Bengal and Assam; and it has the warm support of the river steamship companies and of all interested in developing the resources of both provinces. The local Government has also ordered surveys to be carried out for the other line promoted by the Rungpore Board—that connecting the district headquarters with Bara Durga, and including an extension to the left hand of the Tista. This railway would traverse an area whence comes the finest tobacco produced in Bengal, which furnishes, in fact, the material for the best description of the Trichinopoly and Burma cigars now so much in vogue.

MADRAS.

(*Jan.* 8.)

ABOUT forty elephants were entrapped in the Kaukenkote kheddahs at half-past ten on Thursday night, Jan. 8. The moon had not risen, but the crush of elephants through the gate on their way to water sufficiently informed the watcher, in a high tree near, that a goodly number had entered, and an electric bell signal being given to the gate ahead, both gates were dropped, and the herd secured. Later in the night a second herd of about twenty passed through the other kheddah, but owing to the heat of the weather and difficulties about fodder, they were not caught, as it is considered better not to have too many on hand at one time. The kheddahs were only completed on the 26th December, so this speedy success must be gratifying to the Mysore Government and to those immediately concerned in the capture.

THE position of the employés on the South Indian Railway is at present a peculiar one. Last June they all received six months' notice from the old Company, and the notice terminated on the 31st ultimo. Meanwhile the newly-formed Company has failed to intimate its intentions as to the re-employment of these men or the appointment of others, and the line is at present being worked by the former without any ostensible authority for so doing. If the whole of them had chosen to leave the Railway in the lurch on New Year's Day, there would have been no legal remedy for preventing their doing so. Self-interest naturally prompted them to continue work, but the new Company is none the less to blame for not making suitable arrangements in time.

THE Madras *Gazette* announces the retirement from the Madras Civil Service of Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Second Member of the Board of Revenue. The Honourable H. W. Bliss, the First Member, is now in Calcutta, engaged as a Member on the Viceregal Legislative Council; and the Honourable Mr. Grose, Third Member of the Board, will continue to act as a Member of the Madras Executive Council, until, on the arrival of Lord Wenlock, the Honourable Mr. Garstin reverts to his seat in Council as Junior Member. It is expected that Mr. H. Clogstoun, Fourth Member of the Board, will be appointed to act as First Member; that Mr. C. S. Crole, acting Fourth Member, will be appointed to act as Second Member; that Mr. G. McWatters, Collector of Madras, who arrived in Bombay this week from England, will be appointed to act as Third Member, that Mr. W. A. Happell, Collector of the Godavery, will continue to act as Fourth Member; and that Mr. W. P. Austin will continue to act as Collector of Madras. Mr. Grose will be promoted from Third to Second Member of the Board, Mr. Clogstoun from Fourth to Third Member, and Mr. Crole will be confirmed as Fourth Member.

BOMBAY.

(*Jan.* 10.)

ON Sunday morning, January 4th, H.E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary; the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railway; Colonel Firebrace, R.E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.S.I., Acting Collector of Customs; Mr. S. W. Edgerly, C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor; Dr. Martin, Medical Officer; Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.D.C.; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway; W. Webb, Barrister-at-law; E. W. Carroll, C.I.E., Locomotive Superintendent B. B. and C.I. Railway; E. S. Luard, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent; R. Brown; J. M. Sleater, Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; Dr. Gray, Consulting Surgeon to the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Messrs. F. C. Kirby and H. Gill, returned to Bombay from Godhra by a special train, and alighted at the

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Grant-road Station. The train conveying the Governor and party left Godhra on Saturday night, January 3rd, arriving at Grant Road at 7.48 A.M. (local time). The arrival of his Excellency was of a private character, but several gentlemen were in attendance at the station to meet him. Amongst those present were Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Captain Gott, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard; Rissaldar Major Roopsing, Native A.D.C. to Lord Harris; Rao Bahadoor Madeorao Wassoodew Burve, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government; Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw, of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Police; and his Assistant Moonshee Saheb Hoosein Mahomed. Lord and Lady Harris, after alighting from their saloon, shook hands with the party, and then drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

SHORTLY after half-past 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Jan. 7th, H.E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris and a party, consisting of a lady and ten gentlemen, left Grant Road Station by the early local train on a hunting excursion to Santa Cruz. Moonshee Saheb Hoossain Mahomed, of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Police, accompanied the Governor and party. After spending a few hours in hunting their Excellencies returned to Bombay at 8 A.M. (local time).

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during the week in Kurrachee, doing damage to reaped crops. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops still continue in a few districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in 2 talukas of Kurrachee; oilseed in 1 taluka of Hyderabad, and wheat in 1 taluka of Nasik blighted; cotton diseased in 1 taluka of Surat, and blighted in 3 talukas of Bijapore, and 5 of Dharwar; prospects of cotton not favourable in parts of Broach; late crops otherwise good except in 3 talukas of Belgaum and 2 of Dharwar. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednager, Dharwar and Baroda, and 3 of Belgaum. Agricultural stock good except in 1 village of Broach and in 1 taluka of Kurrachee, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Jan. 8.)

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE concluded his farewell Administration Report in Burma with these words:—"In making over his great trust to his successor he ventures to express a confident hope that the order which has been established will remain unbroken, that the Government of which the foundations have been laid will be perfected, and that prosperity and happiness will henceforth be the lot of a people whose patience and cheerfulness under misfortunes brought upon them by the misgovernment of their King, and the crimes of some of their fellow-countrymen, are worthy of admiration."

As we anticipated, writes the Punjab paper, the visit of the Czarewitch to India is causing uneasy speculation on the other sides of one North-West Frontier, and bazaar rumour, of course, gives it a political character. Vague surmises are circulated as "news" with regard to the attitude which the Amir intends to take up to prevent the partition of his kingdom and Persia, which the visit of the heir of all the Russias to India is supposed to foreshadow. Lord Salisbury cannot have been left in ignorance of the probability that such ideas would be circulated; and we only regret that simultaneously with the announcement of the Czarewitch's visit it could not have been invited and had accepted the invitation to visit his Exellency the Viceroy at Peshawur after the Imperial Russian guest had departed. One correspondent, indeed, states—and we believe not without foundation for the statement—that the Amir has been sounded on the subject, and has given a favourable reply. There is hope, therefore, that before long an approaching visit from "our ally the Amir" will be formally notified. The difficulties of his Highness's position as ruler of Afghanistan, placed between two expanding empires like Russia and Great Britain, are such that the last-named Power, having assumed the rôle of ally and protector, should always give its first thoughts to lessening, or at all events not unnecessarily increasing them. Lord Salisbury has, we fear, in this business rather overlooked Asiatic—in h's care for European—sensibilities.

BURMA.

(Jan. 8.)

IT may be well, writes a contemporary, to state that the parties on the Burma-Chinese frontier under Messrs. Daly and Elliott will not go beyond the debateable land on the border. They will probably stop short considerably of Kyaing Yunyi, and their absence, it is reckoned, will be nearer three than six months.

A SUBJECT, which has been engaging the attention of the new Chief Commissioner of Burma, is the anomalous state of affairs in connection with the rates on the Burma State Railway. In order to compete with the Flotilla Company the rates to Mandalay, for instance, are much lower than the rates to intermediate stations. A new scale of rates is to be drawn up, and all anomalies done away with.

IN both the Northern and Southern Shan States there h s been difficulty in realising the tribute assessed by Mr. Hilderband. Sir Charles Crosthwaite went into the subject when at Fort Stedman in March last, and issued orders suspending the collection of part of the tribute in several States. No actual remissions have been sanctioned or recommended by the Chief Commissioner pending the result of an inquiry which has now been instituted with the view on ascertaining as fully as possible the actual resources of each State. In order to assist in this inquiry Mr. Leveson, Assistant Commissioner, has been temporarily attached to the Southern Shan States, and Mr. Saunders, Assistant Commissioner, to the Northern Shan States. They are now on tour making the necessary inquiry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL G. W. SAWYER will probably act for Major J A Miley as Controller of Military Accounts in the Western Circle, Bengal.

ALL the necessary arrangements have now been made for opening the new offices of the Eastern Circle of Military Accounts at Rawalpindi at the commencement of the financial year in April.

IT has been ruled that a Station Staff Officer, 2nd or 3rd class, promoted to Station Staff Officer, 1st class, will com mence his tour of five years' service from the date of assumption of the latter's appointment.

WITH a view to expedite the promulgation of orders to the Army, India Army Circulars will be published, as a tentative measure, until further orders, fortnightly, *i.e.*, on the 1st and 15th of each month. This arrangement will be brought into operatiou with the issue of Army Circulars, dated the 1st January, 1891.

THE garrison of Chunar has been withdrawn, and the Fort handed over to the civil authorities.

AN assault-at-arms, open to the troops in the District, will be held at Allahabad on or about the 2nd and 3rd March, 1891.

THE little garrison of Gnatong had to spend their Christmas in rather a trying climate. The changes were so marked that the thermometer marked 94° in the open air at 11 A.M., and 15° of frost at night. It would seem that Gnatong will be abandoned during the course of the year, as nothing whatever is being done to keep the fort in order. Extensive repairs will be necessary if it is to be held during the next rains. Pedong has been abolished as a base, and quarters are being built at Guntok in the heart of Sikkim.

THE force will be divided into three columns—No. 1, under Colonel Bruce, 4th P.I., commandant, with Captain Pollock as Brigade-major, will consist of the 1st Sikhs, one troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the Hazara mountain battery and half a company of the 5th Company Sappers and Miners, headquarters and wing of the 22nd Pioneers, the 29th Bengal Infantry, and the 1st and 4th Punjab Infantry. No. 2 Column, under Colonel Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, with Captain Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry, Brigade-Major, consists of one troop 5th Punjab Cavalry, three guns Peshawar mountain battery, half company of 5th Company Sappers and Miners, the 22nd Bengal Infantry, wing of the 23rd Pioneers, and the 5th Punjab Infantry. Column No. 3, under Colonel Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry, is composed of one squadron 5th Punjab Cavalry, three guns Peshawar mountain battery, and the 3rd Sikhs. The force will move as soon as possible.

The composition of the Miranzai field force, for the punishment of the offending claims of the Orukzai tribe, will be as follows:—General officer in command, Sir W. Lockhart; orderly officer, Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Egerton, Punjab Frontier Force; Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Gartside Tipping; Intelligence Officer, Captain Mason, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineers, Major Shone; Field Engineer, Captain Maclagan; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants Powell and Nathan; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Harvey, Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain Sandys; Transport Officer, Captain Wharry; Signalling officer, Lieutenant Evatt, R.E.; Survey Officer, Captain Wahab; Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Crow.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B., R.A., who has been appointed Director of Military Intelligence, vice Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, was born November 14th, 1840, and entering the Bengal Artillery, June 12th, 1858, attained the rank of Major-General, September 20th

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1889. After passing the Staff College, he joined the Staff in India as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in March, 1871, and served with the department until February 17th, 1881. From June 27th, 1881, to January 3rd, 1885, he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India; and on November 24th, 1885, was appointed Quartermaster-General at Simla, which position he held until obliged to return to England some time ago, in consequence of ill-health. He served in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68 as Aide-de-Camp to the officer commanding Royal Artillery (mentioned in despatches, medal); served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, including the march from Cabul to Candahar (twice mentioned, medal with two clasps, bronze star, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and C.B.).

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Captain J. G. Jones, arrived in harbour on Wednesday morning, January 7, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 11th December, calling at Malta on the 19th, Port Said on the 24th, and Suez on the 26th. From Portsmouth she took the Royal Scots to Malta, and there embarked the Bedford Regiment for Bombay. She brought 73 officers, 17 ladies, 18 children, 1,130 men, 51 women, and 100 children attached to different regiments. During the voyage Mrs. King, the wife of Sergeant King, of the Bedford Regiment, died from natural causes. The *Malabar* passed H.M.S. *Serapis* on the 1st instant, and also H.M.S. *Amphion*, the former bound for Portsmouth and the latter for Malta. She experienced fine weather during the voyage; but in the Red Sea a strong head wind was encountered, which caused her to arrive one day later than expected. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Berners, 1st Dra. Gds.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Cordeaux, 2nd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. H. A. Lafone, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. A. Parker, 5th Lancers; Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hus.; Capt. F. A. Sanders, 2nd R.M. Fus.; Lieut. E. P. Prest, 1st Suffolk; Lieut. P. F. F. Leicester, 2nd York L.I.; Lieut. H. L. James, 2nd Manchester; Surg.-Major J. E. V. Foss, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. S. M. Cordozo, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Crofton and two children, Med. Staff; Lieut. A. H. Barclay, 18th Hus.; Surg. E. W. Hore, I.M.S.; Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Waller, R.E.; Capt. T. Digby, R.E.; Major and Mrs. H. D. Oliver, R.E.; Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. Hon. A. E. Verney, 7th Hus.; 2nd Lieut. L. M. Crofts, 7th W. Surrey; 2nd Lieut. S. H. E. Nicholas, 1st E. Surrey; 2nd Lieut. N. B. Dunscombe. 7th S.W. Bord.; 2nd Lieut. M. Crier, 2nd Warwick; 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Gosselin, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenant R. L. Mullens, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. G. E. Tuson, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. A. G. Maling, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. C. M. Dixon, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. R. L. MacAlpine Leny, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. F. R. Hicks, 1st Hants; 2nd-Lieut. K. E. Mangle, 2nd Muns. Fus; 2nd-Lieut. T. L. Ormiston, 7th K.O.S.B.; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. T. B. Goldsmith, 2nd Lancs. Fus.; Major R. M. Greenfield, 7th Innis. Fus.; Captain G. H. Symonds, 2nd Rl. Irish; Major E. W. Broderick, 2nd West Surrey; 2nd-Lieut. H. J. Riddell, 2nd Lincoln; 2nd-Lieut. A. E. Sealy, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. G. B. Sandford, 2nd Wilts; Vet.-Surg. S. Gillespie, A.V.D.; Captain H. F. Chesney, R.E.; Lieut. T. R. H. C. Johnston, 1st Hants; Captain and Mrs. R. P. Macdonald, D.S.O., 1st Hants; Major and Mrs. T. J. B. Dunne, 2nd W. Surrey; Rev. W. Le Grave, Chaplain; wife of Lieut. E. M. Reed, Madras Staff Corps; Sister of Captain S. John, R.A.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA—2ND ROYAL SCOTS.

Major F. Morrison and daughter, Major T. F. Ross, Major and Mrs. W. D. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. A. McLachlan, Capt. O. R. Brush, Capt. G. R. FitzGerald, Capt. R. L. MacGregor, Lieut. W. C. Olpherts, Lieut. H. H. Francis, Lieut. M. H. Egan, 2nd-Lieut. A. F. Ferguson Davie, 2nd-Lieut. E. H. B. Baker-Stallard Penoyra, 2nd-Lieut. C. H. Campbell, 2nd-Lieut. H. S. Sutherland, Capt. and Adjt. A. L. Williams, Lieut. and Qrmr. W. C. Fuller.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY—1ST BEDFORD REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Price, Major A. M. Peterson, Major I. J. Harden, Capt. T. W. Becher, Capt. W. Aldworth, D.S.O., Capt. A. R. Lloyd, Capt. W. L. Child, Capt. and Mrs. G. J. N. Logan-Home and three children, Capt. P. T. Westmorland, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Fowle, Lieut. B. R. Roche, Lieut. J. M. Traill, Lieut. J. H. Wansbugh, Lieut. R. P. Stares, 2nd-Lieut. A. R. Finlay, 2nd-Lieut. S. Goode, 2nd-Lieut. C. C. Onslow, 2nd-Lieut. G. D. C. Saunders, 2nd-Lieut. J. R. Kennedy, 2nd-Lieut. F. W. Crawshay, 2nd-Lieut. R. W. Waldy, 2nd-Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 2nd-Lieut. K. C. Wright, 2nd-Lieut. L. C. Jones, 2nd-Lieut. H. R. K. Ford, Capt. and Adjt. T. Longridge, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. C. Fox and three children.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, under the command of Captain Oxford Churchill, sailed on Tuesday, January 6th, for England with 33 officers, 13 ladies, 12 children, 1,090 men (including the K.O.S. Borderers), 50 women, and 114 children. The Indian Marine steamer *Canning* will accompany her as far as Aden. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Brig.-Surg. T. Maunsell, By. Med. Staff; Surg.-Major and Mrs. S. Jennings, C.B., and four children, By. Med. Staff; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Carleton, Ms., K.O.B.; Major and Mrs. J. W. Godfrey, Ms., 1st K.O.B.; Major E. N. Cotter, Ms. R.E.; Surg. and Mrs. E. R. Cree, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. R. T. McGeagh and child, Ms. Med. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Loudon, Bl. R.A.; Captain G. N. Mayne, Ms., K.O.S.B.; Hony. Surg. and Mrs. Dawson, Ms. S. M. Dept.; Surg. E. Davis, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. J. Meek, Bl. Med. Staff; Capt. and Paymr. R. F. Syne, 18th Hus.; Capt. J. Rea, Bl. K.O.S.B.; Capt. K. M. Foss, Ms Staff Corps; Capt. G. de W. Verner, Ms., K.O.S.; Capt. P. W. Lushington, Ms., K.O.S.B.,; Capt. and Adjt. A. B. Hamilton, Ms. K.O.S.B.; Capt. J. Raddack, Bl. Dur. L.I.; Lieut. H. E. B. Lane, Bl. R.A.; Lieut. C. M. Stephens, Ms. K.O.S.B.; Qrmr. and Mrs. W. Wadham, Bl. Rifle Bde.; Qrmr. and Mrs. J. S. Howe and four children, Ms. K.O.S.B.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. Holt, Hampshire; Lieut. R. S. Weston, Manchester; Lieut. C. E. Carr, York L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. A. G. Fraser, Ms. K.O.S.B.; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Grey, Bl. Dur. L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. W. H. Hunt, Ms. R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. E. L. Robertson, Ms. K.O.S.B.; 2nd-Lieut. J. S. Swan, Ms. K.O.S.B.; 2nd-Lieut. Clutterbuck, C.B., Ms. K.O.S.B.; 2nd-Lieut. A. Blair, Ms. K.O.S.B.; Sister of Capt. Dunsterville, Bl. R.A.; Wife of Capt. E. F. S. Walker and child, By. R.A.; Wife of Capt. R. E. Kelsall and child, Bl. Devonshire; Child of Vet. Surg. Smith, A.V.D.

OBITUARY.

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GENERAL WILLIAM TWISLETON LAYARD died on the 16th inst. at Friedland, Wandsworth, in his 78th year. The deceased entered the Service in 1833, became lieutenant in 1836, captain in 1839, major in 1847, lieutenant-colonel in 1854, colonel in 1860, major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1887, and general in 1881. He was in the Royal Navy for nearly four years before he entered the Army, and served in the Burmese war, having been present at the taking of Rangoon, the capital of Syriam, and various other engagements; after which he accompanied the combined naval and military expedition up the Bassein river, and was present at the capture of Negraes, and Bassein, and received the medal for Ava. He commanded the troops in the district of Kornegalle, Ceylon, during the rebellion of 1848.

COLONEL HERVEY EKINS RYVES, 13th Bengal Lancers, who died at Bordighera on the 15th inst., at the age of forty-eight, entered the service in 1859, became lieutenant in 1860, captain in 1871, major in 1879, lieutenant-colonel in 1885, and brevet colonel in 1886. Colonel Ryves served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Umbeyla Campaign in 1864 (medal), and with the Punjab Transport Mule Train in the Abassiyeh Campaign (medal). He served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Afghan War of 1878-80 (medal), and in the Egytian War of 1882, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal with clasp, and Khedive's star.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROGER SHEEHY, late paymaster, 15th Hussars and 74th Highlanders, died on the 12th inst. at Brighton. The deceased joined the Service in May, 1859, and retired in September, 1881. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Candahar Column in the Afghan War of 1878-79, including the advance to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, receiving the medal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM FORSTER GORMACK, late Bombay Army, died on the 12th inst. at Ealing, in his 79th year.

MAJOR ROBERT TOMKYNS HAWKES, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Colonel Robert Hawkes, 80th Regiment, died on the 15th inst. at Sandown, Isle of Wight, at the age of 44. The deceased entered the Service in July, 1865, obtained his lieutenancy in September, 1868, captaincy in July, 1877, and majority in July, 1855.

SURGEON-MAJOR EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., retired Indian Medical Service (Madras), died on the 22nd inst. at 49, Clifton-gardens, W., at the age of 71.

MR. BARKER, C.I.E., goes in charge of the telegraph during the Black Mountain expedition, and will be assisted by Lieutenant Ogilvie and Lieutenant Close, Royal Engineers.

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H.I.H. THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

(From *Times of India* Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 2ND.

The one day set apart by H.I.H. the Czarewitch's *cicerones* for "doing" the interesting city of Ahmedabad, small as it appears when there is so much to be seen, has apparently been sufficient, if not more than sufficient in his Imperial Highness's opinion, since he has contented himself with paying but hurried visits to some of the lesser sights, leaving most of the important objects of interest unseen and undisturbed by his Royal presence.

After the official programme had undergone a series of material alterations, H.I.H. Prince George of Greece and the other members of the party arrived here at ten minutes past four yesterday afternoon. On the way from Bombay the party broke their journey at Vishvamitri, on the Bombay side of Baroda, which was reached about six o'clock in the morning. Here they were received by General Sir Harry Prendergast, British Resident at Baroda, Colonel Jackson, Mr. Littledale, and other gentlemen, and after a delay of ten minutes or so, during which *chota hazri* was served, entered another special train, and journeyed some twelve miles over the Gaekwar's State Railway to Kilanpore. Here Sir Harry Prendergast, in conjunction with Mr. Littledale, had made most complete arrangements for giving the distinguished visitors every facility for a little black buck shooting. All the *shikaries* took very kindly to the sport, and, although the Czsarewitch himself did not succeed in bagging one of the numerous wily buck who had turned out to do honour to the occasion, though it might be at considerable cost to themselves, the other members of the party secured no fewer than fourteen fine specimens between them in the short time at their disposal. When the fourteenth buck had fallen, *tiffin* time was at hand, and an adjournment was made to a spacious and cool-looking *marquée*, where an excellent luncheon was provided. After the party had refreshed themselves, they again took up their place in H.E. the Gaekwar's charming little special, and returned to Vishvamitri, where the B.B. and C.I. Company's special, which had been thus far accompanied by Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superientendent, was waiting to receive them, and shortly afterwards the train in charge of Mr. W. G. Bourne, another of the Company's District Superintendents, resumed its journey to Ahmedabad.

Although the special was not expected here before twenty minutes past four, a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Harris; Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N.D.; the Hon. Mr. Pritchard; Mr. Lee-Warner; Mr. E. M. Fulton, judge; Col. McNaughten, officer commanding the Ahmedabad district; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor; Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Capt. the Hon. St. Leger-Jervis, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. Martin; Major Wetherall; Mr. Reginald Gilbert; Rev. Mr. Gillespie; Mr. F. G. Lynde; Mr. Kirby; Rao Bahadur Runchodlall Chotalall, C.I.E.; Rao Saheb Mahiputram, C.I.E.; Rao Saheb Jeewanlall, Mamlutdar; Rao Saheb Narsiram, Mamlutdar; Rao Saheb Runchodlall Kopoorehund; Rai Saheb. Mulakraj Nihalchund; Seth Seirabhoy; Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, M.A., City Magistrate; Bomonjee E. Mody, M.A., District Deputy Collector; N. D. Khandalawalla, B.A., LL.B., Judge of the Small Causes Court; Furdonjee Taraporewalla, B.A.; Shapoorjee Ruttonjee, Deputy Collector; Khan Sahebs Byranjee, Framjee Vakil and Nowrojee K. Mody; Drs. Jamsetjee D. Khambatta, Nilkhunt, Doshi, Soloman, Manilall, Anubhoy, Messrs. Madhowlall Runchodlall, Harilall, Amabashunker, Chunilall, Dulputram, Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Framjee Pestonjee Vakil, Bomonjee Jamsetjee Wadia, Pestonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, and many others, took up their positions on the platform some considerable time before. The station was, as is usual on such occasions, festively decorated with bunting, the platform being covered with crimson cloth, while on either side of the passage leading from the platform to the compound chairs and couches were provided for the numerous company who had assembled to accord a welcome to his Imperial Highness. In the compound, which was densely thronged with Native spectators, a hundred rank and file of the Gloucester Regiment, under command of Captain Capel Cure, who had been specially brought from Bombay, furnished a guard of honour. It was just as well that those who were to received his Imperial Highness had allowed themselves a small margin in the matter of time, for, contrary to expectation, the special arrived ten minutes before it was expected, and the distinguished guests were received, and on their way to camp by about 4.20, the time at which the train should have come in. The reception was like all such receptions. H.E. Governor and Lady Harris waited till his Imperial Highness had alighted from his saloon; then they stepped forward and shook hands with him, her ladyship dropping a low courtesy as she did so. Some of the leading officials who had not previously met the Cesarewitch were then presented, after which he, accompanied by H.E. the Governor, Mr. James, and Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, took his seat in a carriage, drawn by a pair of horses in waiting at the entrance to the station, and, escorted by a detachment of Native horsemen, took his departure for the Governor's camp amidst much cheering, Lady Harris and Prince George of Greece and the other members of the Imperial party following in other carriages. On the way to Camp opportunity was taken to pay brief visits to the Juma Musjid, the Rani Mosque, and Hathising's Temple. The Imperial guests evinced considerable interest in the beautiful carving at the Musjid, while from the roof, approached by a series of dark narrow stone staircases, a fine view of the extensive city of Ahmedabad was obtained. At the Rani Mosque the visit was even shorter, for beyond a little superior marble carving, two ordinary looking marble tombs, and a fine collection of bats in the dome of the mosque, there is little of interest to be seen. By the time Hathising's Temple was reached the light was beginning to wane, but nevertheless his Imperial Highness, the Governor, and some of the other visitors allowed their boots to be taken off, and their pedal extremities encased in the velvet boots provided by the man in charge, an operation which appeared to rather amuse the Imperial personage; and thus equipped, made a rapid inspection of the exquisite stone carving, the marble-carved deities with their strange glass eyes, some of whom occupy a large portion of the interior of the temple proper, while others pass their time in dark little houses with perforated brass doors and huge fastenings, which take up nearly the entire four sides of the quadrangle, in the centre of which the temple stands. At the close of the brief visit, and after the elongated velvet boots had been removed from the Imperial and Gubernatorial feet, the Governor and his guests made their way to camp, which was reached at dark. The camp, which is on the road to and not far from Shahibag, is pitched on a large open space, and replete with every comfort and convenience. It is approached by two gravelled drives, the tents on one side being arranged for the Imperial party and those on the other for the Governor and his staff, while at the far end stands a durbar tent, which provides a tastefully furnished drawing-room and dining apartment.

In the evening a large dinner party was given in honour of the Imperial guest, and was followed by a *fête* at the Kankaria Tank. The entertainment at the latter place was similar to that given to Lord Harris on the occasion of his first visit to Ahmedabad in November last, and at which time a description of the *tamasha* was given in these columns. The extensive tank, with its shelving banks closely studded with tiny white lights, the pretty little garden and summer-house in the centre of the lake, laid out in a similar manner, and the placid pool itself lighted up here and there with pyramids of *buttees* borne on rafts, was indeed a pretty spectacle, and one which will not easily be forgotten by the Russian visitors. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Governor, made his appearance shortly before half-past ten, and having passed through the arch at the entrance over which was placed the word "Welcome," wrought in *buttees* in the Russian characters, proceeded along the broad gravelled path leading from the mainland to the garden, and subsequently made his way to the top of the summer-house, from which he had a splendid view of the firework display proceeding on the banks of the lake. His Imperial Highness, who seemed much pleased with the entertainment, remained till nearly midnight, when he returned to camp.

It had been partially arranged that his Imperial Highness should visit Sirkhej this morning and some of the other sights in which Ahmedabad abounds if time permitted, but it was ultimately decided to abandon the idea, and his Imperial Highness rested in camp till four o'clock this afternoon, when, after taking leave of Lady Harris, he drove with H.E. the Governor to the railway-station, from which he left in a special train at 4.20 for Jedhpore, a salute of 21 guns being fired by the R.A. immediately the train began to move out of the station.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

After leaving Ahmedabad on Friday afternoon, H.I.H. the Czarewitch and party reached Jodhpore at eight o'clock the following morning, where they were met by the Maharaja, the Resident, and other officials of the Court. The camp at Jodhpore is unanimously declared one of the prettiest ever laid out. The Maharaja and the Czarewitch exchanged visits during the day. Yesterday was spent in boar-hunting. Ten boars were got, H.I.H. the Czarewitch bagging two. The party left Jodhpore last night very much pleased with the visit, and reached Ajmere at seven o'clock this morning.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

H.I.H. the Czarewitch and party spent a pleasant day yesterday at Jodhpore. The morning was spent quietly, it being Christmas Day, according to old custom. After lunch the

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party went in different directions for Nilgai, and after dinner left for Jeypore.

Jeypore will be left about midnight on the 8th. One day will be spent at Ulwar, and Delhi will be reached at 7 A.M. on the 10th.

NATIVE POETRY IN ITS BEARING ON THE AGE OF CONSENT.

A "Native Observer" writes to an Indian contemporary:—

I will quote and interpret certain long familiar *Slokams*.

They say "Poetry and woman (Kavitha and Vanitha) must come to you of their own free will. Use force and you crush the flower to enjoy its beauty and fragrance."

Again in the Ramayan, Rama, the hero, says to his spouse Seetha, "Dear Seetha, here we are passing the hermitage in the forest, where we spent so much of our exile together so happily. Do you remember that you planted that *jessamine* with your own delicate hands near that tall mango-tree? See that jessamine has attained her age of adolescence, and, in the luxuriance of her efflorescence, voluntarily bends towards that mango-tree, courting his embrace." Don't these exquisitely poetical sentiments imply the Native feeling that woman should not be forced, but is sweetest when she comes to you of her own will?

Were the poets that so delicately expressed themselves versed in the law as embodied in the Indian Penal Code?

A QUEEN'S JEWELS.—A very curious action has just been concluded in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. The plaintiff was one of the wives of Mindoon Min, King of Burma, Thebaw's father and predecessor, and is known as the Limban Queen, and she claimed, as sole heiress of her daughter, the Sawlin Princess, to be entitled to a large amount of jewellery deposited with the defendants in 1878 under unusual circumstances. The Princess, it seems, was a great favourite with her father, King Mindoon Min, who made her large presents of gems and jewellery of all kinds. In 1878 Mindoon Min was on the point of death, and it was known that confusion in the palace would follow on that event. It was apparently foreseen that his successor, Thebaw, would, as in fact he did, murder most of his relatives at once, and while the King lay dying special measures for guarding the palace were taken. The Limban Queen and her daughter, the Sawlin Princess, dreading what the near future had in store for them, concerted measures to get the jewels of the latter out of the palace to a place of safety where they would be accessible in case of need later on. For this purpose they took into their confidence certain bazaar dealers who had access to the ladies' quarters to sell their wares, and by their aid succeeded in getting out all the jewels, packed to look like sweetmeats. These dealers and one Aga Khorasani, a Mahomedan merchant, were the defendants. They absolutely denied any deposit of the kind, but the Recorder found against them on the facts, and decided that about 3,000 precious stones, which were specified by weight and value in a list made at the time in the palace, and retained ever since by the Queen, had in fact been placed in their charge immediately prior to Mindoon Min's death and in anticipation of that event. Soon after the jewels were smuggled out in the manner above described, Mindoon Min died, Thebaw ascended the throne, and opened his reign with the murders of almost every one of his father's family. The Limban Queen and Sawlin Princess were spared, though the Queen's son was murdered, but were removed from their apartments and placed in strict confinement within the palace. The Princess emerged from this only to enter a convent, where she died a few months after, but the Queen, her mother, remained in prison until the British troops occupied Mandalay in 1885, when she was, of course, released. All this time she heard nothing of the jewels, for she had no opportunity of doing so, and obviously did not desire to have them returned. The dealers with whom they were deposited left Mandalay soon after Thebaw began to reign; but on her release the Queen inquired after them, and found them in Rangoon, when, as already stated, she was met by a blank denial that such jewels had ever been deposited with them. But here the Judge found against them, largely on the evidence that nine years ago, and three years after the deposit, one of the defendants had in his possession a large ruby, cut in the shape of a wild duck, which was described in the Queen's list as having been handed over to the defendants in the sweetmeat-boxes in 1878. A decree of restitution was therefore made against all the defendants except one, in regard to whom the action was held barred by the Statute of Limitations. Subsequent to her release from imprisonment the Queen was prevented from suing for five years in consequence of her poverty.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Present—LORD WATSON, LORD MORRIS, and SIR RICHARD COUCH.)

HAR NARAIN SINGH V. CHAUDHRAIN BHAGWANT KNAR AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, of December 16, 1887, affirming a judgment of the Subordinate Judge at Agra.

Mr. J. H. A. Branson appeared for the appellant; Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Reginald Brown for the respondents.

The respondents in 1884 instituted a suit at Agra against the appellant, among others, for the recovery of certain valuable property of various kinds and for money. By agreement the matters in dispute went to arbitration, and the respondents were awarded, as against the appellant, 29,431 rupees payable in instalments. Both parties filed objections to the award, but the respondents afterwards withdrew their objection. On the hearing of the matter the Subordinate Judge, and afterwards the High Court, upheld the award, and gave judgment against the appellant with costs. The question raised by the appeal was whether, in the circumstances, the award was a valid one, it being alleged that it was not made within the period allowed and limited by the Court, and that the arbitrator resigned his office during the progress of the arbitration, and had no power to act further in the matter.

Their Lordships, in the result, said they would humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the judgments of both Courts below, and to direct the suit to be proceeded with. Neither party was to be entitled to costs in either Court below from and after the date of the first of the said judgments, but costs prior to that date would abide the issue of the cause. The respondents must pay the costs of the appeal.

HER Majesty's Government has decided that it is not expedient to admit foreigners to the privilege of acquiring land in so small a colony as Bermuda, which has been converted at vast expense into an Imperial fortress and coaling station, as the defences of the islands might be materially affected thereby. The local legislature is memorialising against this decision.

A RANGOON paper trusts that Burma may be spared from any fresh legislation as a result of the labours of the Factory Commission. The labouring classes in Burma, it states, have things so much their own way, and are so completely masters of the situation, that they certainly do not need any protection. Least of all, do they need protection in the matter of allotted periods of rest, for most of them already enjoy a superabundance of holidays.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that no recovery will be made from the estate of a deceased officer in respect of any advance of pay drawn by him from the India Office on return to duty in India. Following the principle of this decision, no recovery should be made in similar cases from warrant officers, regimental warrant officers, non-commissioned officers or men, nor should recoveries be effected from the estates of those who may die on service, after receiving the advance sanctioned under the regulations to those proceeding on service.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These shares yesterday were well supported. Champion Reef rose ⅛, and Nundydroog and Ooregum 1-16. Mysore shares were last quoted 6 1-16 to 6 3-16, Nundydrog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. to 8s. 6d., Champion Reef 1⅛ to 1¼, Ooregum Ordinary 2 7-16 to 2 9-16, ditto Preference 2⅜ to 2⅝, Devala-Moyar 6d. to 1s., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Mysore Wynaad (18s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 6d. to 1s., Indian Glenrock New 2s. to 2s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 16s. to 17s., New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

BABU COURAGE.—There is a revelation in the opening sentences of a leader in a Native paper on the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"Now that Sir Steuart Bayley has retired from the Indian Service and Sir Charles Elliott has been installed at the Belvedere we mean to express our honest convictions and conclusions in regard to the late Administration of Bengal." After criticising the Administration it says:—"We, for one, are not one of those who 'welcome the coming and speed the parting guest,' and we hope we shall not be judged severely for this our free expression of our mind. Like the midnight bell of the New Year's Eve we suddenly turn to welcome most heartily and unreservedly Sir Charles Elliott to the satrapy of Bengal, and we hope he will adopt a wise and sympathetic policy and earn for himself the proverbial Indian gratitude."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

THE INDIAN ARMY OF THE FUTURE.

IT was not likely that the recent reductions and changes in the Madras Army would be allowed to pass unquestioned by the Madras Press. The history of British rule in India shows how much credit was due to the Madras sepoys for their loyalty to their English masters during the early period of the English settlements—a loyalty which still remains unshaken—and for their great and unflinching courage on many battlefields. They fought well and faithfully for us, and it is but natural that the Madras Press should protest against the scheme which has now found favour in high quarters, by which the "fighting" Madras soldier is to be no longer recognised, except in the disguise of a policeman. The *Madras Mail* has been always the staunch upholder of the Madras Native army, and in its latest issue to hand to day it again sounds a note of warning against the recent military policy of the Government of India, which, it says, is tending to substitute an army of aliens for an army of its own subjects. It deprecates the attempt which is being made to confine the recruiting for the Sepoy army almost exclusively to the Punjab, Nepaul, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, for, though the first-named is our own province, and the last-named under our protection, the second and third are independent, and may some day be hostile. And it holds that if the Rajput, the Mahratta, and Tamil are no longer to be retained as soldiers, and the bulk of the British possessions in Hindustan are to be relegated to the same category as Lower Bengal, which does not furnish one recruit to the army, the Government of India is committing a grave mistake, and is "playing with edged tools." It points out that the two hundred millions of the population in British territories in India may, perhaps, furnish from ten to fifteen millions of men capable of bearing arms, but it declares that no reliance is to be placed upon them :—

"The Government is throwing away its chances in refusing to cultivate the whole field available for recruiting operations. The Russians, to take but one example from many, make no distinction between warlike and unwarlike races in their empire. They know well enough that a soldier can be made, though a general must be born. The Indian Government, on the contrary, wants none but born soldiers; and, on the other hand, tries to make all its officers into generals. It is now bent on making the same mistake that was made of old in the Bengal Army before the Mutiny, of restricting the military service to one or two classes of men. In those days it was Brahmins, Rajputs, Hindustanis, Musalmans, or none at all; now it is Sikhs, Goorkhas, and Pathans, or none at all. The Pandy whom it is now sought to get rid of was in those days the model of all military virtues; the Madras and Bombay Sepoys were only tolerated as an inefficient substitute for him. But the Mutiny too tardily opened the eyes of his admirers. He was probably a finer man and a better soldier than the average Madras or Bombay Sepoy, taking the latter all round. He was simply spoiled by bad management; and, above all, by being made too much of, and being told that he was the only Native soldier in India on whom the British Government could rely. The Punjabi has succeeded him as the object of admiration, and the idol of a former generation of Simla 'statesmen' is now to be pensioned off to allow of the enlistment of a superior soldier who is warranted to really possess all the military virtues with which Pandy was so long credited the monopoly. The Bengal Army had one fair chance of extinguishing the growing greatness of the Indian Empire, and that it failed in its blow was through no fault of its own; and now it is apparently on the high way to be favoured with another chance. A Sikh, or a Afghan, is a finer and a braver man than a Tamil or a Telugu. But the Government has millions of Tamil and Telugu subjects against thousands of Pathans and Sikhs. When England is engaged in a contest with Russia on the confines of Afghanistan she will not then think of restricting her recruiting to warlike races. She will want to treble the existing strength of the Native Army, and to put every race of all the heterogeneous masses of her subjects under contribution for men. It is not surprising that the strategists who thought that an army of seven thousand men was sufficient for the conquest and annexation of Upper Burma should imagine that the present Native Army is large enough for the defence of the Indian Empire. But in the former case thirty thousand

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men were in the end found none too many, and the error in the latter may be estimated in a similar proportion."

There is much that is deserving of attention in this argument, although we fear that it has been advanced more from a feeling of sentiment than from any stronger reason. Indeed, the writer boldly puts forward, towards the conclusion of his article, the sentimental basis. It will be comparatively easy, he says, in the future for a Russian secret agent, an emissary of a disaffected Native Prince, or an enemy of British rule in India, to say to British Native soldiers, "Look how the English have served the Poorbeas and Telingas; they needed them to conquer India, and now they have flung them aside. If they win the victory by your help they will serve you in the same manner. They think only of their pockets, and care nothing for loyalty and fidelity."

There was, perhaps, a time in the past history of our rule in India when such an argument would have carried weight, and would have been a danger to be guarded against; but we are strong in the belief that it is an argument which can have no power to-day. What would the writer have the Government of India to do? Surely not to seek for recruits merely from people who have numerical numbers to boast of, but no warlike spirit or qualities. On such grounds the Native Army might be drafted from Lower Bengal alone. We think it a wiser policy to seek for soldiers amongst those who have an aptitude for the soldier's calling. And we believe that in the day of trial, should it come, the Afghan and the Beloochee soldier in English ranks will prove as faithful to their salt as the Madras Sepoy. The better argument would be to show that the latter has not deteriorated as a fighting material. That is the crucial test to try the action of the Government by.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 3.)

SIMPSON, Mr. E. J., is admitted to the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

DYSON—The services of Surgeon H. J. Dyson, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

MACTAGGART—The services of Surgeon C. Mactaggart, M.B., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

NEIL, Mr. J. W., Indian Civil Service, officiating chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, is confirmed in the appointment of judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, from the date on which the Hon. R. J. Crosthwaite assumes charge of the office of agent to the Governor-General in Central Asia.

DUMBARTON, Rev. A., of the Wesleyan Mission, to be marriage registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore; and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

ADAMS, Mr. G., commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be governor-general's agent at Benares, from Aug. 18.

ABBOTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., Bombay S.C., officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and officiating Resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade as a political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Ulwar, from the date of assuming charge.

HENVEY, Mr. F., of the Bengal Civil Service, has relinquished the charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with a view to retire from the service.

DITMAS, Lieut. A. B., Madras S.C., 9th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Oct. 28 (joined his appointment Dec. 15).

MAITLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J., Bombay Staff Corps, squadron commander 4th Bombay Cavalry is appointed to be an assistant secretary, vice Major E. G. Barrow, resigned, dated Jan. 1.

PRITCHARD, Lieutenant H. T., King's Own Scottish Borderers, wing officer 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 4, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

COCKERILL, Second-Lieutenant G. K., Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th (Puujab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 26, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India. Second-Lieutenant Cockerill will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., Madras General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 20.

DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 22.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., D.S.O., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 29.

EDDEN, Lieut.-Celonel F. T., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army.

DYCE, Major G. H. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 30.

WILSON, Mr. J. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Bengal, on special leave, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 13.

HEBBERT, Mr. F. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and officiating assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, officiated as under-secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department from Feb. 19 to June 11.

WRIGHT, Mr. T. H., examiner of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, from Jan. 1.

BERRELL, Mr. G. F., sub-engineer, 1st grade, and honorary assistant engineer, 1st grade State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Government of Madras for employment on railway.

KEELAN, Mr. H. E. T., surveyor, 1st grade, having returned from furlough on Dec. 17, the following reversion will take effect from the same date:—

FREEMAN, Mr. T. F., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

WAY, Colonel G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 36th year, commenced April 16.

MILEY, Major J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, controller of military accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for one year; pension service, 26th year, commenced July 18.

ABERIGH-MACKAY, Major J. L., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commandant and 2nd in command 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Feb. 13.

GORDON, Captain S. D., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for three months; pension service, 14th year, commenced Sept. 21.

BOUDIER, Lieut. E. W., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced July 5.

BROOKE, Captain A. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate; pension service, 15th year, commenced July 26.

SADLER, Major J. H., Bengal S.C., first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 25.

MILNE, Surgeon A., Bombay Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, vice Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld, who has been granted furlough for one year and four months.

LARKINS, Mr. A. B., superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for three months, from Nov. 22.

O'SHEA—The grant of furlough, for one year, to Mr. F. B. O'Shea, superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

HAWKES, Major R. T., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class (m.c.), for 183 days.

BOLTON, Captain H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 42nd (Goorkha) Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry (m.c.), for three months.

FAGAN, Captain H. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for five months.

SPARK, Sub-Conductor O., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for three months.

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BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 31.)

FORBES, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is promoted to the first grade of magistrates and collectors from Nov. 7, vice Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, resigned.

MARINDIN, magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is promoted to the second grade of magistrates and collectors from Nov. 7, vice Mr. A. Forbes.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Murshidabad, is promoted to the first grade of district and sessions judge from Oct. 4, vice Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, resigned.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the second grade from Oct. 4, vice Mr. W. H. Page, but will continue to be on deputation.

THOMAS, Mr. K. B. W., assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, on leave, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

DRURY, Surgeon F. J., is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Balasore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. M. Zorab.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Dec. 27.)

SZCZEPANSKI, Mr. L. N., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Sagaing district.

OBBARD, Lieut. O. J., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Thayetmyo district.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., additional sessions judge of the Pegu and Irrawady divisions, is appointed to officiate as the presiding officer of the court of the judge of the town of Moulmein during the absence of Mr. D. G. Macleod.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

HURRY, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, is, on return to the Punjab, appointed to officiate as district judge of Shahpur from Dec. 23, vice Captain F. W. Egerton, transferred.

CLIFFORD—On return from leave, Mr. S. Le P. T. Clifford, extra judicial assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Dec. 22, relieving Mr. J. E. Rowe, extra judicial assistant commissioner, transferred.

OLIVER, Mr. E. E., officiating superintending engineer, is granted furlough for one year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Benares, on being relieved by Mr. G. J. Nicholls, is transferred to officiate as magistrate and collector of Gazipur.

The undermentioned officers, on completion of their term of duty with the survey party operating in the Rampur State, are transferred to the districts noted against their names:—

GRACEY, Mr. H. K., Rae Bareli.
SIMPSON, Mr. J. H., Bulandshahr.
MORELAND, Mr. W. H., Allahabad.
GILLAN, Mr. R. W., Moradabad.
MAXDON, Mr. E. J., Sitapur.
BRUCE, Mr. H. B., Etawah.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

WALKER, Mr. J., Indian Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 4th class, and posted to the Raipur District.

HANKIN, Mr. W. E., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., has been confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. C. M. Seagrim, promoted.

SAYER, Mr. G. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, has been appointed sub pro tem. in that grade, vice Mr. W. E. Hankin, during the deputation to Burma of Mr. C. Hughes Hallett, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

STARKY, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Nagpur division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 22nd inst.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Dec. 29.)

MILITARY.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following exchanges of R.A. officers:—

JERVOIS, Captain J. E., 59th Field Battery, has been permitted to exchange into No. 9 Battery, Western division.

COGHILL, Captain C. E., No. 18 Battery, Southern division, has been permitted to exchange into the 59th Field Battery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GOODWYN, Captain H. E., D.S.O., R.E., company commander, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, to be superintendent of instruction, vice Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., promoted.

SORSBIE, Lieut. R. F., R.E., adjutant, to be company commander, vice Captain Goodwyn, appointed superintendent of instruction, but to remain seconded for employment as adjutant.

BURTON, 2nd Lieut. R. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Regiment L.I., and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Dec. 16.

WILKINSON, Veterinary Surgeon H., doing duty Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty Station Veterinary Hospital Bangalore.

BOURKE, Surgeon-Major G. D., on return from England, to the medical charge of the South Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

CUSACK, Surgeon R. O., doing duty Secunderabad District, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay District.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave of absence in extension for the periods specified opposite their names:—

ROBERTSON, Major D. K., 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 31, on p.a.

LUARD, Lieut. R. C., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., from Nov. 3 to March 3, on m.c.

KELLY, Surgeon R. E., from Dec. 16 to date of re-embarkation for duty in India.

COLQUHOUN, Lieut. H. W. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, has leave for 180 days, from Nov. 4.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

MACONOCHIE, Mr. E., C.S., to act as administrator of the Sachin State from Dec. 16.

KENNEDY, Major W. P., to be special political agent of Cambay from the date on which he assumed charge of that office.

DODERET, Mr. W., magistrate of the first class in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi, and Karmala.

BATCHELOR, Mr. S. L., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

LUCAS, Mr. A., C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as assistant collector, Khandesh.

MILITARY.

BEATTY, Lieut. L. N., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Nov. 1, 1889, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LOCK, Lieut. F. R. E., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 2, 1889, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

DARLEY, Second Lieut. J. R., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from Dec. 20.

GORE-BROWNE, Captain S., G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command from Dec. 26, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—

WALLIS, Surgeon-Major K. S.
COPELAND, Surgeon R. J., M.B.
GIRVIN, Surgeon J.

HEATH, Surgeon A. J., M.B., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Department from Dec. 26, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Jan. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

CROCRAFT, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is seconded in his regiment from Jan. 1:—

MAITLAND, Lieut.-Colonel P. J., second in command 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), attached Military Department, Government of India.

POOLE, Second Lieut. C. E. H., the Welsh Regiment (attached 5th Bombay L.I.), having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is, under instructions from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, posted to the 2nd Bengal Gloucester Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in Chief as to his disposal.

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The undermentioned officers will attend the next Course of Garrison Instruction at Poona, commencing on the 15th inst. Officers from out-stations will travel on duty at the public expense :—

FOSTER, Captain W. T., 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
MANGLES, Lieut. W. J., 2nd Battery Royal Lancashire Regiment.
LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Captain W. A., 1st Bengal Worcester Regiment.
BELL, Lieut. E., 1st Bengal Worcester Regiment.
NORIE, Lieut. E. W. M., 2nd Bengal Middlesex Regiment.
DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., 4th (P.A.V.D.O.) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).
HOGGE, Lieut. G. S., 12th Bombay Infantry.
VIDAL, Captain L. H., 13th Bombay Infantry.
AITKEN, Lieut. A. E., 19th Bombay Infantry.
SHEWN, Lieut. M. T., 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.
SYNGE, Captain and Paymaster R. F. M. F. M. (Highland L.I.), 18th Hussars, has leave for nine months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. Campbell, S.C.; Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins, Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Inf.; Lieut. P. B. Warren, S.C.; Captain S. D. Gordon, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major G. A. Emerson, J. Wartenby, C. F. Knyvett, Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, S.C., ten days; Captain W. T. Fairbrother, S.C., six months; Lieut. G. H. C. Colomb, S.C., twenty days; Captain W. R. Morton, R.E., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Captain W. B. Piers, S.C., three months; Surgeon-Major A. K. Stewart, two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. D. Billings, six months' m.c.; C. Taylor, one week's extension, and to return; H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), one week's furlough; C. Roberts, three months' m.c., and three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; D. Kerr, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months.

Madras Estab.—S. H. Wynne (Cov.), three days' furlough, and to return; C. S. Smith, three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel E. A. Money, S.C.; Major A. M. Mills, S.C.; Captain W. S. Marshall, S.C.; Lieut. H. E. Whiffin, S.C.; Lieut. M. B. Roberts, S.C.; Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, S.C.; Lieut. G. H. C. Colomb, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Kendall, S.C.; Lieut. S. L. Aplin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. F. Walters, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. A. Tighe, J. B. Braddon, B. Rattray.

Madras Estab.—Major C. B. Henderson, R.E.; J. R. Merriman.

JANUARY 23.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Frederick Roome, C.B., Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List: Jan. 3.

Major-General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., Bengal, to be Lieutenant-General: Jan. 3.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List: Jan. 3 :—

William Bannerman, C.B., Bombay; Thomas Spence Hawks, Madras; and Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Bengal.

Colonel Guy Annesley Prendergast, Bengal, to be Major-General: Jan. 3.

Colonel Henry Pelham Close, Bombay, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List: Jan. 3.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Edward George Dixon, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General: Jan. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord W. L. de la P. Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., from half-pay, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army as Military Secretary to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India: Jan. 1.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, from Major, Royal Engineers, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army as Military Secretary to General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India: Jan. 1.

JAN. 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Beilby, Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock, wife of Beilby, Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

RENEWAL OF INDIA DEBENTURES.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1891.

The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice that, of the £3,000,000 India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures which fall due on the 16th of August, 1891, he is willing to renew £2,000,000 Debentures for a further period of seven years from that date, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum; and that the holders of India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures will, to the extent above-named, be allowed the option of renewing their Debentures on these terms on giving notice of their desire by letter, addressed to "The Accountant-General, India Office, Whitehall," such letter to be delivered on or before Saturday, the 7th of February, 1891, and to state the number and amount of each Debenture to be renewed, and the amount of each Debenture desired in exchange, whether of £500, £1,000, or £5,000.

Applications will be acceded to in the order of priority of receipt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

FENDALL—Jan. 21, at Woodcote House, Windlesham, the wife of Capt. Charles P. Fendall, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
HUDSON—Jan. 13, at Trowel's-lane, Derby, the wife of Major Herbert E. Hudson, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.
JAMES—Jan. 19, at 16, Lowndes-street, the wife of Major James, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—Jan. 19, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of W. C. Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
ORDE-POWLETT—Jan. 19, at Aldershot, the wife of Major T. C. Orde-Powlett, 43th, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NORRIS—WARREN—Jan. 21, at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W., Arthur Gambier Norris, Lieut. Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain William Norris, Rifle Brigade, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, Bart., to Emily Margaret, only daughter of Major-General Richard Warren, late Royal Engineers, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Warren, of Crookstown, co. Cork.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—Jan. 8, at The Hill, near Carlisle, the residence of her nephew, Elizabeth Le Blanc, widow of General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B., and of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Le Blanc, of Chelsea College, aged 91.
COWPER-COLES—Jan. 17, at 49, The Common, Woolwich, Margaret Lucy, the wife of Captain R. L. Cowper-Coles, A.C.S., aged 33.
HAWKES—Jan. 15, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Major Robt. T. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Colonel Robert Hawkes, 80th Regiment, aged 44.
JOHNSTONE—Jan. 16, at St. Raphael's, Bristol, Mary Emma Cameron (Mary Cecilia, Sister of Charity), daughter of the late Major-General R. M. Johnstone, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 27.
MCCAUSLAND—Jan. 19, at Bath, after a few days' illness, Major-General Conolly McCausland, late Royal Engineers, aged 76.
PENLEY—Jan. 11, at 36, Ventnor-vilias, West Brighton, Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel George Frederick Penley, 16th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
POLLOCK—Jan. 18, at 1, Easton-gardens, Belfast, Susan, the wife of Major Pollock, Scots Fusiliers.
SHEEHY—Jan. 19, at Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Roger Sheehy, late Paymaster 15th Hussars and 74th Highlanders, aged 65.
WARING—Jan. 22, at 42, Clifton-gardens, W., Surgeon-Major (Retired) Edward John Waring, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., late Indian Medical Service, Madras, aged 71.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

AGER—Jan. 14, at Singtom, Darjeeling, the wife of W. J. Ager, of a daughter.
ALLINSON—Jan. 15, at Burn Brae, Singapore, the wife of J. M. Allinson, of a son. (By cable.)
CAMPBELL—Jan. 4, at Claremont, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of R. S. Campbell, of a son.
CANDY—Dec. 29, at Westropp House, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of E. T. Candy, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
DOMVILE—Jan. 19, at Khor Maksar, Aden, the wife of Capt. Domvile, Commandant Aden Troop, of a daughter.
FERGUSON—Dec. 26, at 5, Comedan Bagan-road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of John A. R. Ferguson, Engineer, I.G.S.N. Company's Depôt, Goalundo, of a son.
HARRISON—Jan. 4, at Allahabad, the wife of C. E. G. Harrison, East Indian Railway, of a son.
HATHORN—Dec. 26, at Seonee, Silghât, Assam, the wife of C. H. V. Hathorn, of a son.
HAYES—Dec. 28, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of A. M. Hayes, D.P.W., of a daughter.
KENNEDY—Dec. 31, at Amritsar, the wife of R. G. Kennedy, of a daughter.

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MURRAY—Jan. 8, in Tents, No. 26, Wellington Lines, Bombay, the wife of J. C. Murray, of a son.
PARGITER—Dec. 30, at Agra, the wife of Rev. G. E. Pargiter, M.A., of a daughter.
PLUMMER—Jan. 2, at Mysore Mine, the wife of G. H. Plummer, of a son.
ROSS—Dec. 23, at Cachar, the wife of J. R. Ross, of a daughter.
RUDDOCK—Jan. 5, at Poona, the wife of Staff-Sergeant W. B. Ruddock, Bombay Commissariat Department, of a son.
SARKIES—Dec. 23, at Allahabad, the wife of J. C. Sarkies, of a daughter.
SMITH—Dec. 25, at Waltair, Madras Presidency, the wife of John G. Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
SPANKIE—Dec. 34, at Lahore, the wife of D. A. Spankie, of a son.
STREETER—Dec. 30, at Bombay, the wife of Henry Streeter, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.
WADDEL—Dec. 30, at 8, Sudder-street, Calcutta, the wife of George A. Waddel, of a daughter.
WINTLE—Dec. 21, at Gya, the wife of C. M. Wintle, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BADCOCK—PERKINS—Dec. 29, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, Alex. James Badcock, eldest son of Brigadier-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., to Marie Elizabeth, second daughter of Major-General Æneas Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Oudh District.
BLACK—LATOUCHE—Dec. 26, at St. George'sCathedral, Madras, R. J. Black, Esq., to Ellen Cecilia LaTouche, second daughter of Colonel William Paget LaTouche, Bombay Ssaff Corps, and granddaughter of General Sir Anthony Stransham, K.C.B.
CARNEGY—BELL—Jan. 1, at Christ Church, Mhow, Harry George, son of General A. Carnegy, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps (Retired), to Rose Marion, eldest daughter of the late Major J. L. Bell, R.A., of Ardcarne, Ballinasloe, co. Galway, and stepdaughter of Major R. A. C. King, R.A.
FASSON—HOLMES—Jan. 13, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Walter Chas. Fasson, Bengal Police, second son of Charles Hamilton Fasson, Deputy-Surgeon-General, of Meadow Walk, Edinburgh, to Helen Burvill, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. Burvill Holmes, Royal Engineers. (By cablegram.)

DEATHS.

BOWLES—Dec. 12, at Jullundur, Bengal, Henry Cator Bowles, Major, Rifle Brigade, son of Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Bowles, St. Helen's, Bideford.
BUCHANAN—Dec. 27, at Mazagon, Bombay, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, aged 71.
COLES—Jan. 2, at Mission-road, Bangalore, Rev. Joseph Benjamin Coles, London Missionary Society, aged 71.
DALRYMPLE—Dec. 29, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William M. Dalrymple, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Rampore, Beauleah, aged 41.
DEVEREUX—Dec. 26, at Shahjehanpore, George Henry Devereux, aged 46.
DE SALVO—Dec. 16, at Quetta, Lieut. P. G. De Salvo, of the 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, aged 24.
FLEMING—Dec. 31, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of diabetes, Lawrence James Fleming, Pensioned Barrack Sergeant, late of H.M.'s 106th Foot, aged 66.
INGLE—Dec. 30, at Middle Colaba, Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Ingle, of the H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, aged 84.
NASH—Jan. 11, at Karachi, Sind, James Fraser Nash.
RYVES—Jan. 15, at Bordighera, Colonel Hervey Ekins Ryves, 13th Bengal Lancers, aged 48.
SINKINSON—Jan. 1, at Darjeeling, Edward James Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, aged 41.
THOMPSON—Jan. 3, at Calcutta, Ann, the wife of T. M'L. Thompson, P.W.D., Bengal, aged 31.

THE rumours which prevail of the opposition likely to be encountered by the expedition on the Kabul frontier are, the Lahore paper trusts, exaggerated. It is said that resistance by the offending section of the Miranzais may be taken for granted; that the other section beyond will probably join in; and that it is not impossible that in the general excitement the Afridis may also go on the warpath. This would be a big business; but the Afridis have so much to lose by breaking with the British Government that the last contingency ought to be most improbable.

SIR JAMES LYALL has found it necessary to rap the officers of the Forest Department in the Punjab over the knuckles for the slovenliness with which they prepare their district reports. A few years ago annual reports were abolished for triennial in the hope, not only that officers would be saved unnecessary worry, but that they would be able to furnish clearer and more reliable reports. Sir James Lyall, however, "regrets to notice that in the majority of cases this expectation has not been realised," and he tells us that, in perusing the review of the Conservator, he has been "struck with the numerous instances of negligence and inaccuracy brought to notice." District Officers, whether in the Forest Department or any other, should be bothered as little as possible with the preparation of returns; but in three years a district forest officer ought to be able to find time to do all that is asked of him in this respect, and to do it thoroughly.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(The Times.)

Sir Charles Elliott's reply, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the Native deputation at Calcutta deserves attention, for it marks a stage in the official recognition of that growth of parties which forms the most remarkable feature of Indian society at the close of this century. A deputation of Native gentlemen had waited on the new Lieutenant-Governor to present a congratulatory address. Sir Charles Elliott deemed it right, at the outset of his administration, to declare his views in regard to popular movements in India. He said, according to the *Times* telegram, "he wished to correct the mistaken impression that the Government was hostile to the Congress. The Government had no bias for or against the Congress. They considered it a movement which private persons were perfectly free to follow and encourage; and, if there was any danger of the younger and more headstrong members being run away with by ideas which were too advanced for the present state of society, the Government trusted that such representatives of the varied sections of the community as the present deputation would moderate these opinions, with their sagacity and experience."

The importance of Sir Charles Elliott's remarks is to be found in the explanation of the Government attitude to the popular movement represented by the Congress—for that attitude has been, notwithstanding one or two exceptional episodes, consistent throughout—but in the recognition that a popular movement in India consists not of one, but of two or more parties, which are often essentially opposed to each other. We speak in England of the Congress movement in India, or of the Anti-Child-Marriage movement, or of the Widow Re-marriage movement. But the distance from which we here look at those movements blurs over the fact that each of them is made up of parties of many shades of opinion; parties which disclose differences almost in fundamentals as soon as the touchstone of legislation is applied. If this were not so superficial observers who fail to appreciate the genuine character of the new movements in India would be fully justified in misunderstanding what is now going on in that country. It is because those movements represent, and truly represent, many sections of the Indian population, and not merely a small class educated under special conditions, that they have been able to attain the dimensions which they have now reached, and to enforce that attention to their wishes which they are now receiving.

It will be found that this growth of parties is the really essential and permanent factor in Indian history during the past thirty years. The first stirrings of popular movements in India, under the awakening influences of British rule and of Western education, took a religious direction. From the Punjab to Calcutta, and from the North Western Provinces through Bombay and down to Southern Madras, various societies sprang up with a view to religious reform. Of these movements the best known representatives in England were the Rajah Rammohun Roy and Keshab Chandra Sen. But in every province of India some *sabha* or *samaj* was at work with a view to restoring the Hindoo faith to its primitive theistic purity. Such societies gradually diverged into more practical forms of activity, and began to deal with the social institutions and domestic life of the people. This divergence was distinctly marked during the last years of the East India Company, and give rise to the memorials, publications, and other forms of popular support which strengthened the Government in passing the Hindoo Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. The same form of social activity has again reached high-water mark in the agitation against child-marriage, with which Mr. Malabari's name is most prominently connected. It is only within the past ten years that popular movements in India have assumed their most recent development as organisations with a view to political or administrative reform.

Each of the three classes of popular movements in India under British rule—whether religious, social, or political—started with the idea of a return to older and uncorrupted institutions rather than with the projects for the introduction of new ones. Thus the religious reformers desired to restore the Hindoo faith to its theistic primitive purity in the Veda. The social reformers, in their support of the Hindoo Widow Remarriage Acts of 1856, made the same appeal back from modern or mediæval custom to the ancient sacred texts. The political or administrative reformers at first said little about the English elective system, but aimed at reviving rural representative institutions, on the basis of the Hindoo village commune and its council of five. It has thus happened that Indian popular movements, religious, social, and political, started on strictly conservative lines. The common central idea of them all at their commencement was the restoration of the old rather than the introduction of the new.

In order to appreciate the true character of the present movements in India, this common conservative basis must be

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clearly understood. But it must not be exaggerated. For, one by one, each class of reformers in India began to find that basis inadequate to modern needs. The religious reformers practically diverged into two bodies, one of which declared their principles to be founded on the Veda, while the other admitted side-lights from Christian inspiration and Western thought. The social reformers are now drawn up into two hostile arrays, one of which limits its programme to marriage or domestic reforms sanctioned by the earlier Hindoo texts; the other bases its demands on the ideas of modern civilisation, and the physical facts of child-life.

This was the state of parties with which Lord Lansdowne has to deal, in his attempt to regulate by British-made law the age of consent in India. On the one hand, he has to meet the plain facts of Indian child-life—facts scientifically set forth by Dr. Chunder Sen, of the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta, in his recent monograph "The Nubile Age of Females in India, Physiologically Treated." On the other hand, he has to encounter the opposition of those reformers who, while willing to advance to the utmost length that can be justified out of the sacred texts, resolutely refuse to move one step further, and who claim that the Government is solemnly pledged to the Hindoo races not to force changes upon their domestic law from outside.

The two most important representatives of this latter class are the Hon. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and the Rajah Peári Mohan Mukharji. The former gentleman, after a distinguished career at the Calcutta Bar, became one of Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court, and retired, having acted as Chief Justice of Bengal—the highest judicial office in India. Since his retirement from the Bench he has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Throughout a long life of public usefulness Sir Romesh was identified as a fearless, although cautious, man of progress. The opposition of such a man in his place in Council, to the Bill for raising the age of consent is a fact that no Viceroy can afford to disregard. Yet, when the fullest weight has been allowed for the authority and judicial sagacity of the late acting Chief Justice, his opposition appears, from the telegrams, to be mainly based upon legal grounds. But in India, as elsewhere, lawyers differ. For, while the late acting Chief Justice of Bengal refuses to advance further than the practices sanctioned by the sacred Hindoo texts, the former Chief Justice of the great Hindoo State of Indore has published a pamphlet strongly advocating an advance far beyond what is contemplated by Lord Dufferin's measure. The late Chief Justice of Indore thus sums up his position, quoting the words of an eminent Brahmin statesman:—"The cause depends upon justice, upon the Hindoo Shastras, upon civilisation, upon common sense." The truth is that, however eminent may be the legal authorities opposed to raising the age of consent in the case of child brides, a mass of legal opinion in support of that change, including interpretations of the law by Brahmans of unquestionable learning, has grown up, and is now arrayed on the other side. It would be presumptuous for English laymen to attempt to pronounce between these conflicting set of opinions. Different developments of Hindoo law regulate the domestic life of the Hindoos in different provinces. It should not, however, be disguised that the opinion of the late acting Chief Justice of Bengal is the most authoritative single opinion which can be given on purely legal grounds

The opposition of the Rajah Peári Mohan Mukharji is more serious from a political point of view, for it means that the leaders of the high-caste section of the landed gentry in Lower Bengal are ranking themselves against the measure. The Rajah is still in the early prime of life. He received every advantage which English education could give, and he so amply profited by those advantages as to become one of the model landholders in Bengal. He, too, has been heretofore identified with the party of progress in India. One of the last acts of his father, a venerable Brahman, who had been present at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1826-27, was to welcome the Indian National Congress, at Calcutta, exactly 60 years later. The present Rajah threw the weight of his authority into the same cause. In the Viceroy's Council he sprang forward to the leadership of the landed proprietors of Bengal, during the long discussions upon rural economics which preceded the passing of the last Tenancy Act. On his own estates he is known as a munificent promoter of education, female not less than male. Like his father before him, he throws open his unrivalled library of Indian literature to the public—a storehouse of books and periodicals which ranks first among the free libraries in the districts of Bengal. The fact that a great landowner so public spirited and so enlightened should find it his duty to oppose Lord Lansdowne's measure is, again, one which no Viceroy can disregard.

But precisely as with regard to the opposition of the late acting Chief Justice, it is a fact which must not be overestimated. There can be little doubt that the Rajah Peári Mohan does truly represent the conscientious scruples of the higher caste landowners in Bengal. There can be equally little doubt that his authority, both as a Brahman and as an enlightened advocate of Indian progress, will carry great weight. But against the authority of this influential and honoured Rajah of Lower Bengal, Lord Lansdowne has set the conflicting authority of influential and honoured Rajahs in other provinces. For example, the Rajah Harbans Singh, in a memorable address to the "*Raises* and gentlemen of the Punjab," started by declaring himself to be a Hindoo, indeed, "more than an Hindoo," whose work in life had lain almost exclusively among the Hindoos. Yet this Rajah would go not only as far as Lord Lansdowne proposes, but he practically accepts the much more advanced programme associated with the name of Mr. Malabari. The fact is that the Hindoo aristocracy, like the Hindoo doctors of law, are divided as to the question now before the Indian Legislature. Among both classes the weight of strictly orthodox authority is possibly against Lord Lansdowne's measure. But the majority of educated Hindoos are in favour of it; and the Mahomedan member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council declared that, having consulted the leaders of the Mussulman community, he was prepared to support it.

The present situation brings out strongly the fact indicated by Sir Charles Elliott's speech, that the reforming movement in India owes its impulse not to one but to several parties. All the gentlemen mentioned in this article have long been identified with the movement of progress in India. But as soon as an attempt is made to put their wishes into legislative language, the deep-seated differences between their views become apparent. Exactly the same thing took place last year in regard to the Indian political movement. The Congress had adopted a hasty paper constitution for all India, and Mr. Bradlaugh put it into the form of a draft Bill. Almost in a moment the conservative element in the Congress asserted itself. An aged statesman like the Rajah Sir Madhava Rao might send in his protest and resignation. But in such a juncture men in the prime of their vitality and conscious of their power, like the Rajah Peári Mohan Mukharji, do not resign—they control. The cut-and-dried elective scheme of the less cautious reformers was withdrawn, and a rupture was avoided. In the present case Lord Lansdowne has practically acted as arbiter between the more conservative and the more liberal sections of the social reformers. He has refused to go nearly as far as Mr. Malabari and his friends desire. At the same time, he has determined to go further than the more cautious reformers think right.

The explanation is that the Government rests its policy on mixed considerations, equally distinct from the philanthropic arguments on the one side or the purely legal arguments on the other. The old basis of Indian reform, as a return to older and better institutions rather than the introduction of new ones, has practically broken down. The Government accepts the necessity of adjusting the juristic conditions of female child-life, not to what was prescribed in the past, but according to what is right and needful in the present. The case is admirably set forth by Sir Steuart Bayley, in the State paper which he left behind when he laid down the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal last month. The legal aspect of the case he disposes of by admitting the religious obligation among the Hindoos that their daughters shall go through the marriage ceremony before reaching puberty; and, at the same time, by denying that the Hindoo religion contemplates actual marriage before that age. He then takes up the grievous physical objections to the latter practice, and the cruel price which has to be paid for it, alike by the immature mothers and their feeble offspring. He dwells on the growing disfavour with which that practice is regarded by the educated classes. He declares that in certain parts of Lower Bengal the practice exists on a large scale, and he asks, as a remedy, that the age of consent shall be raised by law to twelve years as between husband and wife, and to fourteen years in other cases. It is a matter of regret that Lord Lansdowne did not see his way to adopt in its entirety this fair and moderate proposal.

RUPEE PAPER FROM A CONTINENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

The *Financial Times* has received from Mr. Ottomar Haupt the following exposition of the rupee question, which is now of general interest both in Europe and America.

Paris, 26th January, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FINANCIAL TIMES."

SIR,—After the great trouble I had taken, in the course of last year, to explain in all its details the intrinsic value of the Indian Silver Loans, and the great chances they were carrying along with them, as well for speculative purchases as for investments, I scarcely thought I would be called upon to take once more the pen up again in their defence. But the excellent article you have published yourself on the subject lately,

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and the desire expressed by you to get a view of the ideas prevailing on the Continent as to the appreciation of Rupee Paper there, engage me to revert to it to-day, be it only to destroy the erroneous assertions spread in the Press of the three nations, who have for the past six months taken so lively an interest in the stock.

For not only the French commercial and financial community, but the German and even the Austrian Bourses have madeg reat purchases of Rupee paper, that is to say, up to a certain date, exclusively in the Four and a-Half per Cents., which, in point of fact, form the matter of your comment as well. But allow me this remark, it is not this stock which ought to be recommended now; on the contrary, it should be avoided; and, on the Continent, everybody has, indeed, exchanged it already against the Four per Cents.

For this is how the matter stands. The said loan, which you quote at 84 in London, is called in for repayment at par on the 15th September, 1893—that is to say, holders will have to get it cashed in India at 100. Now, at the price of 84, which you mention, and at an exchange of 1s. 6½d., which likewise forms, in your article, the basis of calculation, the Indian parity would work out at nearly 108, and as much as 8 per cent. would therefore be lost in the shape of depreciation of the Indian currency, against a set-off of a-half per cent. per annum gained on the interest. To tell you the truth, I cannot even conceive how the 4½ per cent. loan can be quoted as high as 84 in the London market. To me and to others here it appears to be a draft on India due on Sept. 15th, 1893, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. along with it. What the Indian exchange at maturity will be nobody can say. You dwell at some length on the future of silver, and you come to the conclusion that the actual price of the metal must be considered, so to say, a normal one.

With you, I admit, a price of, say, 48d. per ounce for silver and a sight exchange of 1s. 6½d. per rupee on India. What I ask, now, will be the position of a holder of 4 per Cent. Rupee Paper in the near future? Why, at 82, or if interest alone play the main part in the calculation, more correctly at about 82½, against 84 for the Four and a-Half Cents., the investment will yield him nearly 5 per cent. in silver at par, or nearly 3¾ per cent. in sterling at the present rate of the Indian Exchange. Should silver once more reach the price of 54½d., quoted in August last, the interest would come to 4⅝ per cent.; on the other hand, should it fall to the lowest level known, to 42d., the income in sterling would still be 3⅜ per cent. Even then it would represent a better investment than India Three and a-Half per Cent. Sterling Loan, which you quote at 109, and which, therefore, only yields 3¼ per cent.

But, suppose the worst comes to the worst, silver tumbles down another fifteen or twenty per cent. and rupees, as some writers will have it, are according to the price of the metal intrinsically not worth more than, say, one shilling, what would the position of things then be?

Why, simply this: The English Government would never allow the unit of the monetary system of its great Colony to be depreciated to an extent which would be tantamount to a complete demolition of the whole Indian currency and to all the wealth appertaining to or built upon it. Long before such an event might have to be anticipated the English Government would step in and stop the coinage of silver in the Indian Mints on private account. It would, by doing so, simply follow in the footsteps of other nations which have had recourse to the same measure, especially Austria-Hungary. It likewise had adopted the single silver standard, and in 1879, when the metal had seen its worst days, it suspended the coinage of silver florins generally, reserving to the Government alone the right of transforming the output of their proper mines into money. As is well-known, from that date the Austrian currency was all of a sudden disconnected from the very metal its monetary system was based upon, but an improvement of as much as 20 per cent. took place in the *valuta* of the country, and the same effect would be produced on the Indian currency.

Far from creating a panic, such a tremendous fall of silver—if unforeseen circumstances should bring it about—would rouse the action and the intervention of the Government, and thereby do a deal of good, as far as the Indian Exchange and the yield of the Rupee Loan were concerned. But, as I said before, I quite share your opinion that silver is not likely to go down much below 44d., while a strong improvement in the course of time is even more likely. Anyhow, holders of Four per Cent. Rupees have nothing to fear, and, all things considered, the stock is as good a speculation in the long run as a safe investment for all times.—I am, &c.,

OTTOMAR HAUPT.

No fresh archæological discoveries were made in Assam during last year. The jungle round the Bamuni hill temple at Tezpur was cleared, and the repair of the large temple at Sibsagar was completed.

NATIVE PRESS.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The *Rast Gaftar* remarks:—The Factory Commission's report is published with commendable promptness, and it will generally be regarded satisfactory in this country, as, in fact, everywhere outside Lancashire. We hope it will put a stop to the fallacies, exaggerations, and pseudo-philanthropy of persons interested in the Lancashire industry. The Commissioners recommend the raising of the age of juveniles from the age of twelve to fourteen, limiting their hours of work to nine per day. The half-time system for juveniles enables them to evade the Act by working half-day in one mill, and the remaining half in another. The English Factory Act recognises of the class of young persons as standing between juveniles and adults, in order that the transition from the light hour of juveniles to the heavy full-time work of adults may not be abrupt. In this country the transition period from boyhood to maturity is neither so marked nor so slow as in cold climates, and consequently there is here no great necessity for any special provision in regard to young persons. The Commissioners unanimously favour Sunday closing of the mills. All the mill-hands who have given evidence before the Commission have earnestly prayed for Sunday rest. There is reason to believe that if the Commission had been permitted to take the evidence of masters as well as of men there would not have been any serious conflict of evidence on this subject. The Commissioners arrive at the deliberate conclusion that it would be a great calamity if, by any injudicious recommendation or unnecessary restrictions, the prosperity of the textile industries of India were endangered. Over this sentiment Mr. Holt-Hallet, and others who are like-minded with him, may pause and ponder. We should think that Government have now sufficient materials before them to work into a legislative enactment, and to pass their long-deferred Factory Act.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—The celerity with which the Factory Commission has submitted its report to the Government of India is most commendable. It bespeaks well of the energy of its individual members and the complete grasp they had of the subject which they had to investigate. It is also clear on the face of the report that the enlightened criticism of the Press has its educating influence on those deliberations. There is a complete absence of that personal prepossession or prejudice on the subject which the more prominent members are well known to entertain. In justice to them, it must be acknowledged that the Commissioners have dealt with the various questions in a manner remarkable as much for the spirit of fairness as for the strong common sense displayed in their treatment. With a singleness of purpose they have consciously endeavoured to weigh impartially in the scales the evidence of the operatives themselves and the evidence recorded by the two previous Factory Commissions on behalf of the mill-owning interests.

The *Gujerati* says:—The Factory Commission which was appointed in September last by the Government of India, or rather the Secretary of State, at the instigation of the philanthropic merchants of Lancashire, commenced its work in Bombay on Oct. 4, and then visited Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta. It held 28 meetings, visited 34 factories, and examined 96 operatives, 69 of whom were selected by the Commissioners themselves from among the workmen actually employed at the time of their visit to the different factories. The Commissioners seem to have set about their work in a thoroughly businesslike spirit, as is amply borne out by the fact that they were able to present their report within a month and a-half, as required by the resolution constituting the Commission. The report is, on the whole, so satisfactory that people who looked upon the constitution of the Commission and its method of investigation, with a good deal of suspicion, will find to their agreeable surprise that the recommendations therein made are of an extremely moderate and reasonable character, and have received almost the unanimous approval of all the members on the Commission.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—Few Commissions within our memory have made their inquiry, finished their report, published it, and circulated it with such rapidity as the Factory Commission has done. The resolution appointing the Commission was issued on September 25th; the Commission began its work on October 4th, submitted its report on November 12th, and here we have early in December the whole report and evidence published in full. The resolution of the Government is yet to follow. Meanwhile the public is in possession of the materials on which to form their judgment. There were six issues specifically referred to the Commission. The Commission return categorical replies. We shall content ourselves for the present with observing that the Factory Commission has performed the work entrusted to it with commendable promptness, and furnishes a praiseworthy example to like workers in the future.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 19, Electrician (s), Calcutta ; 21, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 22, Rosario (s), Hull.
MADRAS.—Jan. 20, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 19, Merkara (s), Calcutta ; 19, Armenia (s), Bombay ; 21, City of Dundee (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 21, Kerbela (s), London ; 21, Clan Graham (s).
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19, India (s), London ; 19, Clan Drummond (s), London.
MADRAS.—Jan. 21, Clan Sinclair (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 29 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolley Dod and infant, Misses K. and M. Thomson, Mr. J. B. Adams, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Phelps, Miss G. Eliott Lockhart, Misses Mackinnon (three), Mr. E. L. Williams, Capt and Mrs. E. Inglis, two children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cardew, Mr. H. Allen, Mrs. Amy Jones and maid, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. B. Hunter, Mrs. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Verne, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Sherwin, Rev. G. Gothard, Mr. A. H. Simson, Mr. Young, Mr. E. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sweeting, Miss Logan. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Baines, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. W. W. Wyatt, Mr. J. H. Love, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Heckle, Col. Keith, Mr. Richardson, Mr. A. A. Neatby, Lieut. R. M. Edward. *From Ismailia :* Mr. Schwabe, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. Brockbank.

For Ismailia : Sir J. F. and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and maid, Miss Oxenden, Mrs. Walter James, Miss James and maid, Mr. Mann Thomson, jun., Miss Mann Thomson, Mr. C. Drummond and valet, Mr. Cookson, Miss Graham and maid, Mr. Bolton and valet, Mr. H. Wotherspoon, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Edwardes. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. Mann Thomson, Rev. W. P. Robinson, Mr. A. K. Parker, Mr. W. C. P. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Goffey, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter. *From Gibraltar :* Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*) : Mr. Shaw. *From Brindisi :* Mr. T. Matheson.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Miss Solano, Mr. A. J. Nichol, Mr. H. Andrew, Mr. G. W. R. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. C. J. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Barkworth, Surg.-Maj. Tuthill, Mrs. Borwick, Miss Warner.

For Malta : Mr. N. S. Coghill, Mr. A. Y. Cheque, Mr. Caulfield, Lady Amabel Kerr, two children, and nurse, Lieut. R. W. S. Gomm, Miss Cookson and maid, Miss W. Cookson, Miss Dremel, Commander R. J. Symons.

For Port Said : *From Brindisi :* Prof. A. Stewart, M.D.

For Brindisi : Miss Keeping.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 5 ; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. G. Pritchard.

For Colombo : Mr. Dickinson Mr. Kennett Mackay, Mrs. Gillen, Major T. S. Gildea.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Master, Mr. and Mrs. R. Balston, Mr. E. M. Johnson. *From Naples :* Misses Dean.

For Gibraltar : Capt. Boyle, Miss Mark, Miss Holley, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and maid, Miss Jay.

For Port Said : Mr. E. and Miss Oliver, Miss Aitken, Mr. T. Greig.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Feb. 6 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay : Mr. T. Macpherson, Miss Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mrs. Patch, Mr. Marshall, Mr. R. G. Berkeley, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Dr. Burland, Mr. E. Greaves, Mrs. Marshall. *From Brindisi :* Col. G. C. Hogg, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Rev. R. MacGill, Lady Sandeman, Mr. R. Carstairs, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Collen, Lieut. W. S. Browne, Mr. Aitkin, Col. E. D'O. Twemlow, Gen. Sir James Dormer, Capt. Cavaye, Capt. A. Tyndale Biscoe. *From Ismailia :* Capt. A. C. Yate.

For Alexandria : Mr. Ehrmann. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. McKinloch, Mr. A. and Mr. Sparrow, Miss Fowke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Ross, Col. and Mrs. Evans and maid, Comte de Mons.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. A. Brown.

For Brindisi : Miss New and friend.

For Malta : Mr. Chisney, Mrs. Charleswood, Mrs. and Misses Gardner and maid, Dr. and Miss Jamieson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 12 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay : Mrs. Stehelin, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. H. B. Tennan, Capt. H. A. Merewether, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Mrs. Bulkley, Mr. Walker, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Maj. F. Lloyd Dickin.

For Ismailia : Mr. Brown, Mr. J. Hood.

For Gibraltar : Col. and Mrs. J. Fellowes and maids, Misses Fellowes, Miss Graham.

For Malta : Miss Douglas.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19 ; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still.

For Colombo : *From Naples :* Mr. E. Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt.

For Gibraltar : Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes, Mrs. C. P. Penny, Miss Annandale, Miss Millar.

For Ismailia : Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19 ; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mrs. and Miss Porter.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist and son.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 23 ; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay : Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease. *From Brindisi :* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, March 6 ; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Alexandria : Mr., Mrs. and Misses Greenway. *From Brindisi :* Mr. H. Hap and friend.

For Malta : Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Mr. S. H. Wynne.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26 ; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Jan. 15 ; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta : Mrs. C. E. Mardall, infant, and maid, Sister Louise, Mrs. Maconchy and infant, Mrs. Vincent, infant and nurse, Mr. Youngson, Mrs. F. R. Michell, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Henry Place, Mr. H. Crowley, Mr. F. R. de Marsac, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwill, Mr. Friston Cooper, Mr. Samuel Ogg, Mr. F. H. E. Lamb, Miss L. Tuckey, Mr. J. Morison, Mr. C. J. Aldham, Mr. J. A. Skee.

For Colombo : Mr. G. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, two children and nurse, Mr. E. M. Wyatt, Mrs. Ross, child and governess, Miss Sharpe, Col. C. F. Sharpe, Mr. John Skene.

From Madras : Mr. A. H. Hammond, Col. Fisher, R.A., Mr. R. Goldsworthy, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. J. Rowe, Mrs. Walker and infant, Miss L. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gould and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Kurachee : Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.

For Bombay : Miss Moores, Capt. and Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. John Riddell, Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Mr. J. MacFarlane.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee : Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Mackinnon and child, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. Addis, Miss Cliff, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and child.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10.

For Kurrachee : Miss J. M. Gordon.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Vienna*, Capt. Anderson, to sail Feb. 9.

For Calcutta : Mr. Arch. Grey, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. G. S. Boreham, Mr. James McElroy.

For Port Said : Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. James Davidson, Rev. David and Mrs. Kilpatrick.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Elton and child, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Davies, Capt. H. B. Warden.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail March 3.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Birkenhead, Jan. 31.

For Colombo : Mr. Koch, Miss Koch, Mr. R. Booth, Miss Booth.
For Madras : Mrs. Grey.
For Calcutta : Mr. F. N. Fosbrooke, Mrs. Downs.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Jan. 5.

From London: Miss Abercrombie, Rev. and Mrs. Brennan and child, Mr. Borrowdaile, Rev. H. W. Bush, Miss Dobson, Mr. Doyle, Mr. J. Duncan, Miss A. Dunk, Mr. W. W. Farmer, Surg. and Mrs. Fink, Mr. R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry, Major Hickley, Mr. E. A. Howard, Mr. A. G. Moon, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. P. Knight, Lieut. H. Langton, Mr. D. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Pitchforth and three children, Mr. W. A. Thomson, Rev. R. Whincup, Lieut. H. Young.

From Brindisi: Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bower, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. J. W. Clarkson, Mr. de La Corneuve, Mr. Getz, Mr. Kuppers, Mr. Leurhin, Mr. J. Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Major R. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. MacWatters, Mr. Mullooney, Mr. Osterhan, Col. H. D. Pitt, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Rev. T. C. Shepherd, Mr. W. W. Simpson, Mr. Starling, Mr. J. J. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Tremenhere, Mr. W. D. Wilkins.

From London to Madras: Mr. F. J. Hill.

From London to Kurrachee: Mr. Cholmeley, Mrs. Newton and child.

From Aden: Deputy Surg.-Gen. Cates, Mrs. Dinshaw and infant, Mr. Inverarity, Mrs. Muncherjee and two infants.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. P. W. Case, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For London: Mr. H. Miller, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Porter, Mrs. Wilson and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Maling Grant, Mr. T. A. Reed, Mr. F. C. Remington, Mr. W. G. Kelly, Dr. Voeleker, Mr. Leuthier.

For Ismailia: Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mr. Issac Cook, Mr. John Greenwood, Rev. J. W. Greenwood, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. C. S. Judson, Mr. W. H. H. King, Mr. A. C. Mason, Mr. C. J. Reeves, Col. C. R. Warner, Mr. Carroll Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodman, Mr. Hans Lucke, Mr. A. Bally.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mr. F. Henvey, Ram Singh.

For Aden: Miss Demmon, Capt. Black, Col. Spring.

For Gibraltar: Mr. V. Jeronimo D'Oliveira.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Ismailia: General Fessenden.

For Brindisi: Major J. A. Miley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. MacMillam, Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bridge.

For London: Mr. R. T. Mallet, Dr. Yeld.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Jan 24.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. Birkmyre.

For Ismailia: Mr. F. Burr, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Carlton, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mr. C. W. Ziegler, Mr. and Miss R. J. Cory, Mr. Fletcher.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. F. Greville.

For London: Mr. J. P. Cross.

S.s. *Ballarat*, Capt. E. Ashdown, from London, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Lieut. F. D. Browne, Major and Mrs E. E. Swaine. Col. J. B. Smith, Mrs. F. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. P. A. Elphinstone, Col, and Mrs. Symonds, Mr. E. G. Wright, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. T. Evans. *From Venice:* Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. R. Hotz. *From Brindisi:* Surg.-Maj. L. D. Spencer, Major R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. Moore, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. H. F. Palin, Mr. Buchan, Mr. T. E. Ivens, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Col. A. G. Hancock, Mr. W. S. Davis, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Shipley, Major and Mrs. A. Watson, two children and maid.

For Port Said: Mr. MacAvera.

For Alexandria: Miss Hurst, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. A. Wimpory, Sir H. and Lady Meredyth and maid, Mrs. Hutton, Rev. W. F. Connor. *From Malta*: Col. Carr. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Turner, Misses Turner (two), Mr. Jackson and son, Mr. W. Summers, Mrs. Potter and maid, Master Potter, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Buckley and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Beers, Miss Warren. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, Mr. F. T. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston and servant, Mr. A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Vankirk, Mr. Goodman, Lady Edmund Talbot, child, and maid, Capt. A. C. Yate, Earl of Scarbrough, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Wells, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Jackson, Mr. Gendebien, Mr. Bocca, Mr. Mazzoni, Mr. C. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Coles and party, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Miss White, Miss Aspinall.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Capt. Massey.

For Malta: Mr. John Daly, Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Holden, child, and maid, Miss Maclaren, Rev. F. G. H. White, Miss E. F. Amys, Lieut. C. E. Le Messurier, Mr. and Miss Eastment, Miss Bourke, Mr. R. Oakeshott, Capt. E. Pryse, Mr. Sheeham, Mrs. Rainsford, child and maid.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Russell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from London, Jan. 22; from Naples, Jan. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gray and infant, Miss Ingle, Miss Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and infant, Mr. T. C. Cotton, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. J. Cook, Miss H. Vardon, Mr. Bridal, Mr. Clements, Mr. Rowe, Mr. R. Belshaw, Mr. W. W. Bodden, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hamidullah, Mr. C. Law. *From Naples*: Mr. Rost, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron.

For Ismailia: Col. and Mrs. J. Nugent, Gen. A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield and child, Maj. and Mrs. Tomkinson, Miss Priaulx, Col. and Mrs. Cotton Joddrell and maids, Mr. H. R. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Churton, Miss Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Eddison, Mr. Roberts and son. *From Gibraltar*: Miss Marston. *From Naples*: Dr. Tanner, Mr. Partington, Messrs. E. and G. Merritt, Mr. G. S. Williams.

For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Bathurst, Miss Ramsby, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bentinck and maid, Rev. E. C. Dormer, Countess of Sandwich and maid, Miss Egerton, Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, Misses Petre (two), Mr. and Lady Gordon Gilmour, Miss Graystone, Mr. Zerilli, Dr. and Mrs. Lorent, Mrs. and Miss Congreve and maid, Miss Coll.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Merkara*, from London, Jan. 19; from Naples, Jan. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. D. Taylor, Mr. P. Spencer.

For Colombo: Mr. Percy Juckes.

For Madras: Mr. W. W. Sawtell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 17.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Boyce Combe, Misses Boyce Combe (two), Mrs. C. G. M. Fasken, Miss MacGowan, Mrs. J. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. G. Forbes, two children and nurse, Mrs. F. H. J. Birch, two children and nurse, Mrs. C. W. Hodson, three children and nurse, Gen. T. B. Glascock, Miss Chelu, Miss Harmsworth, Mrs. Aitkin, Miss Downer, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, Master O'Brien, Lieut. Palmer, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Lieut. Kemball, Miss Leeds, Lieut. Douglas Smith.

Per City Line, s.s. *City of Cambridge*, Capt. Black, sailed Jan. 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Dent, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London: Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. T. D. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge.

For Brindisi: Mrs. R. Little, Master Little, Mr. A. Lucas, Mis Lucas, Col. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. John Mavrogordata, Capt. L. G. Watkins, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Sweet, Miss Seely, Mr. G. J. Swann, Mrs. Grant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. B. Simpson.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	29 Jan.	—	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	19 Mar.
Crocodile...	26 Feb.	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	24 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	6 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Crocodile	—	—	—	27 Jan. Gibraltar 1 Feb.	6 Feb.
Malabar	—	—	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	17 Mar.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.
Malabar	28 Mar.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	13 Apr.	22 Apr.
Crocodile	2 Apr.	12 Apr.	14 Apr.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

H. W. BRENT, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, S.W., January, 1891.

DR. VOELCKER is at present on a visit to Calcutta, having brought his travels to an end for a time. His report will be one of great interest and value, presenting a wide survey of our agricultural methods and deficiencies within a narrow compass.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	106½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct. ...	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct. ...	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	—
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	—
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	205
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	...	20	...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	90
Colaba	1,880	...	25	...	355
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	—
East India	1,000	...	130	...	1,300
Fort	8,500	...	100	...	1,050
French	all	...	50	...	515
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—	...	—
Khangaum	450	...	40	...	420
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	—
Mofussil Co.	400	...	50	...	440
Munmar M.	all	...	25	...	167½
New Berar	500	...	45	...	560
New Indian	125	...	11	...	93½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	40	...	390
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon	500	...	—	...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,170
Sind	750	...	50	...	475
Volkart...	all	...	60	...	715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	90	...	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing.	500	...	15	...	140
Alliance Spinning ...	all	...	20	...	495
Albert Edward Mills...	500	...	20	...	140
Anglo-Indian	100	...	2	...	74
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	...	25	...	690
Central India	500	...	35	...	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	40	...	475
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	50	...	750
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	560
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	475
Golam Baba	400	...	—	...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	20	...	100
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	790
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	—	...	370
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	50	...	925
James Greaves ...	500	...	15	...	580
Jaffer Ali	500	...	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	45	...	800
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	620
Knatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	...	40	...	540
Leopold	100	...	5	...	184
Madras United ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,830
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	—
Marochjee Petit ...	all	...	50	...	1,210
Mazagon	250	...	5	...	107½
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	...	75	...	1,600
Naigam	100	...	—	...	—
National	1,000	...	—	...	125
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	25	...	635
Oriental	625	...	10	...	365
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	...	—	...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	—	...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	...	25	...	1,400
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	60	...	1,325
Soonderdas	1,000	...	—	...	400
Southern India ...	500	...	15	...	100
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	12½	...	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	—	...	350
Western India ...	1,060	...	25	...	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,710
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	250
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	925
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—January 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 104	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	106	12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	106	12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	100	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	101	8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	104	8 to 105	0
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	104	0 to 104	8
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	105	8 to 106	0
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	105	8 to 106	0
4½ of 1882 (1902)	102	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	135	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla...	100	165	to	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1,002½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India...	£12½	178	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	86	to	87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	76	to	77
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	11	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	3	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	415	to	420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	54	to	55
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	101	to	102
Burrakur Coal	100	165	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104	to	105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130	to	131
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	81	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	148	to	149
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	86	to	87
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177	to	—
Gourepore	100	120	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	69	to	70
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	103	to	104
India General Steam Navigation	100	88	to	89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	87	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	138	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	98	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	173	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	86	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	64	to	65
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	90	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	103	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.		
Anluckie	100	50	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45	to	—
Do. contributory	80	80	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	80	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	80	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheala (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	35	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	50	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	19	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	35	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	60	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	per		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50	to	—
Longview (Darjiling	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidatio		
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory ...	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory ...	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	87	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singeli (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180	to	—
Upper Assam	110	25	to	—

LONDON.—January 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	98½	to	99
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½	to	109
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	—	to	—
4 India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882	103	to	105
4 Do. 1886-90	103	to	105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96	107	to	112
4 Do.	101	to	103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	122	to	126
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121	to	125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	123	to	131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	103	to	105
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5½	to	5⅝
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent.	100	183	to	187
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953...	—	24	to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to	30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111	to	113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170	to	174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	148	to	152
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139	to	143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	131	to	135
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112	t	116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to	131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	101	to	104

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	14	to	14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14⅝	to	15⅛
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	105	to	108
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	14½	to	14⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	101	to	103
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102	to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	102	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	35	to	37

BANKS.

Agra	all	9	to	9⅛
Chartered of India, A, and C....	all	27⅛	to	28⅛
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	24⅛	to	25⅛
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	68	to	70

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On SATURDAY, January 31, will appear,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE ANTI-JACOBIN.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Under the Editorship of Mr. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, by whom the PALL MALL GAZETTE was conducted from its foundation in 1864 till 1880, and the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE from 1880 till 1888.

The spirit in which this journal will be carried on is sufficiently indicated by its title. There is no pretence, and there could be no hope, of emulating the brilliant little sheet for which Canning, Pitt, and Frere wrote; and it is quite understood that to take the name of such a journal in our day is an invitation to humorous and satirical remark. But Jacobinism did not expire with Canning's wit. It has made a second appearance in English politics; and the signs of the times declare that it is likely to thrive for many a day on the natural impatience of the poor, a kindly but erring sentimentalism, and the corruptions and confusions of the older parties in the State. The first purpose of the New Journal will be to fight against this intrusion in all its disguises; and therefore no more appropriate name can be found for the paper than THE ANTI-JACOBIN.

Political affairs, however, will occupy a comparatively small space in the pages of THE ANTI-JACOBIN; which, it may be well to add, will be written in no high Tory vein, but in the spirit of true Liberalism. THE ANTI-JACOBIN will have much to say about all that interests, amuses, or scandalises society—that does it good or that does it harm.

THE ANTI-JACOBIN will be a handsome sheet, not unlike the weekly reviews in appearance. But the price will not be 6d. A variety of considerations have decided the Editor to try the experiment of publishing a first-rate weekly Review at a price which, while it will content the richer classes, will not be prohibitive to any member of the middle class. The price of THE ANTI-JACOBIN will be TWOPENCE.

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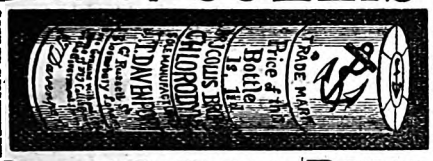
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th January; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 15th January; and from Bengal to the 14th January.

H.E. THE VICEROY had recovered from his fever, but was suffering from a severe cold, and when the mail left Calcutta he had gone to Barrackpore for a change.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE and a small party from Government House dined with their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Kuch Behar on Jan. 12th.

THE State Ball at Government House, Calcutta, on Jan. 14th, was a brilliant function.

THE CESAREWITCH was accorded an enthusiatic reception at Lahore, where he spent several busy days.

A SPECIAL day's racing was to be provided in Calcutta on Jan. 31st for his benefit.

A DISASTROUS fire took place in Poona on Jan. 9th, when eighty houses, besides fourteen timber depôts, were burnt. About five hundred persons have been rendered homeless.

THE staff for the Black Mountain Field Force are chiefly drawn from the Rawalpindi Division. The troops will number between 7,000 and 8,000.

THE Miranzai Field Force was expected to cross the frontier on Jan. 15th, while the Black Mountain Field Force will begin their little campaign on March 1st.

It is understood that the opening of the Khojak tunnel will be performed by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in March.

IT is announced in the *Gazette of India* that the Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to the Revised Estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,39,867, of the cost of constructing the high level line in the Bolan Pass between Hirok and Kotal.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN, during his tour in Burma, will examine the alignment of the Katha branch of the Saigain-Mogaung Railway, with a view to the work on that section being commenced from Katha itself.

No magazine rifles will reach India before the conclusion of the current financial year, but 75,000 Martinis will be received to complete the re-armament of the Native Army.

THE committee appointed to consider the question of simplifying the system of State railway accounts has completed its work. A preliminary report embodying suggestions for discussion by railway officials will be sent in shortly by Mr. Macdonald, who then proceeds on furlough to England.

A TELEGRAM from Fort Tregear states that Captain Hutchinson and a party of the 2nd Goorkhas arrived at Bowaria on January 10th, having met with no opposition. The last complete submission has been made, in spite of all the boasting, the fine has been paid in full, and the captives surrendered.

MR. T. C. WILSON, Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, has been transferred to Burma to take up the appointment of Director of Agriculture there.

BABU CHUNILAL PANAHLAL, a wealthy jeweller of Bombay, has offered to Government a lakh of rupees for a sanitarium for the Jain community.

IT is likely that formal sanction will shortly be announced to a considerable rise in the pay of the Silladar Cavalry all over India, the monthly stipend of all ranks entitled to draw compensation for dearness of forage being increased by Rs. 4. Sowars will thus draw Rs. 31, instead of Rs. 27.

THE pay of the Silladar Cavalry of the Bombay Presidency, which is already Rs. 30 per month, will be raised to Rs. 31.

UNDER the provisions of Article 7 of the convention between Great Britain and China, relating to Sikkim and Thibet, Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to be Commissioner on the part of the British Government for purposes of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the said Convention.

MR. HART, who will assist Secretary Chi on this Commission, is now on a visit to Calcutta, but returns to Darjeeling shortly, thence probably going to Gnatong to meet Secretary Chi.

SECRETARY CHI is, however, reported in a weak state of health, so his journey from Lhassa to Gnatong may be delayed for some time. He could scarcely cross the passes into Sikkim just now, as snow lies ten feet deep.

THE projected running of regular weekly special trains between Bombay and Calcutta, to leave the former place five hours after the arrival of the mail steamer, has again been revived. The Postal Department have made proposals to the several railways concerned, and in a few weeks hence their replies should be received.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway will not be opened for traffic until the 1st of March.

MR. HILL, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests, will go on from Burma to the Andamans, where the exploitation of valuable Padouk timber is slowly but surely progressing.

THE Secretary of State has directed the Government of India to sanction the payment to Mr. Robinson, late Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, the equivalent of one year's salary by way of recognition of his long and honourable services. He had been for thirty-one years with the company.

THE following precedent has been established since the last Black Mountain Expedition:—Colonel Lockhart and Major-General Elles have complete political control, through civil officers, and will be attached to each force.

MR. BARKER and Mr. Thomas will be in charge of the telegraph with the Expedition. A line will be laid from Abbottabad, *vid* Oghi, to Darband, and thence to Hairpur.

CAPTAIN J. C. TYLER, R.E., who was sent on special duty to Gilgit to examine the defensive position marked out by Colonel (now Sir William) Lockhart, has returned to India, and is now engaged in writing his report at Simla. All is perfectly quiet in the Khanates beyond the Kashmir frontier.

MR. A. W. FANSHAWE will return to India, and resume charge of the postal Department in April, when the present officiating Director-General will proceed to Vienna as the representative of the Government of India at the Postal Conference. Some extremely important questions of postal finance are to be discussed at the Conference, where Mr. Kisch may be trusted to safeguard Indian interests with judgment and ability

COLONEL A. M. BRANDRETH, Principal Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rorki, retires in May on his attaining the age of fifty-five, but possibly will take leave three months prior.

COLONEL F. D. M. BROWN, V.C., present officiating Superintending Engineer, Agra Circle, will be his successor.

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A RANGOON telegram states that the Thetta village was attacked by the Goorkhas on Jan. 2nd. Lieutenant B. R. Jones, R.E., Burmah Sappers and Miners, and two Goorkhas, were killed. The Chins submitted, and a fine was inflicted. The force then returned to Haka.

THE Nizam was presented with a daughter on Jan. 20th last, but the child only lived two days.

ADMIRAL FREEMANTLE left Calcutta for Rangoon on board the *Boadicea* on Jan. 11th.

THE Poona Saavajanik Sabha has sent a memorial to Government, asking that the additional impost of eight annas by which the salt tax was increased three years ago should be removed when the next budget arrangements are made.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MELLISS proceeds to Kattywar to inspect the Bhownugger and Junaghad forces.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the past half-year of four and a half per cent.

THE Honourable Sir A. Scoble formally introduced the Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill in the Viceregal Council on Friday, Jan. 10th.

THE Bill to amend the Hindu marriage laws by raising the protected age from ten to twelve years was also introduced in the Legislative Council. H.E. the Viceroy spoke at length upon the objects of Government, and the Bill was ordered to be printed.

THE following notice appears in the *Gazette of India* :—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained by the sudden and premature death, on Jan. 1st, of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. Mr. Sinkinson entered the department in June, 1877, and for the last three years he had held the responsible office of Secretary to the Government of India in that department. The Government confidently anticipated for him a future career of personal distinction and public utility, and deeply regrets his untimely death."

NOTES.

IT will be seen from the papers to hand by the Overland Mail, and by the telegrams of latest date, that public opinion in India has been chiefly exercised with regard to the Bill which the Government of India has brought in for the protection of Indian child-wives. The measure has not met with the opposition which some of the very orthodox Hindu Conservatives declared would assail it. The Native Press which has any position amongst the educated classes is rather in favour of it, and Mr. A. O. Hume has done good service to the Government in committing his friends of the National Congress to its adaption. We have referred to the action of the Government of India in another column.

MR. CAINE may be a prophet having honour in his own country, contrary to the usual experience of prophets, but he appears to be having a hard time of it in India amongst the penmen of the Press. He and the *Madras Mail* and *Times of India* have been giving each other something a little stronger than "the retort courteous." The former journal says :—"We do not regard Mr. W. S. Caine as a serious politician, though we may admit that he is animated by good intentions. He has the appearance of a man in the enjoyment of excellent physical strength, but the greatest of great minds may be occasionally overstrung, and the memory then proves unreliable. Mr. Caine's memory has been overburdened, and hence, perhaps, it is that, although he is, by his own account, a constant reader of the *Madras Mail* when he is in England, he is unable to quote its name."

THE *Times of India* devotes a leader to the same effect, and the *Indian Daily News* winds up the journalistic amenities :—"Mr. Caine has been exchanging compliments with the *Times of India*, and appears to have had the best of it in a similar sense to that in which Mr. Parnell had the best of the competition in political Billingsgate between himself and the supporters of Sir John Pope Hennessy at Kilkenny. Mr. Caine makes no secret of the fact that he is pleased to entertain a very poor opinion of Anglo-Indian newspapers and their editors—for the patent (and no doubt to Mr Caine, sufficient) reason that the Anglo-Indian papers and their editors do not think very highly of Mr. Caine."

CONSIDERING the rubbish that is often written about Russian spies in India, it is not, thinks the *Saturday Evening Journal*, a matter for surprise that some Native journals have detected the prospect of an early change of rulers in this country, as a result of the Czarewitch's tour. When the rulers of European nations pay visits to each other on the Continent, there is much speculation as to the why and wherefore ; and in India, therefore, where there can be only one possible object, what need even for speculation. Besides, it is always pleasant to impress the necessity for cultivation the love of the people, by dangling the terrors of foreign invasion. To all sober-minded persons, however, the Russian Prince's tour is nothing more than a very gratifying sign of that increasing international cordiality which is, by very slow degrees, lessening the likelihood of war over all the world. Supposing it to be possible, moreover, that the Russian Goverment is ignorant of the true position of affairs in India, what more likely to open its eyes than the ample evidence which will everywhere be afforded to the young Prince of the peace and contentment that prevail, and the cordial relations that exist between the ruling Power and the independent Native States. There is not a State which will be visited by the Czarewitch which will not show, by the cordiality of the hospitality it extends to him, the progress it has made under British rule.

THE Congress of 1890, says the *Pioneer*, has made one discovery, which has, perhaps, more foundation than most of its novelties. India is governed by the telegraph wire from the India Office. Then let us go, they say, to the other end of the telegraph wire and help the Secretary of State to put right-minded messages upon it. The proposal was received with acclamation, and a resolution passed for the assembling of a Congress of at least 100 members in London in 1892. The prophets who have no honour in their own country mean to go across the black water to get it, and they have taken a first step in supporting the Social Congress in their resolution that the journey on the dark ocean ought not to have any effect on the social standing of a high caste passenger, whatever it may have on his personal feelings at the time.

Reis and Rayyet says, warmly :—"This is what that unlicked cur with a leonine prenomen, Ashburner, writes of our poor sainted widows :—'The real reason why the Indian widow declines to be reformed by philanthropic legislation is that she is a chartered libertine. She is allowed greater latitude of conduct. Society is very tolerant of her frailties ; they are ignored and condoned, and she is by no means inclined to relinquish the Bohemian freedom of an amateur member of the *demi-monde*.' The foul-fancied, well-clothed Pict ! And this is what comes of seeking foreign interference in our social and domestic institutions. Certainly, it is writings like these that put back the dial-hand of progress far more than irrational conservatism. These unauthorised sharp-shooters—brigands of controversy—simply make for anarchy without helping in the war. They cause pain, but do not contribute to the struggle."

THE last report on the Administration of Upper Burma contains further information about the oil and coal-fields, the working of which has not yet been taken in hand on a large scale. Petroleum is found in the four districts of

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Magwe, Minbu, Pokoko, and Myingyan, all in the Southern Division. Magwe is richest in oil, as within its limits lie the Yenanyoung wells. The oil-bearing tract is about eighty square miles in area. This has been carefully surveyed and mapped out into blocks of one square mile each, which will be leased on application to the Government.

REGARDING the coal-fields, the Upper Chindwin District and the country between the Myittha and Yu rivers have been examined. The total area is 175 square miles. The seams are officially described as numerous, though the majority of them are of small thickness, but few exceeding three feet and one only measuring ten feet. The coal, however, is of first-rate quality, hard and bright, and makes excellent fuel. A syndicate has been granted a lease of six square miles, and will begin mining this cold weather.

THE recent visit of the Indian Marine Lascar-manned troopship *Clive* to Portsmouth recalls, says a military contemporary, the dispute between the home and Indian Governments as to who should pay the cost of the necessary repairs to the *Jumna*, which ended in this comparatively fine, and certainly comfortable, trooper being left to rot in Portsmouth dockyard. The short-sighted policy of this course is now very apparent, as not only is there the loss of the *Jumna* to be reckoned with, but the cost of employing ships belonging to the Indian Marine, which will soon of itself mount up to the sum required to rehabilitate the *Jumna*, while the miserable accommodation afforded by the *Clive* and her kindred contrasts very unfavourably with the interior arrangements of the former ship. It is not too late now to take the *Jumna* in hand, and the recent breakdown of the *Crocodile*, and her consequent elimination from the trooping programme, accentuate the necessity of not being short-handed in this direction.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., will take an early opportunity in the House of Commons to move a resolution in reference to the report of the Indian Factory Commission. He considers that the recommendations are not nearly so strong as the evidence justifies, and he complains that such as they are, they have not been acted upon. His object is to get such hours of labour fixed as were agreed upon at the Berlin Conference last year.

WE can quite believe that the delegates of the Indian National Congress regret the death of Mr. Bradlaugh. They thought to make a cat's paw of him, and for a time succeeded. But there is every reason to think that had he lived he would have outgrown the errors about India by which he was at first led away—as he outgrew other errors of older and stronger growth.

He would have found out the Babú.

COLONEL HASTED, R.E., has consented to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the Persian project on the 30th of April. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, who as Governor of Madras took a great interest in this important engineering scheme, will preside. The next lecture of the Indian Section on "The Economic Development of Siam" takes place on Thursday, the 26th inst., at half-past four. The lecturer, Mr. Robert Gordon, M.Inst.C.E., who has recently returned from Bangkok, will probably have something to say respecting the alleged intrigues of Germany in the Malay Peninsula. Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., of the India Office, will preside. Mr. S. Digby, Secretary Indian Section, Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C., asks us to state that he will always be glad to supply cards of admission to any of our readers who may be desirous of attending these interesting and instructive meetings.

THE services of Lieut. H. W. Graham, 5th Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for duty with the Egyptian Army.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The three columns of the Miranzai force effected a junction at Gwada on Wednesday.

Owing to the severe winter in Beloochistan, the progress of the Khojak tunnel has been impeded, and it is feared that the opening of it will be somewhat delayed.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The opposition to the Age of Consent Bill, which threatened to cause a split in the ranks of the Congress party, has received a serious if not a crushing blow by the publication of Mr. Hume's letter mentioned in my telegram of January 28th. Although he states expressly that he writes in his private capacity, and not as Secretary of the Congress, still his influence with that party is so great, and his denunciation of the social custom which Sir A. Scoble's Bill aims at is so unsparing, that the leading agitators for political privileges will probably hesitate before they identify themselves with the opponents of the Bill. The vernacular Press throughout Bengal continues to attack the measure, but during the last few days nothing more has been heard of the proposed mass meeting to protest. On the other hand, an advertisement has appeared calling on Hindoos to sign the petition in favour of the Bill. A meeting of the Mahratta community of Bombay has passed a resolution approving of the measure. The opinion of the Bengalee pundits, that the Scriptures treat neglect to consummate marriage on the first indications of puberty as a deadly sin, has been met by the opinions of equally learned pundits in other parts of India, who either deny the position altogether, or assert that the sin is a venial one, carrying no worse penalty than a trifling fine. On the whole, the prospects of the Bill passing quietly look much more hopeful than a week ago.

As some of the Congress organs are attempting to make political capital out of Colonel Ardagh's recent letter to Mr. Hume by representing it as an official recognition of the movement by the Government of India, it may be well to point out that it amounts to nothing of the kind. Had it been an official act of the Governor-General in Council it would have been communicated through the regular official channel—namely, the Secretary of the Home Department. As a matter of fact, it is simply a letter from the Viceroy's private secretary explaining why Government servants should not participate in political meetings.

A committee of engineers will shortly assemble at Calcutta to report on the condition of the new docks at Kidderpore. The Indian and Bengal Governments and the Chamber of Commerce will each nominate a representative.

The annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce states that the Chamber has informed the Government that it approves generally of the recommendations of the Factory Commission, with the exception of the suggestion that in some cases women be allowed to work more than eleven hours.

The news of the death of Mr. Bradlaugh has been received with unfeigned regret throughout India. The Congress Press describe it as a national calamity, while the organs of the opposition party pay a tribute of respect to his ability and honesty.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The *Pioneer* states that the Ameer's recent severe illness was due to the fact that the Native doctors insisted on bleeding him freely when the gout had reached an acute stage. They took a large quantity of blood from him in a few hours, thereby reducing him to a state of extreme exhaustion.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

There is no change in the condition of affairs in the Chin country. The columns which will occupy Thetta have not yet started. The last of the reinforcements for Captain O'Donnell's force has left Bhamo. It was intended that Captain Smith, R.A., who is senior to Captain O'Donnell, should take command of the whole force, but it was finally decided that Captain O'Donnell should remain in command.

A body of Kanlaing's followers has appeared in the Sikawsin district, south-east of Bhamo, and has attacked a village. The body is likely to give some trouble.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that Lord Lamington has joined at Muangsat Mr. Archer's party of the Siam Boundary Commission, which was about to proceed eastward towards Me-Kong Valley. Lord Lamington intends trying to reach Tonquin when the commission breaks up.

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The construction and improvement of roads throughout the province will, it is understood, form a prominent feature of Sir A. Mackenzie's administration. Means of communication are sadly wanted in most of the districts.

The *Rangoon Times* states that during the 65 years that we have held the Araccan province only 46 miles of metalled roads have been constructed in that district.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

(*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

The special train from Jodhpore arrived at Ajmere at 7.30 on Monday morning. There were present on the platform, to meet his Imperial Highness, Colonel Trevor, Governor-General's Agent, Colonel Norman Stewart, commanding the Merwarra Battalion, Colonel Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, Colonel Biddulph, Mr. Kemball, and others. The party drove to the Residency and breakfasted, and at about 11.30 the Czarewitch drove round the town, and afterwards visited the Mayo College. The afternoon was spent in duck shooting on Saugor Lake by the Residency; a fair bag was made. In the evening there was a dinner at the Residency.

Tuesday morning was spent quietly, it being Christmas Day according to the old style still observed by the Russians. After lunch, at about two o'clock, the party went in different directions for a drive for nilgai. None, however, were bagged, only cows being seen; but a mixed bag of smaller game was secured. After dining at the Residency the party left for the station, and went to Jeypore next day.

The whole party is enjoying the Rajputana visit and the scenery and sport immensely. All the members are keen sportsmen, and a prettier place than Ajmere, especially all round the Residency, would be hard to find. Jeypore was to be left about midnight on Thursday, one day will be spent at Ulwar, and Delhi will be reached at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Czarewitch arrived at Ulwar at 8 o'clock on Friday, being received at the station by his Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Abbott, the Political Agent. A guard-of-honour of the Ulwar State troops was at the station. The Maharaja escorted his Imperial Highness to the summer palace, which had been prepared for the reception of the guests, and his Highness then took leave. The Czarewitch with a few members of his suite and Prince George are living in the palace, the remainder of the party being in tents pitched in the palace grounds. It is an exceedingly pretty and well-kept place. After breakfast the usual ceremonial visit was paid by his Highness the Maharaja, and returned later by the Czarewitch. In the afternoen the Czarewitch and most of the others went shooting. His Imperial Highness shot a fine black buck.

In the evening the Maharaja entertained the Czarewitch and suite and the Resident at dinner in the summer palace, and there was a display of fireworks afterwards.

On Saturday morning the party breakfasted at nine o'clock and started at ten o'clock in carriages for Silisir, about eight miles distant. Here the party mounted shooting elephants, and after going four miles a beat was arranged for howdah shooting for six guns, viz., the Czarewitch, Prince George of Greece, Prince Kotchubey, Prince Obolensky, Captain Volkoff and Prince Bariantinsky. It proved the unluckiest day yet had. The beat was in a line, about four miles long and only two or three shots at nilgai were had. After lunch at three o'clock a drive was arranged for sambhur, but the luck was no better, and the party returned to Ulwar, which was reached at 7.30, having had their first blank day. The party leaves soon after midnight for Delhi, which will be reached at eight o'clock on Sunday morning.

The old station at Delhi was reached before seven on Sunday morning, and the usual halt was made for tea. About an hour later the train steamed into Delhi. There were present on the platform inside the station Major-Gen. Sir John Hudson and staff, the Commissioner, Col. Gray, Col. Pennington, Commanding at Delhi, Captain Wilcocks, Station Staff Officer, and others. A guard of honour was furnished by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Having inspected the guard his Imperial Highness proceeded to his carriage, the staff driving in a drag, both carriages being drawn by teams of artillery horses. The party drove straight to Ludlow Castle. After breakfast the party drove round the town, and went some distance on foot. A drive along the Ridge had been arranged for the afternoon, but was postponed, and the afternoon was spent quietly. A small dinner party was held, those present being Sir John Hudson, Col. Gray, Commissioner, Colonel Pennington, and a few others.

The special train was received at Jeypore station at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning by the Maharaja, the Resident, Colonel Peacock, Dr. Hendley, and other officials. A start was made in carriages, in the usual order, the party driving as far as the city. Everyone alighted here and mounted elephants, which formed into procession and marched through the city. Elephant riding was much appreciated, especially by those who had never tried it before, strongly reminding them of a sea voyage. Leaving the city, the party again took their seats in the carriages, and drove to the Residency. The Maharaja here was received by his Imperial Highness, on a formal visit. He sat a short time, and *atar* and *pan* having been distributed, the Maharaja drove away to his palace. During breakfast news was received of a kill last night, about ten miles away, by a tiger. A formal return visit had already been arranged, but the intended visit to Ambar in the afternoon was postponed. At eleven o'clock his Imperial Highness and suite drove to the palace on a return visit to the Maharaja, and then returned to the Residency, changed into shooting clothes, had lunch at 12.30, and started at about one o'clock for the ground on which the tiger had been marked down. The place was reached after about a four miles' drive and six miles' ride, and was near where the Duke of Connaught on a previous occasion bagged a tiger. Three machans had been built at right angles in the general direction of the beat. The left was occupied by Prince Kotchubey and Captain Volkoff, the centre by the Cesarewitch and Prince George of Greece, the right by Princes Bariatinsky and Obolensky. The centre machan also held the Resident and Colonel Gerard, and the rest of the staff were divided between the left and right machans. The beat commenced at about four o'clock, and about half-an-hour later the tiger was seen opposite the centre machan, but, unfortunately, out of range for the Czarewitch. Going on towards the right, the animal was shot by Prince Bariatinsky. A second tiger had been seen, and after about another half-hour's beating it broke just opposite the right machan, and was again shot by Prince Bariatinsky. The first proved to be a cub about eighteen months old, and the second was a full grown tigress. The return was then made; the Residency was reached in time to change, and drive to the palace, where his Imperial Highness was entertained by the Maharaja. After dinner the Dewan, on behalf of the Maharaja, proposed the healths of the Queen Empress, the Czar and the King of Greece, the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece. He spoke well in English, congratulating his Imperial Highness on the day's sport.

His Imperial Highness proposed the Maharaja's health. After dinner there was a nautch and a display of fireworks. This morning a small party from the Czarewitch's staff went pig-sticking. Sir Mackenzie Wallace showed how it is done, getting two first appears. There were some good runs, but owing to the many nullahs some pigs got away.

At ten o'clock the Czarewitch was entertained by some boar fighting. Small parties are going black buck shooting this afternoon, and the museum will be inspected by the Czarewitch. He will dine at the Residency to-night, and leave at one o'clock for Ulwar, which will be reached at seven to-morrow morning.

THE CENSUS OF INDIAN LEPERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

English curiosity as to leprosy has waned of late. Here in India, however, we have the lepers always with us. The number enumerated in 1881 was 132,000; and as no returns were received from Baroda, Rajputana, Travancore, and Central India, the actual number ten years ago was probably about a lakh and a-half, or about sixty to every hundred thousand of the population. It was ascertained that among males leprosy was three times as prevalent as among females. The disease is rare among children; in the whole of India there were not 3,000 cases of leprosy among children under ten years of age, and in three instances out of four the leper had passed the thirtieth year of life. The proportionate number of lepers was high among the Buddhists chiefly in Burma, and was very low among the aboriginal population throughout India. In Berar and Bengal again the numbers were very high, and they were above the average in Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. The prevalence of the disease was very marked in Khandesh and in the neighbouring districts to the east and west. In these Provinces the disease is most prevalent in Almora and Garhwal, hilly districts like those of Assam; in Banda, a district which in the character of its soil resembles Khandesh, and in Moradabad. It is in some cases possible that white leprosy, or discoloration of the skin, was confused with the black leprosy of the true devouring type; but the distinction between the two kinds is so patent and so well known that very little error can be assigned to this cause. In one part of India it was noticed that the number of lepers had been increasing twice as fast as the ordinary population; and even in these Provinces the rate of increase among lepers was considerably in advance of the rate for the ordinary population. Dr. Deakin, in reviewing the returns, mentioned several analogous cases: "In the Sandwich Islands the disease was

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unknown forty years ago, and now a tenth part of the inhabitants are lepers. In Honolulu, at one time quite free, there are now not less than 250 cases; and in the United States the number is steadily increasing." Dr. Evans, in noticing the greater prevalence of the disease among males, suggests that the hereditary taint may be more strongly marked in the male progeny thad in the female; but inclines rather to the explanation that males so much more frequently expose themselves to the risk of contagion. It cannot, however, be said that the statistics collected in India at the Census of 1881 established anything conclusively beyond the two facts that leprosy is much more prevalent among males than among females, and that there are comparatively few lepers under the age of thirty years.

BURMA AND MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

(Mandalay Herald.)

The suicidal policy of disbanding regiments of the Madras Army is to extend to the Bengal troops, the 38th Bengal Regiment, for some time doing duty in the Kah Valley and at Fort White, being the first selected disbandment. Why it should be thought expedient to effect further reductions in the Native Army at this particular juncture—a juncture fraught with threatened troubles is not imminent danger—is one of those things which no fellow can make out, and cannot be too severely condemned. Independent of the fact that the Native Army is, in point of strength, at an unusually low ebb, the policy of throwing a large number of homeless and disaffected men on the streets is open to serious question, and which, at the present moment, is being painfully illustrated in Madras, where the men of the disbanded Madras regiments are begging for their daily bread. But is it not strange that the whole of the regiments hitherto selected for disbandment have served in Burma—the mere fact of such service alone seeming to qualify them for the purpose. And to what end does this wholesale system of disbanding point? Not upon economical grounds, we are requested to understand, but for the purpose of organising those Burma Battalions which, eventually, are to take the place of regular troops in maintaining that peace and order which only really exists in the imagination of those whose interests it is to hoodwink the public. No doubt these battalions will be able to give a good account of themselves in the very remote future; but if Burma is to be denuded of regular and tried troops in the meantime, and the "thin red line" still further thinned to furnish room for the new idea, all we can say is that a more mischievous and dangerous policy was never initiated and so incautiously carried into effect.

THE SHAN STATES.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The story of the progress and further pacification of the Shan States constitutes a large proportion of the Burma Administration Report which has just been issued. Taken upon the whole the reports from all the States are satisfactory, and their redemption is being surely if gradually wrought out. In the Southern and Eastern States British authority has been firmly established, and guerilla warfare, at one time so great a strain upon the resources of District Chiefs, are now unknown. The people are recovering from the effects of the disorder which for years prior to British annexation had prevailed; the chiefs have been permanently established, pretenders having withdrawn or abandoned their claims; and States which had been laid desolate by marauders are by degrees recovering their prosperity and becoming repopulated. In March last year the Chief Commissioner of Burma paid his first visit to the States, and held a general durdar, when he impressed upon the chiefs the advantages which doubtless they had already appreciated, of the introduction of law and order into their country. The barriers of reserve and distrust built up by long-standing dissensions and intrigues have been or are rapidly being overcome, and in addition to the sentimental intercommunication of States, which the Chief Commissioner advocated, it is gratifying to find that means of intertribal commercial communication are being provided by the construction of roads. Excellent progress is reported to have been made with the cart-road from Meiktila to the Shan plateau, and this road, connecting as it does the Shan States with the plains of Burma, is already much used by caravans, which promise much for the development of trade and the augmentation of the traders' well-being. Reference is made in the report to the visit which Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of the Shan States, paid to Kyaignton relative to the proposal to make its Sawbwa a feudatory of the British Government. It was then decided that Kyaington should be treated as a State in subordinate alliance with the British Government, preserving its independence as regards its domestic administration, but agreeing to regulate its external policy in accordance with the advice of the Superintendent of the Shan States. A sanad has been granted to the Sawbwa on these conditions, and these negotiations are pronounced to have been among the most important events of the past year. Sawlawi, the chief of the Eastern Karreni, has continued to carry out loyally his engagements with the British Government, and has found it greatly to his advantage to do so, for the Government of India has remitted £10,000 of indemnity which he had agreed to pay, and given him an extension — possibly an interminable extension — of the time in which to pay another £10,000. Nothing of especial note is reported from the Northern Shan States since the abortive risings of some months ago. The attention of the Superintendent has for the most part been occupied in the Northern States with the idea of improving internal administration. One of his most important measures has been the initiation of a system of arms registration. The only State in which this has met with any marked success is Thibaw, where 2,500 muskets have already been marked and registered. Elsewhere the work has been slow, and Mr. Scott is doubtful whether the Sawbwas will be able to maintain or even effectually introduce the system into their territories without extraneous help. Some cause for satisfaction is, however, found in the fact that much success has been achieved in the suppression of public gambling, which was and is still so great a stumbling-block to progress. From all parts of the Shan States is the Superintendent able to record some progress; and there is little doubt that another year will bring reports of a still nearer approach to that ideal after which Mr. Scott and successive Chief Commissioners have for so long striven.

THE LATE MR. J. H. STEEL.

(Bombay Gazette, Jan. 17.)

The death of Mr. J. H. Steel, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, which we announced yesterday, is a serious loss to veterinary science and to the college over which he so ably presided. Born in 1855, he received his general education at the London University. Having gained his diploma as a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, he was appointed an assistant professor in the Veterinary College, London; and on resigning the post some time later, was presented by his pupils and the professors of the College with an address and a gold watch. In July, 1873, he was appointed Irish Government Portal Cattle Disease Inspector. Two years later, he served as veterinary surgeon with detachments of the 12th Lancers, 7th Hussars, and the Royal Artillery at Manchester and Woolwich; and in the following year was appointed Demonstrator and Lecturer on Anatomy at the London Veterinary College. Later on we find him acting as Lecturer on Veterinary Science at the Agricultural Schools of Glasneven and Cork, under the Government of Ireland. He afterwards served as Veterinary Surgeon in the Army Veterinary Department at Woolwich, Ipswich, and Norwich. In January, 1882, Mr. Steel came out to India on a tour of foreign service, and in the following month served with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, &c. In January, 1884, he was in veterinary charge of the Base Transport and Anthrax Camp in the camp-of-exercise under Sir Frederick Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Mr. Steel also served at Bangalore in veterinary charge of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry and the Bangalore Transport, and was in temporary charge of the Royal Artillery, Mysore Division. In October, 1884, an epidemic having broken out among the horses of the British Army, Mr. Steel was sent to Burma on special duty to inquire into the causes of the epidemic, and worked with the Transport at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Tounghoo, and Moulmein. His report on the epidemic was officially published; and he received on the occasion the special thanks of the Madras Government. In March, 1885, Mr. Steel served as a member of the Purchasing Committee for Transport Animals and other general duty at Bangalore. In the following month he was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and rendered valuable service at the Army Veterinary School in Poona, besides doing general duty in connection with the veterinary charge of the Divisional Staff Mountain Battery. In May, 1886, Mr. Steel was appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, the designation being afterwards changed to that of Principal. His failing health compelled him to go on a long furlough to Europe; and on his return to Bombay in March, 1889, he resumed charge of his duties as Principal of Veterinary Science. His zeal and ability were strikingly shown in connection with the Horse Show at the Victoria Gardens during the stay of Prince Albert Victor in Bombay; and it cannot be doubted that the success of the show was mainly due to his exertions. Last month, the liver affection, from which he had been suffering for a long period, compelled him to go on sick leave to Matheran; but having got worse, he returned to Bombay and entered a few days ago the European General

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Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening. Mr. Steel was a prolific writer on professional subjects, and had published several standard works treating of the diseases of horses and cattle. He was the outhor of "Outlines of Equine Anatomy;" "A Manual of Bovine Pathology;" "A Manual of the Diseases of the Elephant," and other works. He established and conducted with marked ability the "Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India," the first veterinary journal published in this country. The Pathological Laboratory of the Veterinary College at Parel, now approaching completion, will also be the result of his labours. At his suggestion, we believe, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department from April next. He was also the founder of the Bombay Veterinary Association. In all matters relating to veterinary science, Mr. Steel, whose professional ability was widely known, was consulted by the local Government as well as the Government of India. Mr. Steel was buried yesterday morning at the Sewree cemetery, and the funeral party was largely attended by friends and students of the Veterinary College. He leaves behind him a widow and two children now in England.

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

(BY A SEPTUAGENARIAN.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

India sixty years ago! How few are left in the country who were at that time of an age to note passing events, and are now alive and able to relate them for the wonder and amusement of the present generation!

Sixty years ago, I remember, a reply to a letter sent to England could not be received in a shorter period than twelve months. Parents in England felt as if they had parted with their sons for ever: sons never hoped to live in this scorching climate long enough to enjoy the happiness of being once again clasped in a loving mother's arms. I remember a very amusing incident that arose out of this uncertainty as to the fate of their children on the part of parents in England. Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief in India in 1836, received a letter from the father of a soldier serving in India, the words of which ran as follows:—

"Your Honour's Excellency. I live in——at the sign of the——. My son listed for India, and embarked from Portsmouth to join the 18th Royal Irish Regiment on the——. I am his father, which is thrue as Holy Writ. Your Excellency's sarvint to command has written many letters to my son, and to the commanding officer of his regiment, asking how my boy is, but have not receaved a reply to any of them. I now send a letther for my son to your Honour's Highness, requesting that you will give it to him dead or alive, and send me an answer. May the saints protect you, and may your Excellency live for ever and hereafter."

Postal communication in those days between Calcutta and the Upper Provinces was by "runners," sometimes on foot and sometimes mounted on ponies. The time in which a letter from Calcutta reached Simla was about half a month; the postage being 14 annas for a letter weighing from 8 annas to 1 rupee; those under half a rupee in weight, 7 annas. Those were not the days when sweethearts could exchange letters daily, and also it often happened that letters reached their destination in a state of pulp.

Kurnal was then the frontier military cantonment, and the sanitarium of India. Take up the General Orders of the period, and you will find entries like the following:—"Leave of absence, at the recommendation of a medical board, is granted to Captain —— of the —— Light Dragoons, for six months (or one year), to proceed to Kurnal for the benefit of his health. He will report his arrival to the Officer commanding the station." The cantonment was abandoned some years afterwards for its extreme unhealthiness, caused by the overflowing of the Jumna Canal. When the cantonment of Umballa was built, the beams, doors, windows, &c., of the Kurnal church were transported to Umballa, but the steeple was left standing, as it was not erected at the Government cost, but by public subscription; and there it still stands as a sign that Kurnal was once inhabited by Christians.

Go back one decade further, and you will be told that there were but a few houses then at Simla, just sufficient for the Governor-General and Staff, and for the Commander-in-Chief and his staff—never both in the same year. The offices and clerks were located at Subathu, and head clerks with their portfolios and office boxes travelled up to Simla once a week by *jampan*, to obtain the signatures and orders of secretaries, &c.

The mode of travelling up from Calcutta was by river craft as far as Allahabad, which occupied about three months, and thence either by daily marches, or for private individuals, *palki* dak, arranged by the post office, and costing, to Umballa, Rs. 500 for one *palki*. Dak bungalows were built on the "Grand Trunk Road" at distances of about ten miles.

There were river merchants then plying up with boats loads of liquors and English stores, and selling them at river stations. *Tempora mutantur.*

THE CONGRESS.

(Times of India.)

Now that full reports of the Sixth Indian National Congress have been received from Calcutta, it is evident that any very general interest in the movement is dying out. There were, it is said, some 1,400 delegates; but the huge meeting hall is described as being half empty, while the audience is said to have been mostly of the schoolboy type. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. Munmohun Ghose, who maintained that the National Congress represented the thinking portion of India, and was not as a body opposed to social reform. There had been some difficulty this year in finding a President. Finally, the honour fell upon Mr. P. M. Mehta, probably because he is a Parsee; and as the Parsees as a body have now withdrawn from the movement, a prominent Parsee is precious. We have printed the chief points of Mr. P. M. Mehta's long speech elsewhere. It is moderate in tone, and suggests nothing new. His advice to the Parsees to sink their remarkable individuality as a race in the mass of the new "Indian Nation" is, however, hardly likely to be followed That a people scarcely numbering 100,000 souls, all told, should play a foremost part in Western India, in politics, in civic life, in commerce, and socially, is one of the most curious facts in Oriental history, and must be due to strong racial characteristics. They will scarcely consent at Mr. P. M. Mehta's bidding to efface themselves and become an infinitely small fraction of the 200,000,000 inhabitants of British India. Their present position is as unique as their influence, and they would be very foolish to dream of changing it. This, however, is a matter between Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Parsees. The first Resolution passed by the Congress, without referring to the extraordinary Bill Mr. Bradlaugh drew up as the result of the Fifth Congress, approved of his modified Bill about the substantial expansion of the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils, and empowered the President to send a petition to the House of Commons to pass it into law. The second Resolution confirmed the following Resolutions passed at previous Congresses, namely, complete separation of executive and judicial functions; the expediency of extending the system of trial by jury; withdrawing from the High Courts the power of setting aside acquittals by juries; the necessity of a fundamental reform in the police system; the expediency of establishing military colleges for the training of Natives of India for a military career, and authorising volunteering for Indians raising the taxable minimum to rupees one thousand under the Income Tax Act; increasing the expenditure on education, especially technical, and appointing a mixed Commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country; reduction of the military expenditure of the country; holding simultaneously in England and in India the Civil Service examinations; modifying the Arms Act, and that licenses to possess arms shall be generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroyed human life or cattle. The third and fourth Resolutions deal with matters of details, and by the fifth the Viceroy is to be asked to devote the surplus expected in the next Budget to the reduction of the Salt Tax. Finally, the members denounced the circular of the Bengal Government prohibiting Government servants attending the Congress, and determined to address the Secretary of State on the subject. The Congress this year seems to have excited very little interest even in Calcutta. The next meeting place is fixed at Nagpore.

FURLOUGH.

A PANTOUM.*

(Pioneer.)

Brightly your first cold weather shines
When you think of the fog and the frost at home,
Under amethyst skies one seldom pines
For Piccadilly and Paul's grey dome.

When you think of the fog and the frost at home,
The next cold weather, your thoughts are gay,
For Piccadilly and Paul's grey dome,
And the crowded streets seem farther away.

The next cold weather, your thoughts are gay,
When the snipe rise fast in the sunny bheel,
And the crowded streets are further away,
You forget the fog and the skies of steel.

When the snipe rise fast in the sunny bheel,
Your hand is steady, your aim is true,
You forget the fog and the skies of steel,
And the breeze blows fresh and the skies are blue.

* The Pantoum is a form of chain verse said to be be Malay origin

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Your hand is steady, your aim is true,
For many cold weathers after the first,
The breeze blows fresh and the skies are blue,
And walking for snipe yields a healthy thirst.

For many cold weathers after the first,
The Indian life is as good as can be,
And walking for snipe yields a healthy thirst,
But at last you long for a whiff of the sea.

The Indian life is as good as can be,
You wouldn't exchange with poet or peer,
But at last you long for a whiff of the sea,
You lose you liking for bitter beer.

You wouldn't exchange with poet or peer,
But at last your liver will have its say,
You lose your liking for bitter beer,
You ask for furlough some sultry day.

At last your liver will have its say,
You think hard thoughts of the land of the sun,
You ask for furlough some sultry day;
Before you know it, your leave has begun.

You think hard things of the land of the sun,
When the steward brings you your muddy tea,
Before you know it, your leave has begun,
You hate the waves and the swells of the sea.

When the steward brings you your muddy tea.
You think of your absent khidmatgar,
You hate the waves and the swells of the sea,
You loath the odours of bilge and tar.

You think of your absent khidmatgar,
Of toast and eggs on a snowy tray,
You loath the odours of bilge and tar,
As you toss on the waves of the troubled Bay.

Of toast and eggs on a snowy tray,
Of a perfect cup of tea you dream,—
As you toss on the waves of the troubled Bay,
Of yellow butter, of luscious cream.

Of a perfect cup of tea you dream,
Of home-made bread, and bacon and eggs,
Of yellow butter, of luscious cream.
You hate the remotest hint of—pegs.

Of home-made bread, and bacon and eggs,
Your thoughts are full, as you haste ashore,
You hate the remotest hint of pegs,
You vow you'll never touch whiskey more.

Your thoughts are full, as you haste ashore,
Of an English breakfast, plentiful, good,
You vow you'll never touch whiskey more,
You start in search of good English food.

With an English breakfast, plentiful, good,
Furlough's delights may well begin,
You start in search of good English food,
You take your ease at the nearest inn.

Furlough's delights may well begin
With a good rump-steak and a cup of tea;—
You take your ease at the nearest inn,
But what the repast which at last you see?

With a good rump-steak and a cup of tea,
You'd rest content though the tablecloth's soiled
But what the repast which at last you see?
The steak is leather,—the tea is boiled.

You'd rest content though the tablecloth's soiled,
But the spoons are dirty, the plates not clean,
The steak is leather, the tea is boiled,
The eggs less fresh than they might have been.

The spoons are dirty, the plates not clean,—
Ah, furlough, father of doubts and debts,—
The eggs less fresh than they might have been,—
And—do you regret the Land of Regrets?

Ah, furlough, father of doubts and debts,
Thou art wrapped in mists. But a blue sky shines
When winter time brightens the Land of Regrets,
When summer time gilds Himalayan pines.

BENGAL.

(*Jan.* 14.)

ON Saturday night some twenty-two officers of the Telegraph Department met together at a pleasant social dinner party at Bansard's Hotel, Calcutta, with Mr. W. R. Brooke, Director-General of Telegraphs, presiding. There were no speeches, but the health of the Queen was duly honoured, and the réunion was one of a thoroughly enjoyable character.

A CALCUTTA paper, in the course of a long review of the Bengal Branch of the Dufferin Fund, remarks:—"Successfully, however, as the scheme was started, beyond even the most sanguine hopes of its promoters, it is not too much to say that even yet its footing is, in Bengal, not altogether secure. The donations received, though large, are not sufficent in themselves to form a fund to carry out to any great extent the philanthropic objects in view, unless largely supported by yearly subscriptions from public bodies and private individuals. The fear is that public interest in the movement may be allowed to diminish, so that its vitality will ebb away until the progress made hardly keeps pace with the mistakes and failures which, in one form or another, are inevitable. Last year's operations of the Dufferin Fund in Bengal show good work done, but they also show the need for vigilance."

THE Bengal Iron and Steel Company are proving what success can be gained by private enterprise in developing the mineral resources of the country. When they took over the concern from the Government of India there were two blast-furnaces on the old-fashioned "open-top" plan. A third and larger blast-furnace of better design, and with all the recent improvements which can be thought of is now being erected. When this new furnace is completed it is intended to remodel the old ones. The company are also putting up two new blowing engines, and in other respects making the blast-furnace portion of the works equal to meeting modern requirements. The foundry is being extended with a view to the manufacture of cast-iron pipes suitable for waterworks, which are now being so widely carried out in many cities. The management are showing such energy and enterprise that the Government must congratulate themselves on having practically entrusted to the company the task of developing the native iron industry of India.

The acquittal of the Native cashier in the Chartered Bank case at Calcutta some three months ago, writes a correspondent, "is beginning to have the effect, which was foreseen, in demoralising men of his class serving the large commercial firms in India. We now learn that a Native cashier in one of the most important houses in Calcutta has been found to be short of Rs. 1,80,000 in his accounts. He worked under the *bantan*, who disclaims all responsibility, while the defaulter himself contends that he cannot be punished as he is protected by the ruling of the High Court. Here, then, is the first result of the interpretation of the law, which, at the time, gave such grave dissatisfaction to the whole commercial community. The sooner a second case can be brought before the Courts the better will it be both for employers and employed. It is obvious that so long as the ruling in question stands unchallenged cashiers will be tempted to dishonesty, while their masters will always be uncertain as to what legal remedy is open to them. Those who are responsible for the framing of the laws, it is said, that the provisions of the Penal Code, if interpreted correctly, are sufficient to meet all cases of embezzlement, and that no amendment is therefore necessary. This being so, the earliest opportunity should be taken to bring Mr. Justice Prinsep's ruling under review, so as to obtain an authoritative exposition of the law which will be binding on all the Courts."

MADRAS.

(*Jan.* 15.)

THE quantity of gold despatched from the Kolar gold field during the past week is valued at Rs. 20,000. The gold was sent by rail to Bombay for shipment to England.

THE dividend declared by the Bank of Madras for the past half-year, of 4½ per cent., being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will doubtless be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders, when the state of the money market is taken into account. For several months past money has been abnormally cheap, the Bank of Madras official rate not having been above 3 per cent. since August; and Indian banks have found great difficulty in finding employment for their funds even at that price, as the heavy balances at the three Presidency banks abundantly testify. It will be observed that the net profit for the half-year amounted to only about one lakh, being at the rate 4 per cent. per annum on the capital; but, thanks to the wise policy of the Directors, having for its object the equalisation of the dividends, a sum of two lakhs had been brought over from the previous half-year's profits, and this precaution has prevented the full effect of an exceptionally dull period being felt by the shareholder. The Bank now has before it the period of the year most favourable to a high rate of interest, and we may reasonably look forward to the usual dividend next July, towards which Rs. 80,000 has been carried forward. The reserve fund has not been increased, but it alreadystands at a high figure, viz., 14

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lakhs, and shareholders are not likely to quarrel with the Directors for preferring to add to the fund in bumper half-years.

THE Ootacamund Municipal Council, in reference to a suggestion made by the Government that it should raise another loan for improving the water supply of that station, says it cannot at present undertake to do so. It has already a debt of Rs. 58,575 which it is liquidating, and that the repayment of the further loan proposed by Government would necessitate increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 4,500 per annum. The Council does not see its way to repay the loan without the imposition of further taxation, which it is not prepared to recommend.

BOMBAY.

(*Jan.* 17.)

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here by the mail steamer on Monday were Sir R. and Lady Beauchamp, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Fleetwood and Lady Edwards, Sir J. Gladstone, Mr. Yorke Smith, solicitor, and Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P. Sir R. and Lady Beauchamp are the guests of H.E. Lord Harris. Prince Alexander Scherbaloff and Princess Olga Scherbaloff were also passengers from Brindisi by the same boat. They are at present staying at the Esplanade Hotel, and will start on their Indian tour on Thursday next.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Light rain in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier. Reaping of early crops still continues in parts of five districts; sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Kanara, and harvesting commenced in parts of Ahmednugger. Standing crops damaged by locusts in four talukas of Kurrachee; wheat in one taluka of Hyderabad attacked by rust; cotton diseased in one taluka of Surat and blighted in two talukas of Bijapur, and in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; prospects of cotton not favourable in parts of Broach; late crops otherwise good except in three talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar, where they are suffering from drought. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Nassik, Poona, Ahmednugger, and Baroda, two of Satara, and three of Dharwar. Agricultural stock good except in one taluka of Nassik and Ahmednugger.

IT will be remembered that at the beginning of November last Mr. C. W. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Kamtasing and some seven other Hindoos connected with a gang of noted swindlers to a term of two months' hard labour on a charge of attempting to rob Mr. Kursondass Chabildass Laloobhoy, Barrister-at-Law, of his cash-box containing currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 125. Since the passing of the sentence, the Appellate Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, of their own motion have issued a rule calling upon Kamtasing and his seven confederates, who are now undergoing their term of imprisonment in the county jail, to show cause why the sentence passed on them by the magistrate should not be enhanced. The rule, which was served on the prisoners in the jail on Saturday last, will come on for argument on the 31st instant.

"HAPPY BOMBAY," exclaims the Allahabad paper, and then goes on to say:—"In a discussion the other day in the Bombay Corporation on a proposal to raise the grain tax from two to four annas per candy, Mr. Cotton, in urging that the poorer classes ought to bear some share of the taxation of the city, said he had a great deal to do with the working classes in Bombay, and he considered that 'they were much better able to pay a small share of the taxation than a good many ratepayers.' The working classes were much better off in Bombay than any in the world; the average wages they earned were sufficient to provide for the necessaries of life and leave at least thirty or forty per cent.; and, finally, he offered a premium to 'any gentleman present who would find him 500 able-bodied men and women who were unable to find work.' It would be hard to find a muncipality in Europe where such an offer could be ventured without serious damage to the pocket of the man bold enough to make it. There would certainly be a sensation in a British muncipality were any councillor to propose a tax on the necessaries of life; but there 'we've got no work to do' is unfortunately a common motto on the banners of the great unwashed."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. PUNJAB AND OUDH.

(*Jan.* 15.)

PUNDIT SALIG RAM, editor of a vernacular paper published at Lahore, publishes in the *Civil and Military Gazette* an apology to the Punjab Government for a seditious article published in his paper representing that the authorities at Rohtak during the Bakra Id festival had grossly ill-used the Hindus, and outraged their religion. The Government gave the Pundit the option of advertising a humble apology in the papers or standing a criminal prosecution. He has prudently adopted the former alternative.

IN the Pubjab the views of local bodies on the subject of physical training in schools have been found to differ considerably. There is less desire for athletic exercises among the people of the southern districts than among the more energetic population of the Punjab proper; but even in the lower parts of the Delhi division much has been accomplished through the exertions of individual officers. In the Delhi district, however, the little that has been brought about has been effected by the direct intervention of Government, and the district is said to be the most backward in the Delhi circle if not in the whole province, as regards arrangements for physical training.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal submitted some time ago by the Punjab Government for increasing the pay of the Government Advocate. The pay of the appointment has hitherto been Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,500. It is understood that in future the minimum scale will be Rs. 1,200 a month, and the maximum Rs. 2,000, the officer holding the appointment, if a member of the Indian Civil Service, receiving, between these limits, the same salary as that drawn by the officer next junior to him in the regular line. The new scale will certainly widen the field of selection in case of future necessity, and the duties of the office have increased so rapidly of recent years that an increase of emoluments could hardly have been postponed much longer.

A SERIOUS riot is reported at Bezwada between the Hindu inhabitants and the Punjabi coolies, imported for employment on the Kistna bridge works. Hindu jealousy of the Punjabis is believed to be at the bottom of the row, but the ostensible cause was the Hindus' belief that the Government ordered a human sacrifice at the commencement of the work, and the fact that a Punjabi workman while talking to a woman in the street took up her child in his arms. An alarm was immediately given, and the whole town rose. The police locked up the Punjabi to save his life, and all his countrymen came with sticks to rescue him. The magistracy and police eventually laughed the Bezwada people out of their craze, released the prisoner, and made other Punjabis stroll through the town for a day or two to accustom the people to the sight of them.

THE latest rumour circulated in the Punjab is that the Amir of Kabul "proposes to strengthen his position towards Peshawar by the erection of a fort with artillery near Landi Kotal, and a cantonment in its rear; the latter is to be situated at Haftcha, and the fort at Kafir Kila." The Lahore paper states that as the new position would serve as a good basis of operations against refractory Mohmands on the north and Shinwaris on the south, its utility is quite evident enough to render any conjecture of distrust on the part of the Indian Government unnecessary; but at the same time it points out that, in case of another Afghan war, a force advancing from Ali Masjid would find the fort an obstacle. This might be so, but experience has shown that Afghans fight best behind *sungahs*, and have little liking for being cooped up within four walls, with the chance of their retreat being cut off. But there is not the least chance of such a fort being built, for Kafir Kila happens to lie beyond the Afghan border line. The question as to whether it was within the territory under British control arose some time ago, and the decision then arrived at, that it did not pertain to the Amir, is not likely to be disturbed. The Shinwaris would be in arms at once if any attempt were made by the Governor of Jellalabad to station troops at this particular point.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS.—One signing himself "Junius" writes to a Calcutta paper:—"Sir Charles Elliott, he says, has not begun well. The very first step of his official career as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been to come into direct collision with the National Congress. Whether the Congress were justified or not in sending his Honour and his household a cordial invitation to their meetings, is immaterial. I believe it was an act of pure good will on their part; nor does it seem from the report of the proceedings that the Congress people were aware of the existence even of the Government order prohibiting its servants from taking part in political meetings. What did Sir Charles Elliott do? In the first place he, or his Private Secretary for him, was guilty of the gross *bêtise* of returning the cards of invitation to the Committee. He rakes up and publishes this precious circular of the Government of India, that ought never to have been permitted, and flinging it in the face of the Congress, warns every Government servant, from the gold-buttoned secretary to the humblest baboo-clerk, against being present, *in any capacity whatever*, at the deliberations of that wicked Congress! On the contrary, it will serve but to hasten the time when all bureaucratic rule of this order will be made to give place to just and enlightened Government, more in accord with the sentiments and convictions of the great body politic, to register whose decrees and perform whose will every civilised Government exists." Of course!

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MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Hard her service, poor her payment—she in ancient, tattered raiment—
India, she the grim Stepmother of our kind.
If a year of life be lent her, if her temple's shrine we enter,
The door is shut—we may not look behind.

So sings Mr. Kipling in one of his poems. And the words are true of ninety-nine in a hundred who, in search of fortune, enter the gate of India; but they are not true of the author of "Departmental Ditties," and of "Soldiers Three" and the "Gadsbys," and "Black and White and "Wee Willie Winkie," and diverse other wondrous tales in prose that are favourites with every European from Cape Comorin to Peshawur, and widely known in England and America. To Mr. Rudyard Kipling, anyhow, India has not been a stepmother. She has been his foster-mother, and, in the proper sense of the word, his educator, for, young as he is—and bouncing—has she not drawn out of him, besides a book of sunny rhymes, some six or seven volumes of extraordinarily witty, humorous (and often pathetic) short stories, which in Anglo-Indian literature, at least, are of unexampled range and versatility?

The Fates ruled that Mr. Kipling, the younger, should be the Bret Harte, or the Mark Twain, of India. In other circumstances, the Fates might have reserved that distinction for Mr. Kipling the elder, for he too knows India well, and is a writer of exceptional accomplishments and grace. If there be anything in heredity, Mr. Rudyard Kipling is an example of it. Who is the "wittiest woman in India," to whom he dedicates one of his books? Why, of course, his mother, as everybody from Bombay to Lahore and Simla is well aware. It is not filial love and ambition alone that have prompted the words we have quoted.

Mrs. Kipling's contributions in prose and verse are amongst the brightest things in Anglo-Indian journalism. She comes of a clever family—one of her sisters is married to Mr. Burne-Jones. The creator of Terence Mulvaney was born and brought up in an atmosphere of literature and art. Bombay was his birthplace—twenty-five years ago. At that time the future story-writer's father was one of the masters in the Bombay School of Art. Before going out to India, Mr. John Lockwood Kipling had studied both here and in Paris, had become a first-rate draughtsman, and an expert in architectural design. The fine art of pottery also occupied him for a while, and, but for his choice of the East, might have absorbed him altogether. After nine or ten years of Bombay life he was appointed to the Principalship of the School of Art in Lahore, where he is still. But long before this change of residence, Rudyard Kipling, not yet emerged from childhood, was sent home, to the more merciful climate of England. Anglo-Indian life, in spite of its too general hollowness, selfishness, and vulgarity (all which characteristics were to be vividly set forth by the future story-writer), has its incidents of pity and pathos, and this separation of child from parent is one of them. 'Tis bad enough if one can afford the expense; worse if one can't.

In a few years more the *Chota Sahib* ("little master," as his Hindustani attendant would have called him) found himself in Westward Ho! the West of England School that is so esteemed of the English of the East. He was no bookworm, young Kipling. But he had barely entered his teens when it became apparent that he was a boy of no ordinary gifts. If he did not diligently imbibe wisdom from the Pedagogue, he worshipfully cultivated the Muse, and some of his verses, printed when he was fourteen, manifested an extraordinary command of language, and a precocious—too precocious, some thought—insight into the recesses, not always the most pleasant, of the human heart. His future path was clearly marked out for him—and not by the red tape of the "Indian Civil" or any other form of officialism. He made for ink as naturally as a duck for the water. Literature was his field, and the course of things had ordained that he must enter it through the door of India. To India he went in 1882, and the "cold" season of 1882-3 saw him in Lahore, the picturesque capital of the Punjab. There he became a journalist. But there's journalism and journalism. For the everyday journalism of British India—the dry croak about pensions and appointments and the Government *Gazette*, young Smifkin, B.C.S.'s, report on the Gangetic porpoise, the *fracas* in cantonments, and the scandal about the subaltern's wife—Mr. Rudyard Kipling had no stomach. That is to say, he had no stomach for treating these themes in the orthodox manner of the British Indian "We;" but he treated them non-journalistically (if one may use such a horrible word), and the "Departmental Ditties" are to the files of the Indian papers as the gold is to the sand. Most, if not all, of his verses and sketches first appeared in the Lahore, Calcutta, and Allahabad newspapers; and if one pleases to call them journalism, or literature put into the columns of a journal, why it is a matter of definition. Some unamiable souls will draw a distinction between journalism and literature. If there is any, whose fault is it? Why should there be any?

For the seven years' work that lay before him he could not have been more fortunately situated than in London. First, there were the parental presence, knowledge, talent, guidance. Where could there have been found a more valuable guide and adviser, a more charming companion among the bazaars and narrow streets and lanes of Indian towns, one better acquainted with the characters, the habits, the ideas, the shrewd sayings of the people, one of more kindly sympathetic insight into Native life, than the versatile and widely accomplished head of the Lahore School of Art?—whom the writer of these lines knew well. Then the locality, Lahore is the rendezvous of more nationalities, races, castes, tribes, than can be counted on one's fingers. Merchants from Kashgar and Samarcand, fruit-sellers and horsedealers from Cabul and the border, Panthan troopers and bagmen, suave Hindoos, Moslems with their more pronounced air of independence, bearded, proud Sikhs, and other divisions and cross divisions of the Asiatic population all meet in the big town by the Ravee. And three or four miles off, in his patent barracks at Meean Meer, is Private Thomas Atkins, whom the soul of Mr. Rudyard Kipling loveth—as, indeed, doth the soul of the present writer. So that Lahore, to say nothing of the numerous localities besides which Mr. Kipling must have visited in the course of his Indian life, must have afforded him about as many types of men as he cared to study. Good use has he made of his opportunities. The author of "Pandurang Hari" has left us many vivid pictures of Native Indian life. So has Mr. Allardyce in the "City of Sunshine," a tale too little known. And, of course, so has Meadows Taylor. But the united efforts of these and other writers whom we might name have produced nothing like the array of types of men and women that, as it were, live and breathe in these seven or eight little volumes of Mr. Kipling's. Many critics have been saying that Mr. Kipling is incapable of this and that. We are not just now concerned with what he is going to do, but with what he has done. But even Mr. Kipling has not yet exhausted the Indian mine; and we trust he has not forsaken it; the mine is limitless. He is one of the most dramatic of story writers; in which sense he is more French than English. The great achievement of French fiction is the self-revelation of character. Your first-rate French novelist does not tell you—does not assure you—that his characters are such-and-such; he makes them reveal themselves in their talk and deeds; he himself is impersonal. But even the best English novelist too often preaches too much, puts himself outside his characters, and, Barnum-like, talks about them and about them. As for the ordinary story-writer, we have constantly to take his word as to what his characters really are. Mr. Kipling has sometimes been accused of "coarseness" and "cynicism." But whatever coarseness there is is not of the writer but of the characters whom he faithfully paints. There is "cynicism," as it is commonly called, but it is on the surface, non-essential evanescent; and beneath it all there lies the sense of the pathos and the greatness of human life.—*Echo.*

THE Agent of the Branch Bank of Madras at Negapatam was in Madura during the Christmas season to see if it would be advisable to re-open a branch Bank in that town. About fifteen years ago a branch Bank was established there, but it was closed after a year's trial.

THE REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON SALT.—The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona deserves public thanks for their representation to the Government of India, urging a reduction of the duty on salt to the level at which it was left by the Ripon-Baring administration. The Sabha makes out a case which it will be impossible for the authorities to meet; and we only hope the usual sense of infallibility may not come in the way of the latter doing justice. Nothing can check the extravagance of a Government so well as a watch oh unjust or demoralising taxation.—*Indian Spectator.*

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Business in these shares yesterday was active, and this is regarded as a "coming" market. The demand continued far into the afternoon, and prices closed at the best points. There was a rise of 1-16 in Nundydroog, Champion Reef, and Nine Reefs, and of 9d. in Mysore Reefs and South-East Mysore Preference. Indian Consolidated and Mysore West also met with inquiry. The only unfavourable change was a relapse of 2s. in Gold Fields of Mysore. Mysore shares were last quoted 6⅛ to 6¼, Nundydrog 1¾ to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 10s. to 10s. 6d., Champion Reef 1⅛ to 1¼, Ooregum Ordinary 2 9-16 to 2⅝, ditto Preference 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Devala-Moyar 9d. to 1s. 3d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s., Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., South-East Mysore 6d. to 1s., Indian Glenrock New 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 29s. 6d. to 31s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d.

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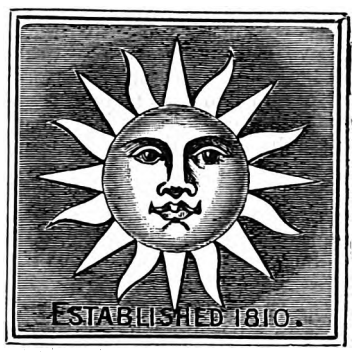
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

INDIAN CHILD WIVES.

IT is possible that when the full report of the debate in the Viceregal Council at Calcutta on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill for the protection of Indian child wives is read in England it will disappoint the expectations of many of the ardent reformers, male and female, who had interested themselves in the matter. No more difficult or more delicate question has for many years past been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, and we quite agree with what an Indian contemporary says, that in pressing upon that Government the series of resolutions passed in England by an influential committee it was scarcely fair for Viceroys who had felt the difficulty of social reforms when they themselves were in power to urge this one so strenuously upon their last successor. Sir Andrew Scoble's measure, which was supported in an exhaustive speech by Lord Lansdowne, falls no doubt considerably short of the recommendations of that committee and the expectations of its members; but his Excellency justified the course taken on the grounds that the Government of India being more in touch with the opinion of the Native community in India are in a better position to judge of the delicacy and difficulty of their task when it is a question of legislative interference with Native customs than the English committee. The reformers at home would, with the very best intentions of course, have had the Government of India to deal with the matter in a wider way which would have embraced the question of infant marriage itself, the marriage of widows and other matters connected with Hindu social life and customs. This the Government of India declined, and we think wisely so, to do. It was not prepared to enter upon a crusade against Hindu religious caste by going into the whole question of Hindu marriage reform. "Our object," said the Viceroy, "is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves—protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughful section of the community, which is, to the best of my belief, entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which under the English law is punishable with penal servitude for life, without any exceptions or reservations."

The Indian Press generally supports this view. The *Pioneer*, acknowledging that the whole Bill is summed up in the above lines, says :—

"There is no sentimental grievance to be redressed, and no vague aspirations to be satisfied; there is an evil to be remedied which has thrust itself in all its vileness upon the public sight, and the criminal law is to be amended to meet the requirements of the case. Under the circumstances Lord Lansdowne was surely not too sanguine when he expressed the hope that a measure so limited and restricted would receive the support of public opinion."

The *Times of India* follows in the same strain :—

"Ardent reformers will, no doubt, be disappointed. The Bill introduced by Sir Andrew Scoble has nothing whatever to do with their philanthrophic schemes. But by-and-by the vexed question as to the restitution of conjugal rights will be considered, while the Governor-General himself sees signs that the more enlightened classes of the Hindoo community are preparing for a change in the direction of widow remarriage. In the meantime our social reformers must console themselves with the thought that by raising the age of consent from ten years to twelve a step in advance, small and almost accidental as it is, will assuredly be achieved."

The *Bombay Gazette*, however, is of opinion that the Government of India should have acted with greater boldness and more in accord with the recommendations of the English Committee submitted to it by the Secretary of State. "It is sufficient," says that journal, "to point out that the Committee is in the main constituted of men of long Indian experience—an experience of India and of Native customs and habits of thought which can bear comparison with that of Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues of the Government of India. The Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroys were in sympathy and in touch with Native opinion. They and Lord and Lady Reay are amongst the members of the Committee. So are Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Professor and Mrs. Max Müller, Mr. Samuel Smith, and many others whose names are guarantees that the Com-

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mittee will be guided in these matters by due regard for Native susceptibilities. It could be wished that the Viceroy having finally resolved to make some concession to the public conscience, deeply offended by the story of wrongs of which the recent scandal in Bengal was but a type, had spoken in a more uncompromising tone. A deprecatory and apologetic attitude is the less necessary, seeing that the Government of India have behind them the consensus not only of English but of all civilised opinion."

This is all very well; but according to this argument legislative interference might be properly brought to bear against every Native custom, or social or religious prejudice which did not accord with English or "all civilised" opinion.

We think that the Viceroy and his colleagues in Council have taken a wiser course. If they have aroused no enthusiasm amongst Indian reformers at home they have excited no alarm amongst Conservative Hindus in India. They trust to Time—and Time will in the end justify their action.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 10.)

SWINHOE, Mr. C., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as a reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. D. Panioty.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., Indian Civil Service, officiating registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, appellant side, has been confirmed in that appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice, from the date of the appointment of Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Indian Civil Service, to be a district and sessions judge of the second grade in Bengal.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be senior chaplain from March 28.

WATKINS, Rev. O. D., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be a senior chaplain from Jan. 20.

DWYER, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. C., assistant superintendent, Horse Breeding Department, Punjab, reverted to military duty on Dec. 9.

KEMP, First Class Veterinary Surgeon W. H., is appointed permanently to succeed him, but he will continue to officiate as assistant superintendent, Horse Breeding Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh and Rajputana.

STEWART, Captain W. H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department.

MACDONALD, Lieutenant F. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant commissioner, Thal-Chotiali and assistant political agent, Loralai and Railway district.

SPENCE, Lieutenant P. T. A., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TURNBULL, Major S. D., to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, Jan. 3.

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, Jan. 4.

TEMPLE, Captain R. C., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, Jan. 4.

VIVIAN, Captain F. G., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, Jan. 4.

SULLIVAN, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary T. M., Commissariat-Transport Department, is appointed to be deputy commissary, supernumerary, from Nov. 20.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MONEY, Colonel R. E. K., Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 17.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Feb. 4.

TUDOR-JONES, Lieut. E. A. T., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, employed on submarine mining duty, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, from June 1.

INGLIS, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Buckley, temporary superintending engineer, on privilege leave.

WRIGHT, Mr. T. H., Government examiner of accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is granted furlough out of India for one year and nine months.

WOLLEY-DOD, Mr. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred to the establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on railways.

BURT, Mr. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, officiating assistant secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with the rank of Class II., Grade 3, sub pro tem., from Dec. 1 last.

MILLER, Lieut.-Col. J. F. J., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Nov. 16.

ROBYNS, Mr. T. T., superintendent, 1st grade, Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present officiating assistant commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed an assistant commissioner, and posted to the Lower Division, Internal Branch.

ASHTON—On return from special duty, Mr. A. F. Ashton, assistant commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is posted to the Pachbudra Division.

HOLFORD—On relief by Mr. Ashton, assistant commissioner, Mr. C. H. Holford, officiating assistant commissioner, Pachbudra Division, is reverted to his substantive appointment of superintendent, 1st grade, and is posted to the Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

FURLOUGHS.

MUIR, Colonel W. J. W., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent, 1st class, political agent, Ulwar (p.a.), for one year and 166 days.

HENDLEY, Surgeon-Major T. H., residency surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States (p.a.), for one year and two months.

MOORE, Captain G. H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer Merwara Battalion, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for six months; pension service, 12th year, commenced Jan. 22.

CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant commissioner, Thai-Chotiali, and assistant political agent, Loralai and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, from Dec. 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PARSONS, Captain J. H., Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron commander 4th Bengal Cavalry, from date of joining, vice Yate, officiating as second squadron commander.

MAXWELL, Second Lieut. A. G., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Dec. 1.

HITCHINS, Lieut. H. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Burlton, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

FRASER, Lieut. W. A., officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, vice Boileau, who vacates.

PERKINS, Lieut. J. C. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to be wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Beauchamp, resigned.

COAPE-SMITH, Lieut. H., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov, 26.

JACQUES, Lieut. F. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 14th Sikhs.

GARVIE, Surgeon J., to the officiating medical charge, 14th Sikhs, vice Surgeon A. Buchanan.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant :—

ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut. E. Q., King's Own Scottish Borderers.

NIXON, 2nd Lieut. F. E., R.A.

LORING, 2nd Lieut. W. L., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

YOUNG, 2nd Lieut. G. T., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

DYKE, Colonel E. H., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, dated Dec. 6.

ELLIS—On return to India Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E., is posted to the Jhansi Division.

FURLOUGHS.

COLLINS—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major J. S. Collins, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, is extended to April 4.

GREY, 2nd Lieut. R. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on m.c.

TROLLOPE, Lieut. A. G., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on p.a.

DICKINSON, Lieut. N. H. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for six months, on p.a.

ELLIOT, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, private affairs.

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The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant:—

MORRIS, 2nd Lieutenant D. O., R.A.

SPILSBURY—On return to India, Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Special Defence division.

MURRAY—On transfer from the P.W. to the Military Works Department, Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray, R.E., is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command.

LESLIE, Lieutenant G. A. J., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command to Rangoon for employment on the submarine mining defences of that port.

EDGELL, Lieutenant E. A., R.E., is transferred from the Jhansi division to the Presidency and Oudh command.

SMITH—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieutenant W. D. Smith, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is extended to March 9.

GORDON, Lieut. G. F., "T" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BARNES, Lieut. A. A. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut. W. E. G., (officiating wing officer, on probation 34th Pioneers) to Ranchi, Choto Nagpur, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 7.)

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., officiating commissioner, Dacca Division, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. D. Lyall.

HALLIFAX, Mr. A. G., who was in 1889 appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Patna.

GARBO, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungu sub-division of that district.

MOORE, Captain H., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be honorary paymaster of that corps, vice Captain J. Rose, resigned.

PHILLIPS, Captain H. P., Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, is appointed to be captain in the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain A. W. Rendell, transferred.

PAUL—The services of Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

CROUCH, Mr. C. P., district superintendent of police, Singbhum, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 1.

COWIE, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. S. Judge.

COMINS—The services of Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, protector of emigrants and superintendent of emigration, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance, and temporarily at Commerce.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., health officer of the Port of Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition of his own duties, as superintendent of emigration and protector of emigrants, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

FAGAN, Mr. P. J., assistant commissioner, is, on return from leave posted to the Hissar district.

ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Hosharpur district, relieving Mr. A. C. Marshall, transferred.

BRIDGES, Mr. A. assistant commissioner, Peshawur, is placed in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of that district from Dec. 31, vice Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, officiating extra assistant commissioner, who remains attached to the district.

BUSH, Rev. H. W., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Dagshai, vice the Rev. J. P. Dyer, transferred to Burma.

EGERTON, Captain F. W., officiating district judge, Shahpur, is transferred in the same capacity to the Kohat district, where he assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 2.

FOX, Mr. B. A., extra assistant commissioner, Amritsar, is transferred to the Jhang district, where he assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 2.

MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. O'M., has leave for twelve months, in extension.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rohtak, vice Mr. H. S. Dunsford.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., officiating district superintendent of police, is, on relief by Lieut. F. C. Amesbury, re-transferred in his substantive capacity to the Amritsar district.

CHANTER, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

SCRATCHLEY, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Karnal division, Western Jumna Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

WOODS, Surgeon C. G., M.D., M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Chunar, in addition to his military duties, from Dec. 13, vice Surgeon J. W. Bullen, transferred.

SCOBELL, Rev. J. F., garrison chaplain, Allahabad, is appointed to be civil chaplain, Allahabad, from Dec. 26.

KLUGH, Rev. L., is appointed to officiate as garrison chaplain of Allahabad, as a temporary arrangement, from the date of his taking over charge from the Rev. J. Scobell.

LUKIS—On return from furlough, Surgeon C. F. Lukis, civil surgeon, 2nd class, resumed charge of the Jhansi district on Dec. 20.

THOROLD—With effect from the date on which the services of Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Surgeon W. G. Thorold, officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to be deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, sub pro tem.

PRATT, Surgeon J. J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Sitapur to Mirzapur.

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mirzapur to Sitapur.

WILLIAM, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Bulandshahr to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

In consequence of the return from privilege leave of Colonel J. A. Temple, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, the following reversions are ordered from the 11th ult.:—

VERTUE, Colonel W., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class.

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

HENNESSY—On return from leave on medical certificate, Mr. R. L. Hennessy, district superintendent of police, is posted to the Balaghat district.

FENTON—On being relieved of the charge of the current duties of district superintendent of police, Balaghat, Mr. T. C. Fenton, assistant district superintendent, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Bilaspur district.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

ELIOTT, Lieutenant L. E., assistant commissioner, is posted to special duty in the Bhamo district.

HEARSEY, Mr. W. A., sub-assistant conservator of Forests, is posted on the Bhamo division.

MARTIN, Mr. H. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Tantabin sub-division, Shwebo district, on return from privilege leave.

MILLER, Mr. W. G., assistant superintendent of police, is tranaferred from Tantabin to Thayetmyo.

TUCK, Mr. H. W., inspector of police, is transferred from Kyacktan to Haka, and is posted to do duty under the political officer, Chin Hill.

HOEY, Surgeon J., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Pakokku district, vice Surgeon-Major E. Levinge.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

WELSH, Mr. W. H., Madras Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten month and nine days.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., is permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service from Dec. 29.

BLISS, the Hon. Mr. H. W., C.I.E., to be president of the board of examiners, vice Mr. W. S. Whiteside, retired; during Mr. Bliss's absence at Calcutta, Mr. G. McWatters will act as president of the board of examiners. The Hon. Mr. M. W. Bliss, C.I.E., is appointed to be commissioner of land revenue.

GROSE, Hon. Mr. J., is appointed to be second member of the Board of Revenue, commissioner of Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., is appointed to be third member of the Board of Revenue, commissioner of Revenue Settlement and director of the Depôts of Land Records and Agriculture.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., is appointed to be fourth member of the Board of Revenue and commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

HORSFALL, Mr. T. M., is appointed to be principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, North Arcot.

RAWSON, Mr. E. C., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District Coimbatore.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District Bellary.

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ELWIN, Mr. E. B., is appointed to be assistant collector and magistrate of the District Vizagapatam.

HIGGINS—H.E. the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. W. V. Higgins, of the Canada Baptist Mission, Chicacole, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MORGAN, Mr. R. W., district forest officer, North Coimbatore, is appointed to be district forest officer, Nilgiris.

SHEFFIELD, Mr. T., district forest officer, North Arcot, and acting district forest officer, Nilgiris, is appointed to act as district forest officer, North Coimbatore.

MILITARY.

EYRE, Col. E. H., Staff Corps, is appointed to be quartermaster-general Madras Army, with the local temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigade-General M. Protheroe, Staff Corps, C.B., C.S.I., who has been appointed to the command of the Hyderbad Contingent, dated Oct. 26.

GORDON, Col. J. H., D.S.O., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India from or after Jan. 25 ; pension service, 35th year, commenced May 29.

FITZGERALD, Col. C. J. O., C.B., Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year ; pension service, 33rd year, commenced April 15, 1889.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

WILTON, Col. W. H. St. A, General List, Infantry.

MACCARTHY, Brig.-Surg. D. J., M.D., half-pay, Indian Medical Service.

MORRIS, Second-Lieut. G. M., South Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

DAWSON, Hon. Surg. R. S., civil surgeon, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.), for one year.

LEGGET, Col. J. B., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from Dec. 1.

HASTINGS—DALY—The services of Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., Madras Staff Corps, and Lieut. H. D. Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, from Jan. 1.

TAYLOR—The services of Lieut. H. N. Taylor, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from the date he is relieved of his duties in the Commissariat Transport Department.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Jan. 5.)

TANCOCK, Lieut. O. K., 20th Field Battery, R.A., is directed to proceed forthwith from Saint Thomas' Mount to Dehra Ismail Khan, and join No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, to which he is about to be appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

ADAMS, 2nd Lieut. A., R.E., from the Bangalore to the Mandalay division. He will be attached to the executive engineer of the Mandalay division, Military Works, and will report himself on arrival to that officer.

MORRIS, 2nd Lieut. G. M., officiating wing officer (on probation) 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 3rd Regiment L.I. for duty.

SARGEAUNT, Lieut. H., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has leave from Dec. 29 to April 11, on medical certificate.

HEARN, Surgeon M. L., has leave from Dec. 26 to June 26, for the recovery of his health.

(*January* 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BETHUNE, District Staff Captain E. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, deputy assistant adjutant-general for instruction, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore District, vice Major T. Harris, Middlesex Regiment, proceeding to England, on medical certificate, dated Dec. 5.

HARVEST, Lieut. H. de V., Royal Irish Fusiliers, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 17.

LYNE, Lieut. C. V. N., wing officer 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Cockerill, appointed to the Commissariat Transport Department.

MERCER, Lieut. W. H. W., wing officer and officiating adjutant 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment dated Dec. 26.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SCANNELL, Mr. H., to be superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway, vice Colonel A. B. Portman, retired.

JONES, Mr. F. C., to be district superintendent of police, Dharwar, vice Mr. Scannell.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, from the date of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton's deputation on special duty in the Political Department, and pending Mr. G. McCorkell's return to duty.

MCCORKELL, Mr. G., on his return to duty, to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. Fulton on special duty.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., on being relieved by Mr. McCorkell, to act as assistant judge in the Sura district for the Broach Collectorate.

BARRETT, Mr. A., B.A., to be substantive pro tem. Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., assistant collector, Khandesh, is allowed furlough for one year and nine months.

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BOYD, Mr. Charles C., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Dharwar.

MCNEILL, Mr. J., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Dharwar.

GLOSTER, Mr. J. C., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Khandesh.

FAWCETT, Mr. C. H. G., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

JONES, Surgeon J. L. T., M.B., to act as civil surgeon, Karwar, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., C.S., deputy accountant-general, Bombay, passed on the 8th inst. an examination in Arabic accordihg to the Degree of Honour Test (1st division).

POGSON, Mr. H., adjutant, H.H. the Gaekwar's Okhamandal Battalion, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on Jan. 7.

HUGHES, Brigade-Surgeon D.E., F,R.C.S., to act as civil surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook.

Consequent on the return to duty of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., the following reversions and promotion will take effect from Jan. 8 :—

LISTER, Capt. W. J., R.E., to revert to executive engineer, 3rd grade.

OLIVIER, Major H. D., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

BADER, Mr. F. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

MILITARY.

PARKER-JERVIS, Major C. E. (2nd Battalion Durham L.I.), assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is permitted to resign his appointment.

GARDEN—The services of Lieut. A. R. H. Garden, 20th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

HAMILTON—The services of Lieut. A. S. Hamilton, attached to the 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion) Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

PARKER, Surgeon-Major W. A., Medical Staff Corps, is brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command from Dec. 31, 1890, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel F. M., C.B., C.S.I., Staff Corps.

FRANCIS, Captain J. C., Staff Corps.

BROWN, Lieut. C. A., Staff Corps.

HAY, Surgeon-Major G. W. R., Indian Medical Service, officiating secretary to the principal medical officer Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, is confirmed in the appointment from date of deccase of Surg.-Major D. A. Patterson, Oct. 26.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

MAITLAND, Surgeon C. B., Indian Medical Service.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., Indian Medical Service.

PEIRSE, Captain C. E., Staff Corps.

DICKSON, Lieut. J. H., probationer for the Staff Corps.

GRANT, Colonel G. C., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

CROFTON, Surgeon W. J., M.B., of the Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command from the 7th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

SAULEZ, Staff Corps, wing commander 16th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for six months ; pension service, thirteenth year, commenced May 1.

FURLOUGHS.

LYNCH, Lieut.-Colonel J. de B., Staff Corps, commandant 1st Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year ; pension service, twenty-sixth year, commenced May 11, 1890.

HATCH, Lieut. A. E., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 29th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year ; pension service, eighth year, commenced Aug. 25.

DICKSON, Lieut. J. H., probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State leave on medical certificate for four months from Oct. 9.

WOODCOCK, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, district superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is allowed furlough to Europe for three hundred and sixty-three days, on private affairs.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., Indian Medical Service, medical officers, Sapper and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs.

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(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Jan. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WESTROPP, Lieut. S. H., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, from Dec. 6.

SARTORIUS Lieut. G. G. F., wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Belooch Battalion), Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 19th Bombay Infantry.

DARLEY, 2nd Lieut. J. R., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, on probation.

ROSS, Lieut. R. J., Middlesex Regiment, having ceased to be a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Bengal Middlesex Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his final posting.

BARNES—TRASK—The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are posted on general duty, Poona District :—Surgeon H. J. Barnes and Surgeon J. E. Trask.

FURLOUGHS.

CAMERON, Lieut. E. C., 55th Field Battery, from Dec. 15 to Feb. 3, in extension, in England, on the recommendation of a medical board.

DUFF, Second Lieut. G. G. K., to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BURROUGHS, Major C. A. P., S. L. Regiment, to England, on private affairs, from the date of expiry of the tenure of his appointment as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, Bombay, until such time as he may be absorbed in his regiment.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. F., Connaught Rangers, 1st Battalion, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

ISACKE, Second Lieut. C. V., to England, for 180 days, on medical certificate.

DOWELL, Captain G. W., N. L. Regiment, 1st Battalion, to remain in England, in extension, from Jan. 21 to April 1, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. L. Richardson, S.C.; Lieut. F. Tweddell, S.C.; Lieut. C. F. Dobbie, S.C.; Lieut. F. G. H. Davies, S.C.; Lieut. H. G. B. Raitt, S.C.; Lieut. R. E. H. Dyer, S.C.; Captain G. W. B. Swiney, S.C.; Lieut. S. F. Crocker, S.C.; Lieut. L. N. Younghusband, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel E. J. Watson, S.C.; Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. W. Proudfoot, S.C.; Lieut. R. Wapshare, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. P. Shirres (Cov.), Colonel S. C. Clark, R.E.; R. H. Tickell.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon R. G. Mathew, S.C., six months ; Lieut.-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Inf., six months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., six months ; Colonel T. Higginson, S.C., till April 1 ; Colonel J. G. D. Walker, Cav., till June 6.

Bombay Estab.—Captain A. Phayre, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. J. Chew, special leave commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months.

Bombay Estab.—J. Davidson (Cov.), three days' furlough, and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain R. C. S. Macausland, S.C.; Lieut. L. Herbert, S.C.; Captain A. L. Barrett, D.S.O., S.C.; Captain P. B. Vaughan, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain T. H. Haughton, S.C. ; Lieut. A. F. Johnson, S.C. (Prob.).

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. C. Hogg, S.C.; Surgeon-Major G. Waters, I.M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. U. Fanshawe (Cov.), W. S. Davis, J. E. N. Boydell, W. J. Greer, J. E. Dallas, P. H. Martyr, W. G. Allen.

Bombay Estab.—H. W. Warden.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Jan. 21, at 7, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of J. Crommelin Brown, I.C.S., of a daughter.

BURKE—Jan. 16, at Auberles, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Burke, of a daughter.

O'DONNELL—Jan. 24, at Kingston, the wife of Captain G. B. O'Donnell Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Jan. 25, at her mother's, 9, Marble Arch, the wife of C. O. N. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—BIGGS—Jan. 28, at Christ Church, Clifton, near Bristol, Edward Charles Bird, of the Indian Government Telegraphs (Retired), eldest son of Edward Wheler Bird, late Madras Civil Service, of Tyndall's-park, Clifton, Bristol, to Annie Elizabeth, third daughter of Colonel Thomas Biggs, R.A., of 40, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton.

GRIFFITHS—HICKLEY—Jan. 15, at St. Mary's, Glympton, Oxon., Llewellyn Edward Griffiths, of Finkley Andover, and formerly of Calcutta, to Bertha Mina, third daughter of the late Thomas Allen Hickley, of Walton-on-Thames.

UPPLEBY—CONSTABLE—Jan. 15, at St. Matthew's Church, West Kensington-park, the Rev. George Crowle, Vicar of Corringham, only son of Charles Uppleby, Q.C., J.P., D.L., of Barrow Hall, Lincolnshire, to Margaret Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brown Constable, 18th B.N.I., J.P., D.L., of Wallace Craigie, Forfarshire, and 1, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—Jan. 24, at Forest-hill, Kent, Annie, widow of Charles Frederick Byrne, of Calcutta, aged 77.

COLLETT—Jan. 28, at Highclere, Torquay, Charles Collett, late of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras, and formerly Judge of the High Court of Madras. aged 64.

ELIOTT—Jan. 23, at 6, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, Rykie Sophia, the wife of the late Edward Frederick Eliott, of the Madras Civil Service, and daughter of P. L. Cloete, of Zandvilet, Cape of Good Hope.

GREEN—Jan. 24, at Ormleigh, Mowbray-road, Upper Norwood, Ernest Augustus Green, late Major-General Bombay Staff Corps.

JONES—Jan. 25, John Williams Jones, eldest son of the late Captain John Williams Jones, of Madras Staff Corps.

PHILLIPS—Jan. 24, at 131, Fellows-road, Hampstead, Lieut.-General George Robert Phillips, 3rd Light Cavalry, Madras Army.

SMYTH—Jan. 27, at 24, South Eaton-place, S.W., General the Hon Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, aged 61.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Jan. 29, at Easthome, Southsea, Clara Jane Younghusband, the wife of Major-General T. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., aged 57.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALPHONSO—Jan. 5, at Cocoanda, the wife of Mr. J. A. Alphonso, Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 4, at Claremont, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of R. S. Campbell, of a son.

CUMBERLEGE—Jan. 4, at Delhi, the wife of Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

EALES—Jan. 16, at Woodside, Rangoon, the wife of H. L. Eales, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

EVANS—Dec. 31, at Akyab, Burma, the wife of Surgeon A. C. Evans, I.M.S., of a son.

LEWIS—Jan. 7, at Loodiana, the wife of G. S. Lewis, E.J.A. Commissioner, of a son.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—Jan. 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, H.M.'s 1st Madras Pioneers, of a son.

MAIDMENT—Jan. 11, at Kalyan, the wife of Frank J. Maidment, Abkar, Department, of a daughter.

MULLALY—Jan. 4, at Aurungabad, the wife of Lieut. A. Mullaly, B.C.S. 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

PARSONS—Jan. 9, at Lucknow, the widow of the late Mr. J. D. Parsons, Superintendent, N.I. Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

PAUL—Jan. 8, at Meerut, the wife of Captain E. T. Paul, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

SCOTT—Jan. 6, at Indore, the wife of F. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—Jan. 3, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of Captain H. C. Taylor, Harbourmaster, of a son.

WILLSON—Jan. 6, at Shillong, the wife of J. Willson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—WYATT—Jan. 7, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. Arthur E. Barton, of 4th Bombay Rifles, eldest son of Rev. John Barton, of Cambridge, to Lilian, second daughter of the Rev. J. L. Wyatt, S.P.G.

BATCHELOR—MONISSE—Jan. 7, at St. Francis Xavier Church, Madras, Patrick Joseph, son of the late Mr. Isaac Batchelor, of the East Indian Battery, to Miss Genevieve Emma, the youngest daughter of W. G. Monisse, Staff Sergeant-Instructor, Madras Volunteer Guards

KIRK—MCLEOD—Jan. 15, at Neuara Eliya, Ceylon, Alexander L. Kirk, Esq., of Haputale, to Amy Kelty, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John McLeod, K.C.B. (By telegram.)

LIFFORD—RAMPINI—Jan. 24, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the Hon. George Wyldbore Hewitt, fifth son of the late Viscount Lifford, of Meenglas, Stranorlar, co. Donegal, Ireland, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Rampini, Esq., D.L., Advocate, Sheriff Substitute of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE—Jan. 4, at Bangalore, Dora Victoria, aged 22.

ALDER—Jan. 7, at 6, Humayon-place, Calcutta, William Jas. Bracken Alder, aged 64.

BURNETT—Jan. 4, at Jhansi, 2nd-Lieut. A. R. Burnett, 1st Batt., Suffolk Regiment, aged 22.

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CRUICKSHANKS—Jan. 6, at Bangalore, Leonora Cruickshanks, the wife of the late W. Cruickshanks, C.M.S., aged 67.

FAWCETT—At Meerut, Caroline, the wife of Captain Fawcett, 5th Lancers, aged 26.

FUCHS—Jan. 24, at Bombay, on his way from Calcutta to Europe, Wilhelm Fuchs, of Calcutta and Creuznach, of apoplexy, aged 43. (By telegram.)

HOCKLEY—Jan. 10, at Bombay, Thomas Tollemache Hockley, eldest son of the late Major J. J. Hockley, of the 104th Fusiliers, aged 36.

JAMES—Jan. 5, at Kapurthala, James Townsend, State Engineer, aged 37.

MACKENZIE—Jan. 9, at Basti, A. F. Mackenzie, Bengal Opium Department.

SIMPSON—Jan. 5, at Amritsar, James Simpson, Bengal Commissariat Department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON E. C. MARKEY, C.B., has, in anticipation of promotion, been appointed an Administrative Medical Officer on the Indian establishment in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General Collis, whose tour of service is about to expire.

THE following additional Artillery Reliefs, to be carried out this cold weather, have been sanctioned owing, to sickness among the batteries at Mian Mir:—8th Field Battery, Rawal Pindi to Ferozepore; 39th, Ferozepore to Mian Mir; 60th, Mian Mir to Rawal Pindi; 65th, Jullundur to Mian Mir; 68th, Mian Mir to Jullundur.

IT is likely that formal sanction will shortly be announced to a considerable rise in the pay of the Silladar Cavalry all over India, the monthly stipend of all ranks entitled to draw compensation for dearness of forage being increased by four rupees. Sowars will thus draw Rs. 31 instead of Rs. 27—a substantial benefit.

THE expedition against the Samil clans on the Miranzai border should be over long before the troops begin to concentrate for the Black Mountain affair in March, unless unforeseen complications occur with the main body of the Orukzais. A month at the outside, from the time the frontier is crossed, should be sufficient to bring the Samil headmen to a sense of the hopelessness of holding out. This being so, the military authorities will be able to give General Lockhart a second opportunity of showing how punitive expeditions of the kind should be really carried out. His methods will be very different from those of general officers combined with a big Staff and with Brigadiers and Colonels enough to stock a small Army Corps. The Frontier Force are certainly fortunate at this juncture, when there is once more a chance of a brush with the tribesmen, in having as their Commandant a soldier who laughs at the old bugbear of "responsibility," and will do his work in the thorough manner that men of his type are given to.

THE Native Army boasts many distinguished soldiers in its ranks, but none with a worthier record than Subadar-Major Mauladad Khan, C.I.E., late Subadar-Major of the 20th (D.C.O.) Punjab Infantry, who died some days ago. Mauladad Khan was a Kuki Khel Afridi of Gudar, a small hamlet situated about two miles from Fort Jamrud, in the direction of the Lashora Valley, and his house, placed on a small hillock, was easily seen by all who have ever used the Khyber-road. Mauladad Khan served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, receiving the medal, clasp and 3rd class Order of Merit. He was wounded in the Mahsud-Waziri campaign of 1860, and other N.W. frontier expeditions prior to 1863. The Ambeyla campaign of 1863 gave him a medal and clasp. He was in the Lundkhwar campaign, 1866; Hazara, 1868, clasp Aimal Chabootra, 1876; Jawaki, 1877-78, clasp, 1st class Order of Merit; Afghan War, 1878-79-80; medal clasp, 2nd class Order of British India; Waziri, 1881, 1st class Order of British India; Egypt, 1882, medal, clasp, bronze star and Order of the Indian Empire, 5th class order of the Medjidie. From Egypt he has one of the officers selected to proceed to England, and later on went with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Gentle and retiring in private life he was brave as a lion on the battle-field; a good soldier, loved and respected by all who knew him, and a true friend.

UNGENEROUS TREATMENT OF MADRAS SEPOYS.

A "Fly on the Wheel" writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"You have often drawn attention to the unfairness with which the unfortunate Madras sepoy is treated by the Chesne-Roberts gang. As the latest instance, however, seems to have escaped you, allow me to bring to your notice the better terms given to the men of the Bengal Regiments about to be disbanded as compared to those given to the Madras Regiment to be disbanded at the same time. The comparison applies equally to those Madras Regiments disbanded last year:—

BENGAL.	MADRAS.
Men of 14 and less than 25 years' service, ordinary pension and a bonus of 1 month's pay, including good conduct pay, for every two years' service.	Men of 15 years' service and less than 25, ordinary pension. No bonus.
Men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds ordinary pension and a bonus of three months' pay, including good conduct pay.	Men of more than 10 and less than 15 years' service, two-thirds ordinary pension. No bonus.
Men of 5 and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, with a bonus of 3 months' pay as above.	Men of 5 and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service. No bonus!
Men of less than 5 years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.	Men of less than 5 years' service, transfer to other Regiments or to the Reserve. No option of gratuity!

"Why should there be any difference in the terms of disbandment? The disastrous effects of the policy (?) will too certainly be seen when the next so-called 'Mutiny' takes place, as some day it will, a 'Mutiny' for which the Government of India is preparing the way by throwing broadcast over the only part of India which remained thoroughly loyal to it, thousands of justly discontented men, living monuments of the injustice, illiberality, and breach of good faith towards its servants of the British Government, and by carefully training the troops of the Feudatory Native States so that they may have a better chance of success than they had thirty-three years ago. The recent article in 'The Supplement to the *Gazette of India* published at Allahabad' showed that the two Simla gangs spoken of above anticipate (and let us hope correctly) that they may no longer have it all their own way, and that a little dispassionate unprejudiced judgment will be brought to bear on their schemes. Unfortunately some short time must elapse before this desirable event can happen, and the Madras Army must be prepared to see during that short time three more regiments certainly—five probably—wiped out."

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION

THE Black Mountain Field Field Force for the punishment of the Hassanzai and Akazal tribes will be composed as follows:—To command the Force, Major-General Elles; Aide-de-camp, Captain Sandbach, R.E.; Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel G. Shakespear; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers; Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Keith; Commanding Royal Engineers, Major W. L. Greenstreet; Field Engineers, Captains Abbott and Bond; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants Rose and Le Breton Simmons; Superintendent, Army Signalling, Captain E. Hamilton; Assistant Superintendents Army Signalling, Lieutenants Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Burrows, Royal Irish Fusilers; Provost-Marshal, Major E. Balfe; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Brawshaw; Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain Lyons Montgomery; Divisional Transport Officer, Lieutenant J. Tulloch; Survey Officer, Captain Wahab, R.E.; Field Treasure Chest Officer, Captain W. Young; and Veterinary Surgeon W. Hagger. The Force will be divided into two columns. The left column, which will take the river route which General Galbraith followed in 1888, will be under the command of Colonel R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with Captain Lyle as Orderly Officer; Captain Bradshaw, 34th Sikhs, as Brigade-Major; and Lieut. Eustace, 2nd Sikhs, as Field Intelligence Officer. The troops will be No. 1 Mountain Battery, three guns; No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, three guns; Seaforth Highlanders, Guides Infantry; 4th Sikhs; head-quarters and wing of the Pioneers, and the 37th Dogras. The right column, which will ascend the spurs of the Black Mountain, will be commanded by Colonel Hammond, V.C., Punjab Frontier Force, with Lieutenant Barton of the Guides as Orderly Officer, Captain Sir R. Colleton as Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Phillott, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, as Field Intelligence Officer. The troops will be No. 9 Mountain Battery, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 11th Bengal Infantry wing of the 32nd Pioneers, 2-5th Goorkha Regiment, and 300 men of the Khaibar Rifles. The divisional troops will be one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers and No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners. Oghi will be held by one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, three guns, and 28th Bengal Infantry; and Abbottabad by No. 1 Mountain Battery, three guns, and 1-5th Goorkha Regiment. A brigade in reserve at Rawal Pindi will be 1-60th King's Royal Rifles, 11th Bengal

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Lancers, and one Squadron 19th and 27th Bengal Infantry. Colonels Williamson and Hammond will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. The troops will go in light marching order, tents being left behind at Darband. The total strength will be 6,800 fighting men and 1,900 followers.

I.M.S. *CLIVE*.

The Indian Marine steamer *Clive*, under the command of Captain W. J. Powell, sailed on Monday, Jan. 12, for Kurrachee, with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers and details, the passengers consisting of 20 officers, 5 ladies, 6 children, 7 warrant officers, &c., 2 women, 5 children, 660 men (Europeans), 12 women, 25 children, 3 Native officers, 1 woman, 3 children, and 102 followers. The *Clive* on her return will bring a part of the Royal Lancaster to Bombay. The following are the names of the saloon passengers who left for Kurrachee:—

2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Holmes, Major W. C. Riddell, Major J. R. Povah, Major M. J. Hickley, Capt. H. F. O'Neill, Capt. J. M. MacGregor, Lieut. T. Marshall, Lieut. H. C. Smith, Lieut. C. A. Hensley, Lieut. H. R. Beddoes, Lieut. F. G. Pierce, 2nd-Lieut. R. M. P. Swift, 2nd-Lieut. C. H. B. Higginson, 2nd-Lieut. M. Lowndes, Lieut. and Adjt. A. J. Chapman, Lieut. and Actg. Paymaster R. S. Gage, Lieut. and Qrmr. C. Hills, Captain C. F. Burton, Rl. Fus., Lieut. D. K. Tanlock, 7th M. Bat., wife of Capt. Dyson and two children, Sim. Vol., wife of Capt. McG. Grier, Warwick.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Captain J. G. Jones, sailed on Thursday, Jan. 15th, for England, with 35 officers, 11 ladies, 11 children, 1,246 men, 10 women, and 15 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—Lieut.-Col. H. M. E. Brunker, Scottish Rifles; Major L. E. B. Booth, West Rdg.; Major J. L. Rose, Worcester; Surgeon-Major J. J. Routh, Ms. Med. Staff; Capt. L. M. M. Hall, Bl. S. Corps; Surg. and Mrs. J. D. Moir and child, Bo. Med. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Milford, Rl. W. Fus.; Surg. S. Powell, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. J. W. Powell and three children, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. R. J. Hanley, Bl. Med. Staff; Capt. L. B. Wilbraham, Rl. Irish Fus.; Capt. C. W. Napier, Ms. Som. L.I.; Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Even and child, Bo. S. Corps; Capt. G. E. McLaughlin, Ms. R.A.; Capt. A. W. Pennyman, Bl. K.O.S. Br.; Capt. and Mrs. G. H. G. Hardwin, Rl. Dub. Fus.; Capt. and Mrs. Silverthorne and child, Yorkshire; Captain J. Marriott, Ms. Norfolk; Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Carpendale and three children, Bl. S. Corps; Lieut. A. V. Hatch, Bl. S. Corps; Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coombes and daughter, East Kent; Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon, Bl. R.A.; Lieut. H. Elliot, Liverpool; Lieut. H. B. Murray, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. P. C. Ross, High L.I.; Lieut. H. Ross Johnson, Liverpool; Lieut. W. H. N. Glossop, Suffolk; Lieut. A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire; Lieut. N. G. H. Turner, West Rdg.; Lieut. W. S. E. Howard, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. A. P. Browne, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. E. F. Cooke-Hurle, Somerset L.I.; Lieut. A. A. C. Macgregor, Rl. Sc. Fus.; Lieut. W. E. Templer, Rl. Irish Fus.; Lieut. A. G. Trollope, East Kent; Widow of late Col. Tower and child, Suffolk; Wife of Capt. R. Bailie, Bo. Staff Corps.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 30.

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APPREHENDED FAMINE IN MADRAS.

Mr. HUNTER asked whether the Government had any information that certain districts in Madras, with a population of about twelve millions, were threatened with famine.

Sir J. GORST: The latest reports that have reached the Secretary of State are dated Madras, Jan. 6th. Failure of the late crops was then feared in parts of the seven districts named. No fear of famine was expressed, and prices of grains consumed by the poor were said to be well below scarcity level. Plans for opening relief works, and for dispensing other relief, are ready if necessity arises. The partial failure of the harvests has been due to the scantiness of the later rains or the north-east monsoon. Irrigated crops have also suffered in parts, though not so seriously as the dry crops. The Secretary of State has asked for fortnightly telegrams from Madras stating the condition of affairs and the steps taken to relieve distress if it occurs. These telegrams will be published. The Government has been also asked to furnish a statement of the general outturn of crops in the threatened districts.

OBITUARY.

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LIEUT.-GENERAL G. R. PHILLIPS, Madras S.C., died at 131, Fellowes-road, Hampstead, N.W., on the 24th ult. He joined the Indian Army June 18th, 1839; became colonel, June 18th, 1870; major-general, July 1st, 1881; and lieut.-general, January 14th, 1887. Served in the Southern Mahratta country in 1845-46.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. GREEN, Retired List, Bombay S.C., died at Ormleigh, Mowbray-road, Upper Norwood, on the 24th ult. He joined the Army June 11th, 1847; became lieut.-colonel June 11th, 1873; colonel, June 11th, 1878; and major-general, December 1st, 1888. Served in the Afghan War of 1878-79 (medal).

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. M. MCNAIR, paymaster on the Retired List, late of the 79th Highlanders, died at 58, Courtfield-gardens, S.W., on the 28th ult., aged fifty-three years. He served with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea from August 16th, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault of September 8th (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1858-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, and subsequent operations in Oude across the Gomtee and Raptee Rivers (medal with clasp); also in the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star).

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. JOHNSON, late Rifle Brigade and 83rd Regiment, died at 7, Little St. James's-street, on the 25th ult., aged fifty-two years. He joined the Army March 23rd 1855, and served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-59, including the operations in the Doab, siege and capture of Lucknow, &c. (medal with clasp).

MAJOR W. H. K. BRADFORD, Retired List, late 108th Foot, died on the 22nd ult. He served in the 3rd Madras European Regiment with the Saugor Field Division in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1858-59, and was present at the battle of Banda (medal with clasp).

CAPTAIN DASHWOOD, J.P., of Charnwood Lodge, near Loughborough, formerly of the 34th Regiment and 5th Fusiliers, died on the 15th ult., at the age of fifty-eight. He was the eldest son of the Rev. S. Vere Dashwood, of Stanford Hall, who for forty-nine years was also vicar of the parish. He served in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the capture of Lucknow (medal and clasp).

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	—	—	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	19 Mar.
Crocodile...	26 Feb.	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	24 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	6 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Crocodile	—	—	—	—	6 Feb.
Malabar	—	—	—	—	9 Feb.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	17 Mar.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.
Malabar	28 Mar.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	13 Apr.	22 Apr.
Crocodile	2 Apr.	12 Apr.	14 Apr.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

H. W. BRENT, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, S.W., January, 1891.

IN the Madras Government's notification issued under the Indian Census Act, 1890, it is proposed to confer on Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge, as also on Executive Engineers in charge of navigable canals, the power to appoint census officers. Such a power is required in their case in order to avoid the delay that might otherwise occur in the appointment of these officers, especially if at the last moment the agency employed is found to fail and fresh appointments have to be made.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 25, Malwa (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 24, Manora (s), London.
MADRAS.—Jan. 26, Rohilla (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 27, Ameer (s), Calcutta ; 27, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 25, Sobraon (s), London ; 26, Mira (s), London ; 29, Clan Mackenzie (s).
Madras.—Jan. 24, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 5 ; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. G. Pritchard, Mr. Sykes, Mr. C. Briggs. *From Naples :* Mr. J. G. Hewitt.
For Colombo : Mr. L. B. H. Dickinson. Mr. Kennett Mackay, Mrs. Gillen, Major T. S. Gildea.
For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Master, Mr and Mrs. R. Balston, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. W. O Connor, Mr. W. H. and Misses Squires, Mr. C. Drummond and valet, Mrs. Wetherley, Mr. and Mrs. Evers. *From Naples :* Misses Dean, Mr. Miller, Messrs. E. G. and R. B. Mason.
For Gibraltar : Capt. Boyle, Miss Mark, Miss Holley, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and maid, Miss Jay, Rev. A. L. and Mrs. Gedge and infant, Dr. Joseph Carson, Misses Carson, Mrs. Lawrie and maid, Mr. G. Burrell, Mr. J. Lavery, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn Black.
For Port Said : Mr. E. and Miss Oliver, Miss Aitken, Mr. T. Greig.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Feb. 6 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay : Mr. T. Macpherson, Miss Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mrs. Patch, Mr. Marshall, Mr. R. G. Berkeley, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Dr. Burland, Mr. E. Greaves, Mrs. Marshall, Sisters Aundé and Maria, Lieut. G. L. Holland, Major Wynter, Mr. Maynard, Lieut. G. Robinson, Lieut. C. W. Somerset, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mr. Manson. *From Brindisi :* Col. G. C. Hogg, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Rev. R. MacGill, Lady Sandeman, Mr. R. Carstairs, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Collen, Lieut. W. S. Browne, Mr. Aitkin, Col. E. D'O. Twemlow, Gen. Sir James Dormer, Capt. Cavaye, Capt. A. Tyndale Biscoe, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Mr. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Fillingham. *From Ismailia :* Capt. A. C. Yate.
For Alexandria : Mr. Ehrmann, Mr. J. J. A. Riley, Mr. C. J. B. Marriott, Rev. E. Buckton. *From Venice :* Mr. Tayleur, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hills. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Mrs. McKinloch, Mr. A. and Mr. Sparrow, Miss Fowke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Ross, Col. and Mrs. Evans and maid, Comte de Mons, Miss Lathbury, Misses Slocock (two), Hon. Mrs. Bass, Miss Bagot, Mr. Elles, Messrs. H. and G. Rublee, Mr. S. Ilsey.
For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. A. Brown.
For Brindisi : Miss New and friend.
For Malta : Mr. Chisney, Mrs. Charleswood, Mrs. and Misses Gardner and maid, Dr. and Miss Jamieson, Mrs. and Miss Donaldson, Admiral Hon. F. Egerton, Misses Egerton, Mrs. McClelland.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*) : Mr. Shaw.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 12 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay : Mrs. Stehelim, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. H. B. Ternan, Capt. H. A. Merewether, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Mrs. Bulkley, Mr. Walker, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant, Mrs. Bryce and infant, Mrs. J. Dickie, Mr. H. L. Wilkinson. *From Brindisi :* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Maj. F. Lloyd Dickin, Mr. G. H. Rogers.
For Ismailia : Mr. Brown.
For Gibraltar : Col. and Mrs. J. Fellowes and maids, Misses Fellowes, Miss Graham.
For Malta : Miss Douglas, Rev. R. F. MacLeod, Mrs. and Misses MacLeod and maid.
For Brindisi : Mr. de Plaisant.
For Colombo : Mr. J. G. Macfarlane.
For Aden : Mr. and Mrs. Hassard.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19 ; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. Fox, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still, Mr. W. M. Hitchcock, Mr T. A. Pearson.
For Colombo : *From Naples* : Mr. E. Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt, Miss Norton Miller.
For Gibraltar : Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes, Mrs. C. P. Penny, Miss Annandale, Miss Millar, Gen. Meyrick.
For Ismailia : Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith. *From Naples :* Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill.
For Port Said : Miss E. Smith.
For Bombay : Lieut. A. H. Craufurd.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19 ; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major A. C. Talbot. *From Ismailia* : Capt. E. W. Dunn.
For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist and son.
For Malta : Lieut. C. F. Briggs.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 23 ; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay : Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease, Mr. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. Barnes, two infants and nurse, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. Burt, infant and child, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, Misses Rattray (two). *From Brindisi :* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Lieut. W. H. Persse, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. A. E. Rose.
For Gibraltar : Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 5.

For Colombo : Mr. R. A. Bosanquet.
For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, March 6 ; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Alexandria : Mr., Mrs. and Misses Greenway. *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. Hap and friend.
For Malta : Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children.
For Bombay : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hannah. *From Brindisi* : Mr. S. H. Wynne, Capt. F. J. P. Butler.
For Colombo : *From Venice* : Mrs. Hedges.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 12 ; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant. *From Port Said* : Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *From Ismailia* : Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour.
For Gibraltar : Mr. Brooks, jun.

S.s. *Massilia :* from London, March 19 ; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26 ; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch. *From Brindisi* : Capt. and Mrs. Watkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Feb. 7.

For Kurachee : Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.
For Bombay : Miss Moores, Capt. and Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. John Riddell, Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Mr. J. MacFarlane, Mr. Rothwell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Madura*, to sail Feb. 16.

For Port Said : Mr. and Miss Congreve.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Feb. 23.

For Bombay : Mr. A. Duncan Turnbull.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee : Mrs. R. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgeon, infant and nurse, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. H. B. Addis, Miss J. O. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Flower, Miss Holland.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10 ; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee : Miss J. M. Gordon. *From Marseilles :* Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs. E. M. Vincent.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Vienna*, Capt. Anderson, to sail Feb. 9.

For Calcutta : Mr. Arch. Grey, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. G. S. Boreham, Mr. James McElroy, Mrs. C. L. Hall and child.
For Port Said : Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. James Davidson, Rev. David and Mrs. Kilpatrick.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Dublin*, Capt. Campbell, to sail Feb. 9.

For Bombay : Surgeon-Major Waters, Mr. Lander.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 8.

For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Elton and child, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Davies, Capt. H. B. Warden, Capt. Marshall, Major Mills.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail March 3.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. F. L. Charles.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. Barratt, at Bombay, Jan. 12.

From London: Sir R. Beauchamp, Lady Beauchamp, Miss A. Bewley, Lieut. Comins, Dr. J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foord and infant, Mrs. Duncan Forbes and infant, Lieut. J. M. Henry, Miss Marshal and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Moller, two Messrs. Moller, Mr. W. Mulligan, Mr. and Master Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peacock and child, Mr. M. D. Petrocochino, Mrs. Plowden and infant, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsby and three infants, Lieut. A. Stephens, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Townshend and infant, Mr. J. Walsh, Mrs. Watson, Miss Weighill, Mr. D. G. West, Miss Witherby.

From Brindisi: Mr. Bethune, Col. J. E. Campbell, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Sir J. Gladstone, Mr. Gruscnitz, Col. Hall, Mr. N. Hill, Mr. Holloway, Col. A. Howell, Mr. T. Ker, Mr. F. T. Paine, Mr. N. Palit, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford, Mr. A. P. de Saone, Princess Olga Scherbaloff, Prince Alexander Scherbaloff, Mr. and Mrs. Yorke Smith.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. J. Chisholm.

From Ismailia: Mr. Colville, Mr. E. P. Shepherd, Mr. J: Shepherd, Mr. A. Stein.

From London to Madras: Miss K. Winscom.

From Aden: Mr. Jas. Forbes.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For London: Mr. R. T. Mallet, Dr. Yeld, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. J. Bremner, Mrs. J. T. Branson and two children, Mr. C. H. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Mr. F. W. Harris, Mr. Ritchie, Capt. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Heller and child, Mrs. and Miss Godfrey.

For Suez: Mr. E. E. Oliver, Mr. Ahmed Hallaba, Mr. de Mezzi, Mr. Marrietti, Lieut. H. Graham.

For Brindisi: Major J. A. Miley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. MacMillan, Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bridge, Mr. H. Deighton, Mr. G. J. Swann, Dr. Caprotti, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Sweet, Miss Seeley, Capt. Richardson, Mr. J. Kidston, Mr. R. M. Tagore.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Miss and Master Banks.

For Ismailia: General Fessenden, Mr. W. K. Post, Mr. H. D. Lockwood, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dean, Professor J. T. Butler.

For Aden: Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. Rustomjee D. Dinshaw, Mr. Heerjibhoy P. Dinshaw, Capt. Swayne.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Jan 24.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. H. Schmer, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Pringle.

For Ismailia: Mr. F. Burr, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Carlton, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mr. C. W. Ziegler, Mr. and Miss R. J. Cory, Mr. Fletcher.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. F. Greville, Rev. and Mrs. Brook Deedes, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, Mr. H. L. Butcher, Mrs. Brodhurst.

For London: Mr. J. P. Cross.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London: Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. T. D. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Maxwell and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Hume, Master E. Hume, two Misses Hume and child, Mrs. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Sommer.

For Brindisi: Mrs. R. Little, Master Little, Mr. A. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. John Mavrogordats, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Rowse, Mr. H. Scott.

For Suez: Surg.-Major Thos. H. Hendley, Mr. Wm. Kennedy.

For Port Said: Bishop A. Wilson.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. N. G. Philips.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., from Gravesend, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolley Dod and infant, Misses K. and M. Thomson, Mr. J. B. Adams, Miss Backhouse, Mr. J. V. Phelps, Miss G. Eliott Lockhart, Mr. E. L. Williams, Capt and Mrs. E. Inglis, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cardew, Mr. H. Allen, Mrs. Amy Jones and maid, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. B. Hunter, Mrs. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Verne, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Sherwin and infant, Mr. H. Simson, Mr. Young, Mr. E. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sweeting, Miss Logan, Mrs. Jeffreys, infant and maid, Mr. R. Wood, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Winwood, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. de Winton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart and infant, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Hunter. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. and Miss Baines, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. A. W. Wyatt, Mr. A. L. McIntire, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Heckle, Col. Keith, Mr. A. A. Neatby, Lieut. R. M. Edwards, Mr. K. G. Burne, Mr. T. J. Price, Mr. J. H. Lace, Mr. George, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. Trevithick.

For Ismailia: Sir J. F. and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and maid, Miss Oxenden, Mrs. Walter James, Miss James and maid, Mr. Mann Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. Cookson, Miss Graham and maid, Mr. Bolton and valet, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Edwardes, Mr. Goff. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Mann Thomson, Rev. W. P. Robinson, Mr. A. K. Parker, Rev. W. C. P. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Goffey, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson, Hon. H. Stonor, Lord Vane Tempest and valet, Mr. and Misses Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mr. A. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls. *From Gibraltar:* Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Miss Linay. *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. Matheson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Miss Solano, Mr. A. J. Nichol, Mr. H. Andrew, Mr. G. W. R. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. C. J. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Barkworth, Surg.-Maj. Tuthill, Mrs. Borwick, Miss Warner, Mr. D. P. Thomson, Miss Whiteford, Miss Walker, Mr. Regeser, Mr. Whitburn, Mr. E. Wigan, Mr. H. Wigan, Mr. Byng, Mr. C. A. Young, Mr. Ford, Mr. West, Mr. Englebach, Capt. Hon. D. Lawless, Mr. and Mrs. Glen.

For Malta: Mr. N. S. Coghill, Mr. A. Y. Cheque, Mr. Caulfield, Lady Amabel Kerr's two children and nurse, Lieut. A. W. E. Gomm, Miss Cookson and maid, Misses Cookson, Miss Dremel, Commander R. J. Symons.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi:* Prof. A. Stewart, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. Goffey.

For Brindisi: Miss Keeping.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi:* Mr. Bhumghara.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Cambridge*, Capt. Black, from Liverpool, Jan. 27.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Dent, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Gow.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. Mure Ritchie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, Capt. Loutit, from Gravesend, Jan. 19; from Naples, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. E. Mardall, infant, and maid, Sister Louise, Mrs. Maconchy and infant, Mrs. Vincent, infant and nurse, Mr. Youngson, Mrs. F. R. Michell, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Henry Place, Mr. H. Crowley, Mr. F. R. de Marsac, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwill, Mr. Friston Cooper, Mr. Samuel Ogg, Mr. F. H. E. Lamb, Miss L. Tuckey, Mr. J. Morison, Mr. C. J. Aldham, Mr. J. A. Skee, Mr. G. P. Finlayson, Mr. H. B. Allen Olney, Mr. E. J. Roper, Mr. J. Paton.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hood, two children and nurse, Mr. E. M. Wyatt, Mrs. Ross, child and governess, Miss Sharpe, Col. C. F. Sharpe, Mr. John Skene, Mr. H. Bettison.

From Madras: Mr. A. H. Hammond, Col. Fisher, R.A., Mr. R. Goldsworthy, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. J. Rowe, Mrs. Walker and infant, Miss L. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gould and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. B. Simpson, Sir A. Wilson.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Watts, Mr. M. C. Gilde.

For London: Miss Grayhill, Miss Heymer-Duigner.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For London: Mr. H. B. Turner, Mrs. Douglas, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. and Miss Delafield, two Misses Storm, two Misses Tilden, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. J. Loder, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tschirch, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Kitts, Rev. and Mrs. Bawmann, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. E. Stonor, Rev. Mr. Mabie, Rev. Mr. Waterman, Major and Mrs. H. Lucas, Miss L. Owen Smith, Miss Lambe, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Gott.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Norman, Sir R. Barrow, Mr. J. A. Ralli, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Dollet, Mr. Cox, Miss Frost, Mr. Deane, Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Filer, Capt. T. G. Watkins, Mr. A. Andrews.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Feb. 21

For Marseilles: Mr. H. O. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nicholl, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Sean, Miss Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield.

For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Smith, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. Picker.

INDIAN FIBRES IN LONDON.—The London Chamber of Commerce are now exhibiting a collection of Indian fibres and other similar products, supplied by Kew Gardens, at Botolph House, Eastcheap, which may be seen by gentlemen presenting their business cards, between eleven and one. The collection comprises two samples of cotton, one sample of cotton-plant bark, one sample of cotton-plant fibre, two samples of cotton silk, seventeen samples of jute fibre, five of agave fibre, six of cocoa fibre in various stages, one sample of vegetable silk, four samples of bark and one sample of paper made therefrom, three samples of flax, and forty samples of various fibres and grasses for paper-making and other purposes.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 101½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	107	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct. ...	987½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ...	980
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct. ...	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct. ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct. ...	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	—
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	235
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20 ...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	90
Colaba	1,880	25 ...	355
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	—
East India	1,000	180 ...	1,300
Fort	8,500	100 ...	1,050
French	all	50 ...	515
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	—
Khangaum	450	40 ...	425
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50 ...	445
Munmar M.	all	25 ...	167½
New Berar	500	45 ...	550
New Indian	125	11 ...	96½
Prince of Wales ...	400	40 ...	410
Sibapathy (Bellary) ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon	500	— ...	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,170
Sind	750	50 ...	740
Volkart...	all	60 ...	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90 ...	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing.	500	15 ...	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20 ...	490
Albert Edward Mills...	500	20 ...	103
Anglo-Indian	100	2 ...	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	— ...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	— ...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25 ...	700
Central India	500	35 ...	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	40 ...	475
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50 ...	825
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	580
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	475
Gokam Baba	400	— ...	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20 ...	100
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	505
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	— ...	—
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	890
Imperial Cotton ...	500	— ...	870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50 ...	925
James Greaves ...	500	15 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	— ...	—
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	45 ...	810
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	620
Knatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	40 ...	530
Leopold	100	5 ...	185
Madras United ...	1,000	50 ...	1,830
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50 ...	1,210
Mazagon	250	5 ...	115
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	75 ...	1,620
Nuigam	100	— ...	—
National	1,000	— ...	125
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25 ...	690
Oriental	625	10 ...	330
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	250	— ...	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	— ...	—
Sassoon...	1,000	25 ...	1,400
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60 ...	1,310
Soonderdas	1,000	— ...	400
Southern India ...	500	15 ...	100
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½ ...	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	— ...	350
Western India ...	1,060	25 ...	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
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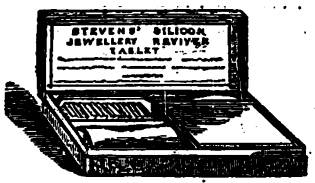
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th January; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 22nd January; and from [Bengal to the 21st January.

THE annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for the purpose of conferring degrees on the graduates of the University was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the newly-appointed Vice-Chancellor, and in the presence of a large gathering of Fellows and the general public, who were admitted by cards.

IN addressing the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor alluded to the absence of certain members of the Senate, either on account of death or retirement from this country, and in doing so he paid a well merited compliment to his worthy predecessor, Dr. Wordsworth, of whose influence and example, he said, they could never be unmindful.

FOR the first time, he proceeded to say, in the history of this or any other University, a lady (Dr. Pechey-Phipson) had been appointed to be a member of the Senate. For more than six centuries ladies had held office as professors of medicine from time to time in the ancient University of Bologna; but never, so far as he (the Vice-Chancellor) knew, had ladies been admitted to share in the responsibility of the administration of a great University.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council a Select Committee was nominated to consider and report upon the Age of Consent Bill within a month. The Committee consists of Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Bliss, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Mr. Nulkar, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan.

THE Central Mahomedan Association, Calcutta, which controls many branches throughout Bengal, approves of the Bill. The British Indian Association will petition the Viceroy to postpone consideration of it for six weeks.

THE Borah Ghar Kshatri Sabha, Lahore, has passed a resolution that the lowest age of marriage be sixteen years for a boy and twelve years for a girl.

THE latest reports from Cabul state that the Ameer is still very weak after his late attack of gout, which was the most severe he has suffered from.

INFORMATION has lately arrived from Khost to the effect that the Ameer had sent four regiments from Cabul and Ghazni to Khost to establish his authority on that part of his frontier, and to punish the Mangal tribe.

IN a few weeks the Sikkim Commissioners will meet to arrange the details of the Treaty agreement. A frontier mart will have to be chosen for the trade with Tibet, and the grazing question also remains to be settled.

DURING the past year, from April 1st to November 15th, 255½ miles of new railway were opened for traffic in India. This includes forty-five miles on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and fifty-seven on the Tirhoot line, and sixty-three on the Southern Mahratta, Bellary-Kistna section.

A TELEGRAM from Katha reports the surrender of the notorious Nga Hmat, an official of the ex-Wuntho, who attacked and burnt Kainggyr last year. Nga Hmat was the only remaining dacoit leader of importance in Katha.

THE new telegraph line from Calcutta to Bombay, *viâ* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, will be opened for traffic at end of February.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner for Beluchistan, Mr. Barnes being the first incumbent.

THE question of establishing a Central Record Office in Colcutta for the ordered arrangement and preservation of papers of the Government of India is to come up for final disposal by the Viceroy very shortly.

THE annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund will be held in Calcutta on February 9th.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway will probably be opened about February 12th.

INFLUENZA has again appeared in Calcutta. Attacking, it seems, the Fort in the first place, the microbe has been touring about the public buildings of the city seeking its victims, and with success.

THE official rate of exchange in transactions between the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the ensuing year has been fixed at 1s. 6½d.

EARLY in March Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, proceeds to England, and will be succeeded by Mr. Oldham.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Henry Harrison is pronounced to be out of danger.

THE Telegraph Department will complete their new telephone exchange at Cawnpore next month. It is intended also to open a similar exchange at Mandalay.

EXTENSIVE repairs are to be carried out this year in two cables which link Ceylon with India. There are numerous faults which require to be repaired, particularly in the older cable, which was laid a quarter of a century ago.

MR. HARE has just returned to Mandalay from Lashio, having reconnoitred the country to the north-east of the capital of Upper Burma for a telegraph line. This will be laid in due course, as it is important to have quick communication with the Northern Shan States.

MR. VAN SOMEREN, Superintendent of Post Offices, Pindi Division, will be in charge of the postal arrangements with the Black Mountain Expedition.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN during his tour in Burma will examine the alignment of the Katha branch of the Sagain Mogaung Railway with a view to work on that section being commenced from Katha itself.

THE Committee, composed of Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Colonel Coaker, and Captain Browne, which was appointed to consider the question of simplifying the system of State Railways accounts, has completed its work. The preliminary report, embodying suggestions for the discussion by railway officials, will be sent in shortly by Mr. Macdonald, who then proceeds on furlough to England.

THE starting of the Miranzai expedition has been hindered by the weather, rain having fallen heavily in the neighbourhood of Kohat. The first column is at Kohat, the second at Ibrahimzai, and the third at Shenkot.

THE orthodox Hindus of Calcutta intend, it is said, holding a mass meeting to protest against the Age of Consent Bill.

IN connection with the announcement made as to the raising of the Native Cavalry, the pay of the Silladar Cavalry of the Bombay Presidency, which is already Rs. 30 per month for the sowar, will be raised to Rs. 31.

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MORE retirements are about to take place among officers of the "blocked" years in the Indian Telegraph Department, Mr. Laughlin, Superintendent of Stores, and Mr. H. Maclean, officiating Superintendent of the Allipore Workshops, having accepted the higher rate of pension offered. Mr. J. J. Allen takes up the work of Government electrician at Calcutta on return from leave early in April.

IT is now believed that no Magazine Rifles will reach India before the conclusion of the current financial year, but 75,000 Martinis will be received to complete the re-armament of the Native Army.

NOTES.

WITH the exception of the telegrams from Rangoon, which tell of further disturbances in Upper Burma and its frontier, the latest news from India refers chiefly to the Government Bill for the protection of Indian child-wives, which is being made the cause of real or pretended agitation amongst a large portion of the Native community, possibly at the instigation of certain interested wire-ullers.

ON the evening of January 22nd a public meeting protesting against the Bill was held in Calcutta, at the premises of Maharaja Karnal Krishna, when it is reported that three thousand persons representing all sections of the Hindu community were present, besides representatives from the Mahommedan community. Letters or telegrams were received from all parts sympathising with the objects of the meeting—amongst others from Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, her Highness the Maharanee Surnomoye, the Maharajas of Durbhanga, Dinagepore, Krishnagore, and Nattore, besides from a number of Zemindars and other Native gentlemen of position.

The gist of the resolutions passed may be summed up in the preamble to them—that the meeting, "while thanking the Government for its benevolent intentions, deprecates all social reforms by the Legislature as at present constituted, and is of opinion that, under present circumstances, any reform affecting our Society to be useful and permanent must come from within, and not be forced by the present system of legislation."

THIS appears modestly reasonable enough, but what says the *Hindu*, a leading organ of Native public opinion? It candidly admits that it is vain to trust to the spontaneous action of the Hindu community in the direction of social reform. "Such spontaneous action," it says, "has been in progress for the last fifty years, and the result is too sadly obvious to require definite reference. That millennium of enlightened Hindu society, which has worked its own regeneration unaided by an external force, we fear, will remain for ever in the imagination of well-meaning friends of Indian progress."

IN the meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that the Government of India had decided to publish in the official *Gazette* the information upon which it has appeared necessary to legislate for the purpose of raising the age of legal protection for married children from ten years to twelve. By taking this course "there will be no doubt possible," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "to honest minds as to the urgent necessity for recognising the existence of the evil and taking some steps to check it, by affixing to practices unfortunately too prevalent in Bengal—and not in Bengal only—the stigma of criminality."

ANOTHER kind of conference for the reform of a social evil has been held in Calcutta—a conference to put down the vice of gambling. But there was a difference of opinion amongst several of the reverend gentlemen who spoke as to what constituted gambling. One at least thought that whist at two anna points did not come under that evil definition, but should rather be encouraged as a mild and innocent solace in the evening for the cares and worries of an Indian day. But the discussion widened, and a Bengali speaker informed his audience that among the Natives it was not uncommon for a bet to be made on the quantity one could eat. "Sometimes a bet was laid that a man would eat at one sitting three or four seers of flesh or sweetmeats. Was this gambling?" Without pretending to answer the question, we agree however, in the comment of the journal from which we quote the story, that to legislate for men of this sort would be removing a natural means for the gradual extirpation of fools.

HERE is an instance of the difficulties attending census operations in Bengal. A "Handi"—that is, a family—is the present unit of the Census system, but the word also means a cooking pot. An enumerator received instructions to count the "handis" in his block, and he accordingly walked into a house and began to count the cooking pots of the alarmed householder under the idea that he was thus forwarding the Census operations. This is an actual incident, vouched for by a Census officer.

A DANGER, says the *Englishman*, which remotely threatens the Indian tea industry, is that the Chinese Government may wake up to the suicidal policy of crushing their trade by heavy export duties. Great as the success of our tea cultivation has been, the fact should not be overlooked that many gardens are now worked at a loss, and that some of the successful ones are not doing what might be accomplished if quality as well as quantity were made a factor in the preparation of tea. The planters deserve all praise for what they have done, but they have been greatly assisted by the action of the Chinese Government. But the Chinese have become well alive to the loss of trade, and are now doing what they can to improve the quality of the tea exported. The next step will probably be the substitution of other taxation. The condition of the industry has, in fact, become a burning question, and in face of what the Celestials may any day do to relieve the grower and exporter it would be prudent for us in India to produce the best qualities of tea, and cure it so thoroughly as to remove the present complaint of its uncertain keeping qualities.

IT is assuring to learn that the builder of the last large house that collapsed in Bombay is to be put on his trial for manslaughter. But the Bombay papers think it is not so well that the Municipal inspectors are to be left to enjoy the wages which they did not earn. The Executive Engineer to the Municipality told the coroner, at the inquest on the victims of the late disaster, that jerry-building could only be prevented by appointing two inspectors to take turns all day and watch at each house under construction. This is theoretically true; just as it is true that to prevent crime a policemen would require to be night and day at the heels of every possible criminal.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says the visit of his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch to Lahore is specially interesting from the fact that this is the capital of the Province which, only a year or two ago, the misguided Dulip Singh pretended that he was going shortly to take from us with Russian aid. Dulip Singh, penitent and pardoned, and Lahore *en fête* to-day—and lined with Sikh soldiers—to greet the Czar's son as the honoured guest of the British Government, afford a curious sequel to such vain imaginings; and perhaps we may be allowed to hope that the whole page of history to which such ideas belong will soon be turned down, put away and forgotten. At any rate, we may feel confident that the Imperial guest of our Government will not carry away any other ideas of Lahore than such as are suited to the picturesque and hospitable centre of a prosperous, populous, and contented province of the British Empire; and a province which may, when H.I.H. in the fulness of time ascends the throne of all the Russias, be joined by friendly and direct railway communication with his own Asiatic possessions."

THIS is good; but what a change has come over the *Civil and Military Gazette* since the days of its "Cory"-Russo-phobism!

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The standing committee appointed at the Calcuita meeting of the opponents to the Age of Consent Bill has published a number of medical opinions which it has collected. The writers are, with one exception, Native practitioners. They all assert that puberty is frequently attained before the age of 12, and that they have never seen a case of injury to a child-wife from premature cohabitation; whence they draw the inference that such cohabitation is rare, and that therefore the Bill is unnecessary.

The opposition to the Bill continues to be active throughout Bengal, but its tactics appear somewhat changed, and most of the meetings, instead of asking the Goverment to drop the Bill entirely, suggest the modification of it by the substitution of attainment to puberty for the age of 12. Notwithstanding Mr. Hume's letter, the Congress seems resolved to adhere to the policy of not taking up any social question, for it has not issued any official expression of its views on this subject, and some prominent members of that party, who have been openly stated to be opposed to the Bill, have not denied the statement. On the other hand, Mr. Monomohun Ghose, one of the leaders of the advanced party, has published a paper in which, while arguing that the measure is not the best or most effectual remedy for the evils which undoubtedly exist, he urges the Government to pass a law declaring no marriage to be valid if either party to it is under the age of 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces made a striking speech when laying the foundation of a zenana hospital at Lucknow last week. Nothing in India, he said, was so remarkable as the low standard of individual comfort with which the Natives were satisfied. This was mainly due to the absence of public order and security during long centuries, and in recent times to indifferentism. It was, he added, one of the greatest duties of the English in India to attack this citadel of indifferentism, and to introduce an elevated standard of comfort.

For some days the traffic of most of the railways has been disorganised owing to the great rush of pilgrims towards the Ganges and its tributaries. This is due to the fact that to-day is what is called the Audhody Jog festival, which occurs at irregular intervals, and is believed to be a particularly auspicious occasion for bathing in the sacred stream. It last occurred in 1864, and will not happen again for fifty years. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent outbreaks of cholera, which so often follow these festivals.

A portion of the Black Mountain force, consisting of the 4th Sikhs, the 32nd Pioneers, and a company of Sappers, will concentrate at Darband on the 22nd inst., and will commence improving the roads towards the frontier.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The latest news from Cabul states that the Ameer is making steady progress towards recovery.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

Some fighting has taken place in the Shan State of Momeik. On January 28th the troops under Major Kelsall surprised the lower village belonging to Kahon Tsawbwa, driving out the enemy, who made a determined stand. Kahon's brother and five others were killed, and many wounded were seen being carried away. The village was burnt. Our loss was one private of the Devonshire Regiment killed, and one military policeman dangerously wounded.

Next morning Kahon's upper village was occupied after a slight resistance. Captain O'Donnell's reinforcements have reached him. Both the columns sent against Thetta arrived there on the 5th inst. without experiencing opposition. The Thetta Chins promise payment of the balance of their fines.

The column marching to Thetta from Gangaw camped *en route* at two villages hitherto unvisited.

The Chin frontier continues to be disturbed. It is now being worked from three separate centres, independently of the force sent to Thetta. The Chin bohs, who have been raiding and who recently carried off six captives, are being attacked by a force from Yawdwin. The Boungshes are being dealt with by columns from Haka and Gangaw. The Kanhows are being visited by a force from Haka and another from the Tammu Valley. If the Kanhows agree to restore their captives and pay a heavy fine, their submission will be accepted. If their reply be unfavourable, Tingzang, their principal town, will be attacked.

The troops on the Chin frontier have been reinforced. The disturbed condition of the Chin country is largely due to the unsatisfactory arrangements made for the discharge of political duties prior to Sir A. Mackenzie's arrival. Mr. Ross the Political Officer left in charge of the frontier, is an Assistant Commissioner of four years' standing who was previously engaged in the timber trade in Burma. During Mr. Ross's lengthened absences from Haka, the most important station, the political affairs were left in the charge of a semi-educated Burman clerk. There was no Chin interpreter at Haka, and Mr. Wetherell, assistant to Mr. Ross, who was recently killed, was very young.

The mismanagement of the first movement against Thetta and the general disturbance on the frontier show that a change of Political Officers is urgently required. Some senior and tried officer ought to be appointed to take charge of the Chin frontier, which for some time will remain in a critical condition.

Sir A. Mackenzie has left Mandalay to visit Bhamo.

FEB. 8.

Another successful skirmish is reported from Momeik. A detachment of Goorkhas, commanded by Lieutenant Tighe, attacked the Kyusa village, killing 13 of the enemy. One Goorkha was killed. The enemy is now at Soikon.

INFANT MARRIAGE REFORM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Mr. Manamohun Ghose, Advocate of the High Court, who acted as chairman of the reception committee of the recent National Indian Congress, has published an elaborate note upon the Age of Consent Bill, discussing that measure in all its bearings. The writer holds that the Government is justified in interfering in social and religious customs when necessary for the repression of crime, or a practice which so shocks civilised man as to be regarded as a crime, and expresses the opinion that legislation is desirable for suppressing the evils of child-marriage. Nevertheless, Mr. Ghose finds fault with the present Bill on many grounds, and in support of his contention refers to English law under which a husband is held to be incapable of certain offences against his wife. The present anomaly is, he observes, introduced into the Indian code, contrary to Macaulay's views, without discussion, and he argues therefore that the whole question should be reopened and the anomaly removed, its effect being to render the position of a husband in India worse than that of an ordinary felon in England under the statute of 1885. Mr. Ghose considers the present Bill if passed into law will either be mischievous in its effects or will remain a dead letter, and concludes by urging the Government to disallow marriages under twelve by a civil law, which he believes would strike at the root of the evil, and meet with no greater opposition on religious grounds than the proposed measure, which, while penal, is ineffectual. The writer advocates the extension to India of the British criminal statute for the protection of unmarried girls and child-widows.

THE QUEEN has commanded that the grant of the India medal, 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Chin-Looshai, 1889-90," shall be extended to all troops and others who between Nov. 15, 1889, and April 30, 1890, "served with the Burma column, including those employed on the lines from Gangaw to Yezagyo and the garrisons of Fort White and intermediate posts to Kalemyo, from the date of concentration at Gangaw, and to all who served with the Chittagong column from the date of leaving Demagiri." A bronze medal and clasp of similar pattern is to be given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. Officers and men who have the medal already will receive the clasp only.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen and lady to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., barrister-at-law, Mr. Framjee Kavasjee Banaji, M.A., Surgeon T. D. C. Barry, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., the Hon. E. T. Candy, C.S., barrister-at-law, Mr. C. W. Chitty, B.A., barrister-at-law, Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., C.M., the Right Rev. D. A. Pedro daCosta, D.D., Messrs. L. P. Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., J. Jack, M.A., Fardunjee Maneckjee Kanga, B.A., LL.B., T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., R. H. Macaulay, B.A., Ganpatrao Amrit Mankar, M.A., LL.B., Adarjee Mernosjee Masani, M.A., B.Sc., Faizullabhai Lukmanji Mulla, B.A., Pestonjee Hormasjee Pathak, B.A., L.C.E., Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D., Messrs. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., Edaljee Dorabjee Talati, B.A., and Govardhanram Madhavram Tripathi, B.A., LL.B.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

(Pioneer.)

The demand for Indian emigrants in Natal is steadily on the increase. Within the last few years numbers of the coolies who had worked out their indentures, and did not wish to return to India, left the coast and obtained work on the railways up-country at considerably advanced rates of wages, while not a few set out to try their fortune in the Transvaal gold-fields. The consequence is that the demand for fresh coolies has been increasing, and last year ten vessels with emigrants, eight from Madras and two from Calcutta, left India for the colony, as against four in the year preceding. Since the first immigrants landed in Natal over thirty years ago over forty thousand have found their way there, and over eight thousand children have been born in the colony. Deducting those who have died, or returned to India, or left the colony in search of employment elsewhere, there remained at the close of last year an Indian population of over thirty thousand. Some idea of the earnings of the immigrants may be got from the fact that a sum of £368 was remitted last year to friends and relatives in India; while at the end of the year £3,700 was at the credit of Indian depositors in the Government Savings Bank. The greater adaptability and general intelligence of the Madrassi coolie, as compared with emigrants from Northern India, is brought out strikingly in these returns. Not only were the shipments far more numerous from Madras than from Calcutta, but also, though the two shiploads from the latter port are said to have consisted of fine able-bodied men and women, the Protector of Immigrants at Durban states that he was considerably disappointed in their capacity for work. "Almost all employers of Indian labour on the coast," he remarks, "prefer the Madras men; they are more active and intelligent, and adapt themselves better to the work required on a sugar estate, and in the management and working of machinery." On the other hand, there is no reason why the up-country men should be discouraged. They are preferred for farming in the interior, where the methods of agriculture are apparently different from those in vogue on the coast, and where stock-farming is more common; and, as is natural, they stand the cold of the uplands far better than the Madrassi. The statement of the Protector of Immigrants at Durban is unnecessarily diffuse; but that of the Agent-General at Demeraraerrs is in the opposite direction; it is a mere collection of statistical tables, and gives no information as to the condition of the immigrants or their earnings. This is the more to be regretted as British Guiana is a far more important centre of attraction for the Indian emigrant than Natal, and those who go thither make excellent wages. Altogether the total number of immigrants intoduced into the colony last year amounted to 3,432. Since the first shipment was sent in 1883 there have been no less than 264,447.

THE RACE OF HAILEYBURY MEN.

(Pioneer.)

A departing Lieutenant-Governor announces with a touch of pathos to an audience composed almost entirely of competition wallahs that he is the last of the race of Haileybury men who will ever rule over the great Province which he leaves with a mixture of regret and relief. He surrenders his post in accordance with his own desire, and, perhaps, feels that the times are out of joint for him and his like. His associations with the Hertfordshire College are probably purely literary. He is still something of a scholar, and his love of Horace and Virgil was fostered and reached its pleasant culmination at Haileybury. His audience has nothing but respectful sympathy for a sentiment so respectable. They are not Haileybury men themselves, but the power of names is great, and they are willing to believe, in the words of a previous speaker, that there is nothing better than a good Haileybury man. The departing ruler's successor would not be the strong and good man he is if he did not feel that good men with other beginnings were at least equally good. He, too, has his Alma Master. He has discoursed with dons, and sipped port in Oxford common rooms. It was a long while ago, almost as far back as the period to which the Haileybury reminiscences of his predecessor extend, but a faint flavour of academic culture clings to him yet, and it rejoices him to know that the young civilians of to-day have had their training at Balliol or Oriel, at Trinity or John's. He yields them a half conscious precedence over the men of an intermediate time, the unmitigated products of crammers' classrooms and London lodging-houses. These, again, probably find academic reminiscences wearisome. If they have been educated at some great public school, the idiosyncrasies of their headmaster are more interesting to them than anecdotes of the most autocratic and whimsical of college tutors. If they have been bred at some Scottish University, they rake together the pawky and richly Doric utterances of some bygone Professor. If they have lacked even that advantage, they have stories of the humours of private schools which recall Dotheboys Hall. There is something touching in the fidelity with which the successful Indian official's memory goes back untravelled to the days when he was not yet sold to India. Reminiscences of the school or college where he learned the Latin and Greek, which he has all but forgotten, appeal more vividly to his imagination than memories of the District where he acquired the elements of administration, where he was inducted into the rudiments of excise, the true meaning of the Penal Code as applied to Asiatics, the practical working of European jurisprudence in the sunny and lethargic East.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Bombay Gazette.)

One misses the thrilling stories which the Central Provinces Administration Report has been wont to furnish at Christmas time of the previous year's escapades of Tantia Bhil. That which has just come to hand is the first for many years which has not contained a startling narrative of a brush with or a hair-breadth escape from the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, whose power for mischief certainly eclipsed that of his English prototype. The Report for 1889-90 contains what, perhaps, those who had a close acquaintance with Tantia forced upon them will regard as much better—the account of Tantia's capture. It is more briefly told than it might have been. Details of the "successful operations" would have been interesting. Tantia, as was reported at the time, has been executed. Bondrya, one of Tantia's principal lieutenants, essayed to take his place and defy the authorities after the manner of his old leader. But with two of his assistants he was mortally wounded in an attempt to resist capture, and the districts which these dacoits used to harry are now secure. This is a consummation which is officially declared to be chiefly due to the energy with which the present Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has insisted on the co-operation of the Indore authorities with the police of the Central Provinces, in marking down and surrounding the dacoit gangs which when hard pressed had found sanctuary in the Native States. Of course many dacoities which were attributed to Tantia were the work of others, but the gang of Mahomedan Bhils who had been carrying on wholesale robberies, for which the more notorious leader received the credit, has also been broken up, and the Chief Commissioner claims that order has been restored in the only portion of the Central Provinces in which organised dacoity has obtained a footing. From Burma, too, come reports of the decline of dacoity. In Lower Burma the principal work of the past four years has been the restoration of the order and the suppression of the gangs of dacoits which remained in many districts after the close of the war in Upper Burma. There are now, we are assured, no organised bands of dacoits in any district of Lower Burma, except one or two numerically insignificant, on the borders of the Thayetmyo district. In Upper Burma, too, organised dacoity is stated to be partially extinct. There is not now a single dacoit leader with any considerable following. Such leaders as have not been either killed or captured are in hiding, deserted by their former adherents. Large numbers of released or surrendered dacoits are living under surveillance, but otherwise unmolested, engaged in peaceful pursuits. So successful have been the operations against dacoits in Upper Burma that it has been found possible to reduce the military police, and still further reductions are in contemplation. Dacoity will ere long exist only in history—disorganised dacoity becomes mere larceny, and a thin partition only divides this from petty theft. This is shown by the reports of the Central Provinces which with the decrease of the dacoity report a heavy increase of minor pilferings. Combinations may be effectually broken down, but the thieving instinct remains, and will assert itself.

THE CONGRESS.

(Indian Daily News.)

People who are not very considerate of the feelings of others are often peculiarly sensitive themselves. This characteristic is noticeable in the Congress, and is strikingly manifested by the speeches, more than by the resolution itself, referring to the action of the Bengal Government in giving effect to the order of the Government of India against officials attending political meetings. With the resolution as framed and passed no particular fault is be found, but the hysterical attitude of the proposer and seconder—particularly the seconder—was quite uncalled-for, and not a little ridiculous. After all, the action of the Government is only the natural outcome of the

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Congress's own youthful indiscretions. It set itself, or some of its more prominent members set it, very distinctly and decidedly against the Government, which was treated with scant respect, to say the least of it, in certain Congress manifestoes. That the Government, under such circumstances, should object to the further attempt that was made to parade certain of its officials against it was unavoidable. The Congress, at one stage of its history at least, was not an assemblage in which any servant of the Government could take part with a feeling of self-respect that could accord with his duty as a loyal servant. Officials, no doubt, are servants of the public in the sense that they are paid with public money, but they are in a more definite sense servants of the Government, and the discipline necessary to good administration would soon be seriously disturbed if they were to acquire the habit of attending and taking part in meetings at which the policy and acts of the Government were criticised from a resolutely hostile standpoint. As for the advice that officials would do well not to attend Congress gatherings even as spectators, it is obviously difficult to draw the line between spectator and sympathiser on such occasions; and if the Congress merely wishes to have the point conceded that the few officials who might be drawn to their assemblages by a feeling of idle curiosity can visit them if they choose without fear of Government's displeasure, it is surely a matter scarcely worth all the indignation wasted on it. Such strength and importance as the Congress possesses or is destined to attain does not and will not depend on the amount of sympathy and support it can command amongst Native officials. It is only worthy of attention as a popular movement, a means of giving expression to sentiments and aspirations of a section of the public, which, though so numerous and important as the Congress itself asserts is still a considerable section, and one entitled to a hearing when it submits any representation affecting questions of public interest and concern in a proper manner. Consequently, there is no real injury to the Congress in the prohibition, and the Congress-wallahs might fairly be satisfied with the liberty they enjoy to talk and write as they please, without seeking to make a grievance out of the prohibition against Government servants taking part in their movement.

DIFFICULTIES OF FIELD TELEGRAPHY.

(Times of India.)

A painful story of the difficulties connected with field telegraphy is told for the first time in the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department in connection with the Chin-Lushai Expedition. Mr. E. O. Walker's splendid services were very gracefully acknowledged in Brigadier-General Tregear's despatch in March last, and the C.I.E., by which these services have been still further recognised. was well deserved. It remains for Mr. F. E. Dempster, the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Party No. 2, to relate some of these difficulties in detail. Work commenced, Mr. Dempster tells us, on the 3rd October, 1889, and by the 19th December 123 miles of line had been completed to Kan, and offices opened at that place, Thilin, and Gangaw. By the 15th February the line had been extended to Haka, a further distance of sixty-three miles, and an office opened, making a total length of line from Pauk of 186 miles. "The circumstances under which this work was carried out were trying in the extreme, and the party suffered considerably. Mr. J. Cress, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, and one lineman died; Mr. W. Hopkins, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Master T. Johnstone, and five linemen were invalided. Out of a total strength of 110 workmen, twelve died, and sixty were rendered unfit for work." The trials of the party was well illustrated in Mr. Dempster's report. The road to Yeydu over the ghaut between Pauk and Thilin was in an almost indescribable condition. Elephants sank in to their girths, and carts had to be dragged through the mud with their axles resting on the surface, the wheels not nearly touching the comparatively firm surface below. Carts took from two to four days going from Yeybeyu to Yeydu, seven miles, and many bullocks died of exhaustion. "Fever simply raged, and, in addition, the men suffered from sore feet. The line in the mud attacked the flesh between the toes, which gradually opened out and in many cases the main joints in the foot were exposed, the toes looking as long as fingers." From Amybaw Mr. Dempster sent back two linemen and seven coolies for treatment. The fever increased daily, however, and the rain kept on so persistently that they could only work for an hour or two, till one day at Acheeban every man in camp was ill, and only about ten were able to stand. After this the health of the party gradually grew worse till it eliminated in a general breakdown at Minywa. "I was very ill; I did not dare to move Mr. Johnstone, he was so weak. Two of the sub-inspectors, all the linemen but one, nearly all the mahouts, and about eighty per cent of the coolies, were put entirely *hors de combat*. I could only muster one sub-inspector, one lineman, and about fifteen men for work. The wire reached Gangaw on the 26th November, and of my original party of over a hundred, twenty-six comparatively fit men came in." We shall return to the Departmental Report on a future occasion.

MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

It is now well known to the public that Lady Dufferin's good intentions, although they have borne much fruit, have not led to anything like such important results as might have been expected from the influence of her prestige and that of Lord Dufferin, if not from the importance of the subject to which she asked Indians to devote attention. Without liberal supplies of money, no great advance can be made in the direction of supplying reliable medical aid to Indian women; but the fact appears to be that many Hindus are averse to any changes in this matter. They appear to fear that the lady doctor will bring about a revolution among their women folk. Perhaps Mrs. Peechey Phipson's vigorous remarks have not tended to allay this fear, but, at any rate, Hindu gentlemen have manifested a surprising amount of reluctance to contribute, and the natural result is that the progress made has been slow, and that the future is not by any means so bright as could be desired. The fifth annual report of the Madras Branch shows this, and yet through the gloom of depressed finances there shines forth evidence of good work done and good seed sown, that should in time bring about a complete change in the prospect of the improvement of the quality and quantity of medical aid available to the women of this country. The donations and subscriptions in Madras were less in 1890 than in 1889. In the earlier year they only amounted to Rs. 6,830; in the latter even this small figure was now maintained, collections aggregating only Rs. 41,182. "Subscriptions," the Honorary Secretary observes, "have come in very slowly. The amount of donations and subscriptions received during the year, irrespective of contributions from Local and Municipal Boards, which amount to Rs. 4,102, is Rs. 80." This is proof positive of the indifference of the public, and, in the face of these figures, but poor hope indeed can be gathered from the Honorary Secretary's statement that "there are, however, indications that the *men* of this part of India are beginning to recognise the association as a long felt want." Mr. Rees puts forward only a very feeble instance in support of this remark, and it may be doubted whether from that, or from what few instances we believe to be available, he is justified in generalising as he has done concerning the attitude taken up by the men of Southern India in regard to this matter.

If the Hindu's help be secured or even his resistance withheld, the prospect of progress will become greater; yet in the face of his opposition, work has been done that must bear good fruit in time if it is found possible to keep steadily attempting to make progress until the seed sown has had time to fructify. Take, for instance, the work of Miss Pauline Root, M.D. In the Madura Hospital for Women and Children 18,189 cases were treated during the year. In the course of a medical tour in the remote country lying along the Gulf of Mannar, 10,037 were treated, the majority of whom have never seen a doctor before. This gives a total of 19,526 cases treated by Miss Root. Mrs. Small, practising in Madras, finds work chiefly among Gosha Mahomedan women, and a few Brahman ladies of good family. She thinks the Native community fear that Europeans always use the knife, but she has succeeded in abusing the minds of those of most of those whom she has visited. Miss Palmer has dealt with some 7,394 cases. From these few instances alone it will be seen that many Native women have received medical aid. Miss Root's patients came from 349 villages and seventeen districts. It is fair to assume that most of the patients derived some advantage from her treatment; and if this be so, in the course of a few years there should be manifested on the part of many Indian women a desire for skilled medical aid, a desire which should grow until it presses with irresistible force upon the obstinate conservatism of those among the men who refuse to allow their women to be medically tended by Europeans and Eurasians. No matter what attitude the Hindu and Mahomedan may assume, the good work that is in progress must expand if the means can be found to keep it going. That is the first essential, and then it becomes increasingly neeessary to offer inducements to Native students, so that as the demand for skilled medical aid increases, as we trust it will increase, the opposition of the males may be undermined and perhaps stultified by the fact the Indian women are ready to attend upon the sick, taking the place of the Europeans and Eurasians who have trained them, and for whom there will still be work available among the more enlightened of the Natives of this country. If money cannot be obtained in large sums, even small donations and contributions may suffice to keep the work going until the time of justification arrives and the resistance of Conservatism is overcome.

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It is pleasanter to study other sections of the report, however, than the part which treats of finances. The most promising feature of the year's work, we are told, is the exhibition of a strong desire on the part of Eurasian ladies to avail themselves of the scholarships belonging to the fund. This certainly is not much, unless it is supported by something else, for what is wanted is not only medical aid, but an opening for its admission into the homes and households of Indian women, and a desire for it on their part, together with permission from their husbands, &c., to make use of it. Against this encouraging feature, indeed, must be set one that is very discouraging. "Native ladies as yet do not, however, come forward, which is much to be regretted. One Brahman lady took up a scholarship, but resigned it subsequently." After all it is among Native ladies that work has to be done, and from among them that the most determined efforts must be made to increase the ranks of the women who devote themselves to the medical profession. The aspirations of the Eurasians are praiseworthy; the ladies who set a noble example to their Hindu and Mahomedan sisters, deserve the thanks and the gratitude of the public, but it is no disparagement of their efforts to say that until Native ladies are induced to come forward more freely to work in the field of medicine, the prospect of getting skilled medical aid supplied to Native women in general will be far from brilliant. If, as we believe to be the case, the sullen opposition of the Hindu takes its rise in his fear that the Hindu religion will be undermined, it is from Native ladies that we must expect to get relief. In the first place, students must be trained by Europeans and Eurasians, but when this has been done, the Native students may in turn train their sisters; the "contamination" of association with Europeans, the risk of propagandism, and any other evil that may be dreaded by the Hindu will be lessened; and gradually in place of the male quacks he may get skilled female practitioners to attend upon his women-folk, to watch and protect their health, with a minimum of anything calculated to offend his religious or social prejudices. If he can be made to realise this, there may be a chance of convincing him that he runs but little risk in trying to give his family the chance of receiving more care and better medical help than has been available in the past.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

(Times of India.)

H.E. the Right Hon. Beilby Lawley, Baron Wenlock, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, Lady Wenlock, and his Excellency's Staff, consisting of Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, of the 7th Hussars, Military Secretary to his Excellency, Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon. A. Baring, A.D.C., arrived in the mail steamer *Assam*, which reached here at noon on Monday, January 19th, and landed at the Apollo Bunder about 12.30, or nearly five hours beyond the time at which they were expected. A Government notification had been issued, intimating that his Excellency would land at the Apollo Bunder at 7.45 A.M., and that he would be received on landing with the honours due to his position. Consequently 100 rank and file of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, with band and regimental colours, were called upon to furnish a guard of honour, and a proportion of officers of that regiment were requested to parade at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Excellency. In consequence of the notification a Government deputation—consisting of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain John Hext, R.N., C.I.E., Director of the Indian Marine, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Harris, and Captain Cox, A.D.C. to the Governor—proceeded to the Bunder shortly after 7 A.M., and a few minutes later the guard of honour mentioned above, under the command of Captain Tufnell, followed. It was then intimated that the steamer conveying Lord Wenlock would not arrive here until 10 o'clock, when the deputation retired to the Yacht Club to await her arrival, while the guard of honour was kept waiting for about three hours and a-half, and then ordered to return to their barracks. At 11.15 A.M. three signal guns were fired announcing that the mail steamer was sighted, and about 12.15 P.M. she came into the harbour, and dropped anchor off the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., then proceeded in a police launch to the steamer, followed by the Government deputation in the steam-launch *Wrenn*, and about three-quarters of an hour later they returned with Lord and Lady Wenlock to the Bunder, where on landing Mr. Lee-Warner introduced the new Governor of Madras to the gentlemen present, who included Brigadier-General Budgen, D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District; Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.S.I., Acting Collector of Customs; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to his Excelleney the Governor; Captain Cox, A.D.C. to Lord Harris; Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Captain Gott, commanding the Governor's Body Guard; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Secretary to Government; P.W. Department; Captain Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Russildar-Major Rupsing, Native A.D.C. to Lord Harris; and Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee. Seven Native servants attached to Government House, Madras, who came to Bombay last week to await the arrival of the new Governor, were also in attendance at the Bunder. A telegram received by General Budgen from Sir George Greaves from Poonah requesting to know on what day Lord Wenlock would leave Bombay for Madras was then handed by Captain Steele to Captain Cox, who informed the former that the right hon. gentleman would in all probability leave Bombay on Wednesday night. After the ceremony of introduction was over, Lord and Lady Wenlock, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes and Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, entered a State carriage drawn by four horses, and, escorted by thirty-two men of the Governor's Body Guard, drove away to Government House, Malabar Point, where they are being entertained by T.E. Lord and Lady Harris during their brief stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Land Battery, announcing the arrival of the new Governor. In the evening a dinner and dance were given in his honour at Government House, Malabar Point. With regard to Lord Wenlock's landing, it may be added that the police arrangements in the harbour under the supervision of Superintendent Ingram, and at the Apollo Bunder under the direction of Superintendent McDermott of the A Division, were, as usual, admirably carried out.

DEPARTURE FOR MADRAS.

On Wednesday night H.E. the Right Hon. Beilby Lawley, Baron Wenlock, the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Wenlock, Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., Private Secretary to his Excellency, Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, of the 7th Hussars, Military Secretary to the Governor, and Captain the Hon. A. Baring, A.D.C., left for Madras by the Raichore mail train from the Victoria Terminus at about 8.30 P.M. A few Government officials assembled at the station to see Lord Wenlock off, amongst whom were observed Brigadier-General Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.S.I., Acting Collector of Customs; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to Lord Harris; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Secretary to Government, P.W.D.; Captain Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. W. Lee Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department; Captain Forbes and Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, Aides-de-Camp to H.E. Lord Harris; Mr. Shivajee Dharmajee, and Risaldar-Major Roop Sing, Native Aide-de-Camp. A few minutes before the departure of the train H.E. Lord Harris drove Lord and Lady Wenlock to the station, where on alighting they were received by the gentlemen present. Lord and Lady Wenlock having shaken hands with those present, Lord Wenlock, in company of Brigadier-General Budgen and Captain Steele, inspected the guard of honour, and afterwards entered a saloon that had been specially sent from Madras, and the train soon started on its journey. The guard of honour of the 21st Regiment Marine Battalion, consisting of 100 rank and file, with regimental band and colours, which was drawn up on the platform, presented arms on the train leaving, and the band played the National Anthem. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at sunrise on Thursday announcing Lord Wenlock's departure.

BENGAL.

(Jan. 21.)

AMONG the new arrivals in Calcutta is Mr. Smith, son of the leader of the House of Commons, who is making a short tour in India.

THE Viceroy will give an evening party at Government House, Calcutta, in honour of the Cesarewitch on the night of the 26th inst., and the Lieutenant-Governor will follow with one at Belvedere on the next evening. His Imperial Highness will proceed to Darjeeling on the 28th, returning in time to attend the race meeting on the 31st. He will spend only some four days in Calcutta itself, leaving for Southern India *en route* for Colombo on the 2nd February.

THE *Englishman* says:—"Of the various questions discussed by the Diocesan Conference last week, by far the most important, the most practical, and that from the consideration of which the most good seems likely to result, was the relief of European and Eurasian poverty in Calcutta. Although the effectual relief of distress is a large and difficult problem, it is not by any means hopeless to attempt it; on the contrary, it is one of those labours in which no effort is altogether thrown away, and in which if proper organisation could be secured, a great amount of success might be hoped for." And our contemporary arrives at the conclusion

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that "there is no reason to doubt that a good deal can be done if the matter is taken in hand on a large scale. First of all it is necessary that complete information should be collected and suggestions formulated, and this might, perhaps, be more efficiently done by a Government Commission than by a private Committee. When it has been done the Government can be applied to for educational and monetary assistance and for the introduction of a Poor Law. The matter was very ably discussed at the Conference, and any effort that is now made is likely to receive public sympathy and support.'

MADRAS.

(*Jan.* 22.)

A MEMORIAL, signed by ten thousand people, has been sent to the Maharajah of Travancore, praying that a larger proportion of Natives of that State be entertained in the higher grades of the public service. The memorialists aver that Travancoreans are "inevitably drifting towards political and material degeneration."

THE Madras Governmont is of opinion that the census of the Javadi hills in North Arcot is likely to be more efficiently carried out if undertaken in the healthy season, that is in the rains, and accepts a recommendation of the collector to that effect. The risk of double remuneration will not be materially increased.

COLONEL T. GRACEY, the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, has gone to inspect the portion of the Villanuram-Guntakui State Railway between Tiruvanamalai and Tirupatti, which has been completed.

MR. DESRAJ URS, of the Mysore Province, and a jagirdar of the Mysore Province, who enlisted in the British Service as Subedar, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to acquire a thorough knowledge of military tactics and discipline, has submitted his resignation through the British Resident. While in British Service he distinguished himself with his regiment in Upper Burma, and received a medal and clasp. On returning from Burma his services were lent to the Mysore Government, and he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Maharajah of Mysore. It is believed that in future he will hold the position of Assistant Military Secretary to the Mysore Government.

THE elective principle, which has been in operation since 1885, having proved a failure in the Calicut Municipality, says a local correspondent, the council meetings being constantly adjourned for want of a quorum, the attendance at meetings when held being 50 per cent. of the total strength, and the affairs generally of the municipality being neglected, Government has resolved to abolish the elective system there, keeping the appointment of the councillors and chairman in the Government's own hands. Government is prepared to appoint a paid chairman to remedy the existing defects. This has roused the Calicut community, who have just held a mass meeting, which resolved to petition Government for a reconsideration of the order.

THE Military Budget Estimate of the Madras Presidency for the year 1891-92 is remarkable chiefly for the decrease in expenditure which it shows when compared with the Budget Estimates of the present and recent years. It is less by about Rs. 3,87,000 than the sanctioned estimate for the current year; and it falls short of the sum actually spent last year by some Rs. 3,40,000. Still the total amount of money required according to the "estimate" is somewhat large. It amounts to about Rs. 3,35,00,000 for the year. Considering the reductions that have lately been made in the Madras Army, and the large saving to be effected in other ways, it is at first surprising that a greater decrease in the cost of the army is not shown. Under the grants for "malt liquor," &c., and for Burma, there is a decrease of over Rs. 11,00,000 shown. But, on the other hand, the British force in the Presidency has been augmented by a regiment of European Infantry and a Battery of Mountain Artillery, which, of course, cost money. Then a liberal allowance has been made for the purchase of transport animals and remounts, for better accommodation for the troops, and for several other very necessary improvements, all of which mean additional expense. The Military Department is to be congratulated upon being able to show that such additional expenses can be incurred while during the same period a very respectable saving is also being made.

BOMBAY.

(*Jan.* 24.)

MR. ACKWORTH, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has received, through Mr. W. Allen, C.S., the Collector of Broach, the sum of Rs. 687-8, which has been subscribed in Broach city and district towards the Homeless Leper Relief Fund.

THE nomination for the vacancy caused in the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the resignation of Dr. E. F. Underwood closed on Thursday afternoon. As Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawaha was the only gentleman nominated, he was duly elected.

THE REV. W. W. BAILLIE, B.A., Chaplain of Devlali, has been granted privilege leave for one month. The Rev. H. T. H. Rowntree, on duty at the Presidency and outstations, will officiate as Chaplain of Devlali, in addition to his own duties, during his absence.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, his Military Secretary, Captain Cox, and Subedar Rupsing, visited on the 16th inst. the Veterinary College and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. His Excellency and staff were received and taken round the College and Hospital by Dr. Nariman, officiating Principal of the College. The Governor made inquiries about the sanitary condition of the place, and inspected the resident students' quarters.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Harvesting of early and late crops progressing in a few districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in 3, and by blight and insects in 6 talukas of Kurrachee; cotton diseased in 1 taluka of Surat and blighted in 3 talukas of Bijapur; wheat in 2 talukas of Nasik and Poona, and late crops generally in 2 talukas of Satara blighted; crops otherwise good except in 3 talukas of Belgaum, where they are suffering from drought. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara, and 3 of Dharwar. Agricultural stock healthy, except in 1 taluka of Khandesh and Nasik.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

(*Jan.* 22.)

The Punjab Government is again taken to task by the Government of India for dilatoriness in producing a settlement report. As with the Gurgaon Settlement, whose appearance after many years had passed almost entitled it to rank with certain "posthumous papers" well-known in literature; so the Ludhiana Settlement Report gives an account of the assessment which took effect in 1881, which the Financial Commissioner did not report to the Local Government till 1886, and the Local Government did not send up for sanction to the Supreme Government till 1889. As the Government of India mildly remarks: "To interfere after so long an interval with arrangements which were announced under official authority, and have since remained undisturbed, would entail much hardship on the proprietors, and the delay, which could hardly have been unavoidable, puts it out of the power of the Government of India to take any other course than to sanction the proposals of the Punjab Government as they have been reported." Besides the delay in bringing out the report of the Ludhiana Settlement, the Government of India also finds fault with methods of assessment employed. While, however, says the Lahore paper, pointing to the beam in the eye of the Local Government, the Government of India may be fairly reminded of the note in its own official eyesight; which prevented the report, sent up for sanction in April, 1889, being replied to before June, 1890. Fourteen months leave an ample margin of time for the purpose.

OTHER visitors besides the Cesarewitch have been in Lahore during the last few days. Mr. Bruce, Commissioner of Derajat, who brought the Nawabs of Debra Ismail Khan and the Beluchi tumandars to meet the Cesarewitch, also brought down the Jirgas of Mahsud and Zallikhel Waziris. These wild men were greatly interested by the wonders of civilisation.

QUARRELS about women are well-known to be more serious in the Punjab than elsewhere in India. In one district last year sixteen out of twenty-six murders were the result of such quarrels, and in another the proportion was twenty-one out of forty-six. In the latter district the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the cause of this serious state of things is the difficulty of obtaining legal redress against the objects of just jealousy.

BURMA.

(*Jan.* 17.)

THE tracts occupied by the Karenni east of the Salween are definitely declared to belong to Sawlawi, chief of the Eastern Karenni and successor to Sawlapaw. This was one of the tracts in dispute. It is expected that the working of the forests there will now be resumed.

THE Bishop of Calcutta will leave the Presidency for a tour in Burma on February 3rd His lordship reaches Rangoon on the 7th, Tounghoo on the 12th, and Mandalay the 18th, returning to Rangoon by the 24th, where he stays till March 2nd. Afterwards he goes up to the Chittagong frontier, visiting Chittagong on March 8th and 9th, Rangamati on the 9th and 11th, and then to Noakholi on the 12th and 14th, and Barisal on the 14th and 16th.

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MR. DANIELL'S party expect opposition in some quarters, and a hundred military police have been sent from Mandalay to Momeik under Captains Alban and Andrews, and sixty British infantry were were despatched from Shwebo. Patrols of British infantry will also be sent from Bernardmyo. The cause of this activity is the conduct of Kahon Tsawbwa, who when summoned by Mr. Daniell to account for the attack on a myook, in which four of the latter's men were wounded, seized Mr. Daniell's messengers, and killed one.

A RANGOON correspondent announces the capture of a notorious dacoit leader in the Katha district. Katha lies between the states of Wuntho and Momeit, and up till last year, when special operations were undertaken for their suppression, was infested by organised bands of dacoits, and was noted as one of the most disturbed districts in the Upper Province. Latterly, however, organised crime has been broken up, and the only dacoit leader of importance left uncaptured was Nga Hmat, who gained considerable notoriety in February last by attacking and burning a village in Northern Katha. Nga Hmat has now been taken, and with his capture the pacification of the district may be regarded as complete.

IT will be some time before it is possible to make the fiscal system in Upper Burma in all points uniform with that in vogue in the Lower Provinces, observes a contemporary; but the present diversity has undoubtedly its inconveniences. For instance, migration between the two provinces is now common, and is daily becoming more so, and the question recently arose whether a person who had been assessed to capitation tax in Lower Burma should on removal to Upper Burma still remain liable to pay. It has been decided that, provided he is assessed anew in Upper Burma to the tax known as *thathameda*, the amount due as capitation tax shall be remitted. As things are, any other course would probably be attended with practical inconveniences, and the new ruling is useful in so far as it to some extent encourages migration to the Upper Provinces; but the state of things which rendered it necessary is nevertheless anomalous.

THE navigation of the Irrawaddy above Bhamo is at this season of the year an affair of considerable difficulty and no small peril, says a contemporary, the channels being very shallow and narrow, many with only from four to six feet of water in them; and the Local Government has recently lost two valuable paddle steamers, the *Pirate* and the *Buccaneer*, which have been wrecked in attempting to make the passage from Bhamo to Senbo. The *Pirate* was on her way to Senbo with military rations, when she met a raft passing down at a point where there was not room for them to pass. In order to avoid a collision the *Pirate* sheared in towards the bank, when she struck a rock, ripping her bottom. The serang, with great presence of mind, ran the vessel on to the nearest sandbank, where she foundered, her bows in two feet of water and her stern in three-and-a-half fathoms. No lives were lost. The foundering of the *Buccaneer* was more serious. Like the *Pirate* she was on her way to Senbo, with troops and military stores, and immediately above one of the worst gorges, known as the Elephant Rock, she struck an unknown rock in midstream, ripping her bottom up fore and aft, and foundering in a few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. One fireman and one sepoy were lost.

INFORMATION has lately arrived from Khost to the effect that the Amir has sent four regiments from Kabul and Ghazni to Khost, to establish his authority on that part of his frontier, and to punish the Mangal tribe.

IT is understood that the Director-General of Post Offices in India has addressed the Madras Railway authorities in view to a further acceleration by thirty minutes of the mail train between Madras and Bombay, as such an arrangement would be a great boon to the public, who already much appreciate the acceleration already effected.

CHILD MARRIAGE.—A strange matrimonial suit is pending in the Nasik Court, and throws a strange light on the child-marriage question, and which does credit to the opinion recently passed by Mrs. Gostling of the Bombay Fabian Society viz., that the principal consideration in effecting child-marriage was to advance the wealth of a family. In the present case one Raghopant Dada Vartak offered his granddaughter, a child aged 13, and blind, in marriage to an educated and wealthy Brahmin of sixty years of age. All the necessory formalities in connection with the ceremony were concluded, and the marriage day was finally settled—when the grandmother of the child interfered, and thus gave rise to the present case. She managed to find out that the old intended bridegroom was suffering from consumption, and naturally taking as a corollary his old age, has now declined to permit the celebration of the marriage ceremony. The old gentleman has therefore filed a suit in the Nasick Court, for the recovery of certain money paid by him to Raghopant Dada Vartak. The latter is at present on bail of Rs. 500.

OBITUARY.

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LIEUT.-GEN. R. M. MACDONALD, Madras S.C., died at 80, Oxford-gardens, W., on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five years. He joined the Army June 12, 1842; became major-gen., Jan. 1, 1884; and lieut.-gen., July 1, 1887. Served at Ungool in 1847-48.

MAJOR-GEN. C. J. HODGSON, col. on the Retired List, late Royal (Bengal) Engineers, died last week at Albion Villa, Guildford. He joined the Army June 10, 1842; became lieut.-col., July 1, 1862; col., July 1, 1867; and hon. major-gen., May 3, 1875. Served in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (medal).

COL. R. B. DEERING, late 99th Regt. and Rifle Depôt Battalion, died at Rossmore House, Southsea, on the 1st inst. He served as brigade-major under Col. Despard in the operations against and assault on the Rebel Chief Pah, at Ohaiawai, in New Zealand, on July 1, 1845 (mentioned in despatches); also at the destruction of Arratua's Pah on July 16 (medal).

MAJOR J. B. CLARKE, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, died at Lucknow on the 27th ult., aged 45 years. He was elder surviving son of the late Mr. J. A. Clarke, of Summer Hill and The Lund, Lancashire. Joined the 26th Foot as ensign, Jan. 3, 1865; became lieutenant Nov. 7, 1868; captain March 2, 1878; and major, May 23, 1883. He was adjutant of Auxiliary Forces Sept. 19, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1886. Served in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868 (medal).

CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT H. P. L. ESTRIDGE, 2nd Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, died at Umballa on the 28th ult. from injuries received at polo, aged 32 years. He joined the Army as 2nd lieutenant in the "Queen's," Aug. 11, 1880; became lieutenant, July 1, 1881; captain, Sept. 29, 1890; and had held the adjutancy since April 1, 1890. He served in the Burmese Expedition of 1885-87 under Brigadier-General Lockhart (medal with clasp); commanded a detachment which accompanied the Southern Shan Column from Nov., 1887, to April, 1888.

LIEUT. D. R. L. RICKETTS, 2nd Batt. Dorsetshire Regiment, quartered at Plymouth Citadel, died on the 4th inst. from pneumonia. Lieut. Ricketts was a son of the British consul in Egypt, now on his way home to England. The deceased received his first commission on May 15, 1888, and was promoted lieutenant in February, 1890.

LIEUT. F. DE H. SMITH, Bengal S.C. (Central India Horse), died in London on the 30th ult., aged twenty-four years. He was second son of Colonel G. W. Smith, late 98th and 85th Foot; joined the Lancashire Fusiliers as lieutenant May 6, 1885; and entered the S.C. Oct. 14, 1886.

THE Lahore paper says that the individuality of *Hayes Sporting News* is likely to be obliterated shortly. Mr. Harry Abbott has purchased the paper, which will shortly be incorporated with the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. Captain and Mrs. Horace Hayes contemplate a tour in Australia.

CAPTAIN W. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, goes home on leave for a year from February. Mr. Ney Elias will undertake Captain Cornish's duties for a time in addition to his own, but it is not unlikely that when Sir Mortimer Durand returns a fresh appointment will be made.

NATIVE servants suspected of pilfering not unfrequently ask their masters to give them a thrashing rather than hand them over to the police, as the tender mercies of the police are greatly dreaded. The other day, however, a man who was discovered with stolen money on him, after getting his master to thrash him, had the audacity to summon his master for assault.

WE lately noted, says the Lahore paper, that General Gholam Haidar, Orakzai, has inspected the sites of a fort and cantonment to command the junction of the roads from Tartara, Dhakka, and Khost. We now learn that the sites have also been inspected by Sirdar Shad Muhammad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, who proposes also to make a strong bridge over the Jellalabad river near Jellalabad.

THE CZAREWITCH IN INDIA.—Some very strange stories are afloat as to the effect which the Indian tour of the Czarewitch is leaving on the native mind. "At Delhi," writes a Correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "he distributed 50,000 rupees to the poor. This bounty was variously interpreted in bazaar gossip. One story went that it was preliminary to the formal handing over of British India to the Czar, an event which, said the people who were in the 'know,' would take place the following day. Another report was that he had received the money from his father, in order to seduce Her Majesty's subjects from their allegiance. Personally the Czarewitch made little impression. He looked small, mean, and unsoldierlike."

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is, perhaps, as well, says the *Pioneer*, that no expedition was ordered to proceed against the Black Mountain tribes after General MacQueen drew the fire of the malcontents in October. The troops would have had to remain in the hills for two or three months in order to secure the complete submission of the Hassanzais; and, as it turns out, the weather has been terribly severe. There was a heavy fall of snow even so low as Abbottabad at Christmas time, and this means that the winter in the higher hills is a very hard one indeed.

FOLLOWING the precedent established since the last Black Mountain Expedition Colonel Lockhart and Major-General Elles have complete political control, though a civil officer will be attached to each force. Mr. Barker and Mr. Thomas will be in charge of the telegraph with the Black Mountain Expedition. A line will be laid from Abbottabad, *viâ* Oghi, to Darband, and thence to Haripur.

PARTICULAR care seems to have been taken in the selection of officers for the four new regiments which are to replace the last of the Hindustani Levies. Taking them in order we find that the Commandant of the new 33rd, which is to be composed entirely of Punjabi Mahomedans, is Lieutenant-Colonel Dyce, who has belonged to the 21st Punjab Infantry since 1869, and who has thus had a long acquaintance with the class of men now about to come under his orders. The Wing Commanders are Brevet-Major C. Hogge, who was selected for the 34th Pioneers when that regiment was raised in 1887, and Captain H. T. Faithfull, of the Musketry Staff, who has been thirteen years with the 19th Punjabs. The Adjutant is Lieutenant E. H. Watson, who now holds a similar post in the 40th Bengal Infantry. For the 38th Dogras, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, has been chosen as commandant, an officer who has seen service in three frontier expeditions and in the Afghan war. Major Vivian, late of the 18th Bengal Infantry, which had some Dogra companies, and Captain R. E. S. Taylor, now on duty in Russia, but already belonging to the old 38th, are the Wing Commanders. Lieut. Stainforth is the Adjutant; he has served for four and a-half years in a similar capacity in the 39th. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas became the 39th (Garwhali) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with Lansdowne as their permanent station. Their officers remain as at present, with the exception of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, who, as just stated, takes command of the 38th Dogras. The new battalion of the 2-3rd Gurkhas, to be eventually located at Almora, have as their commandant Major H. D. Hutchinson, now second in command of the 1st Battalion. The Wing Commanders are Major Wheatley, 2nd Gurkhas, and Captain Molesworth, of the old 39th. Lieut. Woodyat accompanies Major Hutchinson as Adjutant. Four subalterns in the 39th are lucky enough to be posted to this new Gurkha regiment. The Commandant of the new 40th Baluchis is Major Graves, at present officiating as second in command of the 42nd Gurkhas, but really belonging to the 26th Punjab Infantry, with which he has served since 1876. The Wing Commanders of this frontier battalion are Captain Woon, who has done good work as Adjutant of the North-Western Railway Volunteers, and Captain Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry, who made his mark as an energetic officer in Burma. Lieut. Dillon is Adjutant; like Major Graves, he belongs to the 26th Punjabis, of which he has been Adjutant for nearly four years. With officers of the stamp that have been selected the new regiments should make rapid progress towards attaining efficiency.

RELIEFS, 1891-92.

ARTILLERY.

P. Battery, R.H.A., from India, to Dorchester.
28th and 38th Field Batteries, from India, to Shorncliffe.
61st Field Battery, from India, to Christchurch.
78th Field Battery, from India, to Athlone.
79th Field Battery, from India, to Colchester.
K Battery, R.H.A., from Aldershot, to India.
6th Field Battery, from Woolwich, to India.
23rd Field Battery, from Hilsea, to India.
33rd Field Battery, from Weedon, to India.
47th Field Battery, from Aldershot, to India.
49th Field Battery, from Fermoy, to India.
No. 16th Battery, from Portsmouth, to Ceylon.
No. 33 Battery, from Ceylon, to Portsmouth.

CAVALRY.

19th Hussars, from Shorncliffe, to India, in Indian trooping season.
1st Dragoon Guards, from India, to Shorncliffe, in Indian trooping season.

INFANTRY.

1st Batt. Devonshire Regt., from Egypt, to India.
2nd Batt. Bedfordshire Regt., from India to Dover.
2nd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Aldershot, to India.
2nd Batt. Liverpool Regt., from India, to Aden.
1st Batt. Connaught Rangers, from Aden, to Pembroke Dock.
2nd Batt. Royal Scots, from Malta, to India.
1st Batt. Suffolk Regt., from India, to Colchester.
2nd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., from Straits Settlements, to Ceylon.
1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders, from Ceylon, to Mauritius, Cape.

THE Bombay Army has taken steps to perpetuate the memory of Lord Napier of Magdala by raising a fund for the purpose of purchasing two handsome solid silver shields to be competed for annually by teams of British and Native soldiers at the Presidency Rifle Association meeting. The fund has been subscribed by the officers of the Bombay Army, headed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught when Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; Major-General Pottinger, R.A., having acted as the honorary secretary to the fund. The work has been entrusted to, and successfully carried out by, Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, jewellers and silversmiths, Bombay; and their London correspondent, Mr. Herbert Blockley, 41, Duke-street, St. James's, has lately had the honour of submitting the shields to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught for his approval. They will be despatched to India at once. The British Shield contains in the centre a medallion portrait in bas-relief of Lord Napier of Magdala, surrounded by the collar of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, from which hangs the jewel of the same Order, with the motto "Heaven's Light our Guide." Above is a figure of Victory presenting laurel wreaths, and at her feet a scroll for the inscription. On either side of the portrait panel are heads of the lion (for England) and the tiger (for India), appropriately surrounded by oak and palm respectively, while above are implements of warfare and two flags, the British and the Queen's colour; two soldiers, one British and one Native, in the uniform usual in the tropics, flank on either side an irregularly shaped shield containing a *repoussée* subject depicting a shooting competition. The Native Shield is of a similar description, only with a slightly different inscription.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, commanding the Miranzai Field Force, has as his staff:—Orderly Officer, Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, S.C.; Assistant Adjutant-General, Major C. C. Egerton, S.C.; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, S.C.; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Captain A. H. Mason, S.C.; Commanding Engineer, Major A. T. Shone, R.E.; Field Engineer, Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E.; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants S. H. Powell and W. O. Nathan, R.E.; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey; Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain E. C. C. Sandy, S.C.; Transport Officer, Captain H. Wharry, S.C.; Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling, Lieutenant F. A. Evatt, S.C.; Survey Officer, Captain R. A. Wahab; and Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. W. A. Crow. No. 1 Column—To command, Colonel A. McC. Bruce, S.C.; and Brigade-Major, Captain J, A. H. Pollock, S.C.; 2nd Column—To command, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, S.C.; Brigade-Major, Captain W. Du G. Gray, S.C.; and Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant P. Holland, S.C.; 3rd Column—To command, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow, S.C.

THE proposal for the abolition of the Quartermaster-Generalships of the Bombay and Madras Armies, which came from India, has not been approved. Colonel G. C. Hogg, now in England, will therefore leave shortly for India, to succeed Brigadier-General Adam on the staff of Sir Richard Greaves, and Colonel E. H. Eyre is appointed to Madras, vice Brigadier-General Prothero, who assumed command of the Hyderabad Contingent in October last.

THE outlaw Chakai, who has entered the Amir's service, is still at Chinarak, and the Governor of Khost has recommended an increase of his allowance, which is only Rs. 5,000 per annum.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Apart from a rise of 1-16 in Mysore-Harnhalli shares, there was no change in this interest on Saturday. Mysore shares were last quoted 6⅛ to 6 3-16, Nundydrog 1¾ to 1⅞, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. to 4s.6 d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 10s. to 11s., Champion Reef 1 3-16 to 1 5-16, Ooregum Ordinary 2¼ to 2 9-16, ditto Preference 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Devala-Moyar 1s. to 1s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s., Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) 3s. to 4s., South-East Mysore 3d. to 9d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. to 2s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1⅛ to 1 9-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (18s. 6d paid) 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

A COMPLAINT FROM RANGOON.

ALTHOUGH newspaper correspondents, after dinner orators, and departmental documents tell the tale of the ever-increasing prosperity of Lower Burma, the Rangoon Press has a very serious complaint to make. According to the last Report on the Administration of Burma the gross receipts in Lower Burma for 1889-90 amounted to £3,944,998, and the gross expenditure to £2,406,242, giving a surplus of, in round numbers, a million and a-half of conventional sterling, or 150 lakhs of rupees. These figures include the receipts and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial, Local, and the other heads under which they are distributed in the accounts. They show, in fact, the gross revenue under all heads derived from Lower Burma, and the gross amount spent in this province—the result being the very handsome surplus of 150 lakhs. In Madras, according to the Administration Report of that Presidency, the surplus, reckoned in the same way and for the same year, was 195 lakhs. Thus, although Madras is so very much larger than Lower Burma, and has been so very much longer under British rule, this province yields a surplus not very far behind that of Madras. Lower Burma's surplus is more than three-quarters that of Madras, though the revenue is very much smaller.

It is not always easy to make facts comprehensible by figures, but the Rangoon Press explains that the first complaint it makes upon statistical grounds is that, taking the gross revenue and gross expenditure of Madras with the gross revenue and gross expenditure of Lower Burma, it will be found that while Madras is allowed to have about 84 per cent. of its gross revenue spent upon it Lower Burma only gets 63 per cent. of its gross revenue. The *Rangoon Gazette* frankly says that so long as the deficit in Upper Burma is absorbing a considerable portion of the surplus from Lower Burma it is only fair that the initial cost of bringing Upper Burma, into order should be borne by the Province rather than by India. And this for the very good reason that the prosperity of the newly-annexed territory must mean increased prosperity to Lower Burma, as it would have made but little difference to India proper had the House of Alompra been allowed to go on muddling affairs to the end of time. But as the date cannot be far distant when Upper Burma will be able to stand alone, the writer thinks that a strong effort should be made to get a greatly increased percentage of the revenue of Lower Burma spent in the country itself.

But the *Gazette* formulates further grievances :—

"There are many ways in which Lower Burma has always been starved in comparison to other provinces. We have always been refused a High Court; our allotments for public works expenditure are invariably meagre and inadequate; and the province should now certainly have a Lieutenant-Governor instead of a Chief Commissioner. In almost every way we are put off with the merest pittances for expenditure in matters tending to the development of the province. Take education, for instance. In Madras the total expenditure on this last year was nearly fifty-one lakhs, of which, however, twenty-nine lakhs were defrayed by fees, subscriptions, endowments, &c., leaving eight lakhs to be borne by local and municipal funds, and fourteen lakhs by provincial funds. The statement of expenditure from the net income of the province of Lower Burma for the year 1889-90 gives a total under the head of education of less than four lakhs. This is what is contributed from provincial revenues and local funds, but the total expenditure on instruction is about eight and a-half lakhs, the additional four and a-half lakhs coming from Municipal funds, fees, endowments, and subscriptions."

There seems to be very fair grounds for these complaints. Surely the Province is now large and important enough to be given a Lieutenant-Governor and a High Court. The latter has been a necessity which has been felt for many years, and it is difficult to understand why the want has not been supplied before this.

With regard to the expenditure on education the writer does not suggest any increased outlay at present on higher education, but considers that primary and secondary education should be more thorough and more widely diffused, and that to do this more liberal monetary assistance should be given. The Provincial funds of Burma give only two and a-half lakhs for this purpose; whereas Madras, which does not pay much more surplus to

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the Imperial treasury, is allowed to retain from Provincial revenue fourteen lakhs as a grant to education. It is pointed out that one of the results of thus stinting Burma in this way, is that the subordinate branches of the services there requiring certain educational tests have to be manned by men from Madras or elsewhere. In other words, many of the loaves and fishes of patronage which ought to fall to local recipients fall to the stranger without the gates. This is a fair matter of local complaint if the fault rest altogether with the Supreme Government which upholds this arrangement. It may, however, be asked whether the people of Lower Burma have yet appreciated the importance of education, and are so very anxious for its wider extension amongst themselves. In pressing too hard for this "blessing" they may succeed in getting a "white elephant" from the Government of India, and every Burmese knows what that gift would mean—viz., increase of taxation. At present in that respect the people of Burma are infinitely better off than those of India.

ON the second reading of the Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment No. 2 Bill, which is introduced by Sir John Gorst, Mr. Walter M'Laren will move:—"That this House expresses its regret that, in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the additional members of the Indian Councils for making laws and regulations, no recognition is given to the elective principle." Mr. J. Maclean has drafted amendments which, if carried, will transform the resolution into one of satisfaction at the non-recognition of the elective principle, on the grouud that it is "unsuited to the character of the Native population, and would be injurious to the interests of English rule in India."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 17.)

FRYER—The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as financial commissioner of Burma.

YOUNG—The services of Lieut. A. T. Young, Madras Staff Corps, second in command in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Feb. 1, 1891.

PALMER, Rev. C. J., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be a resident of the 2nd class and revenue commissioner in Baluchistan, from Dec. 18. Mr. Barnes will continue to officiate, for the present, as deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

PANK, Surg. P. D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), civil surgeon of Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon at Jeypore from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.I.E.

MULLEN, Surgeon-Major T. F., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Bikanir, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg Pank.

MERRILL—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Merrill, jun., as vice and deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, vice Mr. Charles Foster.

DAVIES, Capt. R. D. C., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, from Sept. 4.

GAMBLE, Mr. R. A., is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, from Jan. 2.

HOLLAND, Lieut. P., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, is appointed provost-marshal with the Miranzai Field Force.

BRYAN, Captain F. W. G., R.A., is appointed intelligence officer, head quarters' staff, Miranzai Field Force.

DAVISON, Capt. K. S., 2nd Bengal Lancers, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Major L. B. Irwin, vacated, dated Jan. 1.

REILLY, Major B. L. P., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

ORR, Major W. J., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

CARTER, Capt. E. J., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class sub pro tem., is confirmed in that grade.

HAZELGROVE, Lieutenant H. S., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that grade, with effect from Dec. 12, vice Col. C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, appointed a commissary general.

TURNER, Captain A. H. P., R.A., commandant No. 3 Field Battery (on furlough), is appointed to be commandant No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Urquhart, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated Nov. 18.

BREWSTER, Lieutenant R. F., R.A., attached No. 3 Field Battery, is appointed to be supernumerary subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant Ouseley, posted to No. 4 Field Battery, dated Nov. 15.

PARRY, Lieutenant L. H., R.A., subaltern, is appointed to be commandant, No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Nicolls, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

OUSELY, Lieutenant R. G., R.A., supernumerary subaltern No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to be subaltern, vice Lieutenant Parry, promoted with effect from Nov. 15.

SAWYER, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W., military accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as controller of military accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, during the absence of Major J. A. Miley, on furlough.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi district:—

SANDBACH, Captain A. E., C.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 27, 1890.

NUTTALL, Second Lieut. M. E. Lancashire Fusiliers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.

GRIFFITHS, Conductor J., Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. T. M., deputy commissary, is granted the honorary rank of captain, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Nov. 20.

SALKELD, Col. C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command, and regiment of Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

O'SULLIVAN, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary T. M., Commissariat Transport Department, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 21.

CONDER, Mr. J., Class 1, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

MOORE—The services of Mr. E. J. Moore, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

HOERNLE, Mr. O., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred permanently to Establishment under the agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

MULLAN—The services of Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department from Dec. 24.

BARBER, Mr. G., clerk, 1st grade, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to officiate as an assistant superintendent from Nov. 29.

MURPHY, 2nd Grade Apothecary M., is appointed, from Dec. 4, to the medical charge of the junior grade of the Secretariat Establishment in Simla.

MILES, Col. S., Bombay Staff Corps, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Lieut.-Col. H. B. Abbott, B.C.S., on Dec. 29.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., B.S.C., assumed charge of the office of superintendent of Moghia operations in Rajputana and Central India from Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, on the 24th idem.

FURLOUGHS.

FARWELL, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., General List, Infantry, commandant 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of Indian on medical certificate:—

CARPENDALE, Captain J. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for six months; pension service, 14th year, commenced Jan. 31.

EARDLEY-HOWARD, Lieut. W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced March 16.

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LEWIS, Major R. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st grade, is granted leave (m. c.) in India from Nov. 2, 1889, to March 17, 1890, inclusive, and out of India for one year from March 18, 1890; pension service, twenty-third year, commenced Jan. 13.

GRISDALE, Sub-Conductor J., Commissariat Transport Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

COLOGAN, Colonel J. F. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 36rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry (p.a.), till May 4.

JAMIESON, Colonel L. F., Bengal Staff Corps, (m.c.) for six months.

HINGSTON, Major C. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for six months.

GIBBS, Captain M. I., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

WILLIAMS, First Grade Apothecary W. A. (m.c.), for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SOLBE, Second Lieut. C. E. DeL., officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Sikh Infantry.

CAZALET, Captain W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, from date of joining, vice Taylor, on leave.

JONES, Major F. W. R., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled from Dec. 12.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. McG., York and Lancaster Regiment, attached to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in- Chief as to his disposal.

D'AGUILAR, Major F. B. G., R.E., is transferred from the Rangoon to the Lahore Division.

LONDON, Captain R. D., adjutant R.A., Quetta, has leave for six months, on p.a.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. A. C. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has leave for twelve months, on p.a.

COBBOLD, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for six months, on m.c.

BOOTHBY, Lieut. F. S. E., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for twelve months, on p.a.

PARR, Lieut. H. O., officiating wing officer East Surrey Regiment, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, to remain at Bombay, studying the Native languages, from Dec. 25 to March 25, in extension.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 14.)

JAMES, Rev. W. B., of the Baptist Mission, Jalpaiguri and Dinagepore, is authorised to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians in the district of Dinagepore.

DYER—The services of the Rev. A. S. Dyer, Chaplain of Darjiling, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Jan. 15.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

BRADSHAW, Lieut. F. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Dera Ismail Khan District,

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Sialkot District.

DYSON, Surgeon H. J., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment from Oct. 25.

LITTLE, Surgeon S., is appointed a civil surgeon of the 2nd class from Oct. 25.

HUGHES, Major E. W. M., 3rd Punjab (N.W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred from the supernumerary to the unattached list from Oct. 20.

WALKER, Lieutenant-Colonel J., C.I.E., on return from leave, resumed command of the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps on Jan. 6, relieving Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E.

BROOKE, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank) is transferred from the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, to the Sirsa Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

PURVES, Mr. W., head clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jalaun, is appointed to officiate as a deputy collector in the Jalaun district.

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, 1st class, on return from leave on medical certificate, is posted to the Bareilly district.

CLARKE, Rev. F. J., chaplain of Muttra, is transferred to be chaplain of Lucknow Civil Lines, from Jan. 9.

LESLIE, Lieut. W. C. C., officiating cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, on being relieved by Major R. Annesley, is transferred to the Fyzabad district in the same capacity.

BRAY—The services of Rev. W. H. Bray, chaplain of the Lucknow Civil Lines, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Jan. 9.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

BLAKESLEY, Mr. E. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is posted temporarily to the Nagpur district to pass through the Settlement course, and made over charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 2nd inst.

MCNEILL, Colonel D., district superintendent of police, Saugor, is granted leave for six months, from March 15.

PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hoshangabad division, availed himself, on the 22nd idem, of the privilege leave granted to him.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Salem, during the employment of Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue on other duty.

SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. V. A. Brodie on other duty.

HENRY, Mr. C., is appointed to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the North Arcot District during the employment of Mr. J. Andrew on other duty.

HALL, Surgeon G. C., acting district surgeon and superintendent of jail, Cuddalore, is appointed to act as district surgeon and superintendent of jail, Cuddalore, during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. H. Leapingwell, on furlough.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. A. P., assistant surgeon, Madura, is appointed to be assistant surgeon, Cuddalore, but to act as assistant surgeon, Kurnool, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander, on other duty.

LAZARUS, Mr. D., B.A., to be senior registrar of marriages for the district of Vizagapatam.

MAIDEN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Maiden, chairman of the Municipal Council and agent of the British Steam Navigation Company, to be the marriage registrar of the Kistna district.

BERRILL, Mr. G. F., sub-engineer, 1st grade, and honorary assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the East Coast Railway.

MORSE, Mr. F. H. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Kistna Bridge Division, East Coast Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 1.

HANDCOCK, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to the Fourth Circle, North Arcot division.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Madras, to return within period of leave.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon. the Secretay of State for India :—

GUTHRIE, Col. T. K., Staff Corps, six months, m.c.

FRASER, Lieut. T., R.E., till arrival of the *Euphrates* at Bombay.

EVANS, Lieut. U. W., R.E., three months, m.c.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major M., Indian Medical Service.

KEARY, Capt. H. D. K., Staff Corps.

STEVENS, Lieut. S. R., Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

M'INTYRE, Lieut. H. D., to be captain, dated Jan. 14.

BROWNE, Lieut. W., to be captain, dated Jan. 14.

VAUGHAN COX, Lieut. H., to be captain, dated Jan. 14.

DEW—The services of 2nd-Lieut. A. B. Dew, probationer 22nd Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Jan. 16.)

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following transfer and posting of Royal Artillery officers :—

BIDDULPH, Captain G. W., No. 9 Battery, Southern Division, has been transferred to the 14th Field Battery, vice Captain F. M. Close.

LECKY, Captain F. B., Seconded List, has been posted to the 21st Field Battery, vice Captain E. Guinness, to be seconded.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FEARON, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate temporarily as assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore District, vice Captain Bethune, relieved, dated Dec. 30.

VIGORS, Lieut. P. U. W., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regsment, to be station staff officer, Shwebo, vice Captain G. H. Nicholson, Hampshire Regiment, proceeding to Rangoon, dated Dec. 12.

FENTON, Major A. B., second in command 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., to be commandant, vice Colonel Steward, who has vacated, dated Sept. 20.

STEVENS, Captain C., squadron commander 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., to be second in command, vice Major Fenton promoted.

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DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. E. L., Royal Engineers, company officer, to be company commander, sub pro tem., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, vice Lieut. Sorsbie, Royal Engineers, seconded for employment as adjutant.

KEARY, Captain H. D'U., 1st Pioneers, to be wing commander provisionally, vice Major Fenwick, promoted, remaining seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, Captain E. C. W., wing officer, 1st Pioneers, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Captain Keary, seconded.

BRUCE, Lieut. E., 1st Pioneers, wing officer snb pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Captain Keary, promoted.

GUNNING, Lieut. C. J., officiating wing officer, 1st Pioneers, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Captain Mackenzie-Kennedy, appointed wing commander, sub pro tem.

BEDDECK, Lieut. E. E., wing officer 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, to join as soon after Jan. 31 as possible.

BRADLEY, Lieut. F. G., wing officer 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, to fill an existing vacancy.

NEPEAN, Lieut. H. E., C.B., wing officer and adjutant 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, to 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieut. Bradley, to join as soon after Jan. 31 as possible.

FAIR, Lieut. W. L., wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Bernard, appointed to the 32nd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry.

PRYCE, Major D. D., second in command 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Leggett, retired, dated Dec. 1.

JOHNSON, Lieut. A. FitzW., wing officer 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem. (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Lieut. Carrick, appointed to the 32nd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry.

ELIOT-LOCKHART, Lieut. P. C., officiating wing officer 13th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem. (on probation).

BURN, Captain A. G., wing commander 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, to fill an existing vacancy, remaining seconded for employment on the Staff.

LAWSON, Captain H., wing commander 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Captain Burn, seconded.

GEOGHEGAN, Lieut. S., wing officer 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem. (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Captain Lawson, promoted.

STEVENS, Captain C. F., wing commander 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Captain Ansley, appointed second in command 25th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel W., second in command 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Young, retiring as soon after Jan. 31 as possible.

ATKINSON, Colonel S. E., second in command 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, remaining seconded for employment on the Staff.

OAKES, Colonel G. H., commandant 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 23rd Regiment Light Infantry from Jan. 25, vice Colonel Gordon, who vacates.

WELCH, Major M. E. H. O., 23rd Regiment L.I., wing commander to be second in command, vice Colonel Atkinson, transferred to 20th Regiment Madras Infantry.

TUITE, Captain M. A., wing officer 23rd Regiment L.I., to be wing commander, vice Major Welch, promoted.

HAWS, Lieut. G. W. S., wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain Tuite, promoted, to join as soon after Jan. 31 as possible.

ANSLEY, Captain J. H. H., wing commander 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, and wing commander, sub pro tem, 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy.

DOBBS, Captain A. H., wing commander 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Captain Stevens, transferred, to join as soon after Jan. 31 as possible.

MOOKERJEE, Surgeon-Major P. N., 32nd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry, Indian Medical Service, to the medical charge of the regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MACLEAN, Surgeon F. B., doing duty Secunderabad District, to do duty Rangoon District.

SEXTON, Surgeon M. I., M.D., doing duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts, to do duty Secunderabad districts.

THURSTON, Surgeon H. C., doing duty Belgaum and Bangalore districts, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts.

LEQUESNE, Surgeon F. S., V.C., doing duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts, to do duty Secunderabad district.

FARMER-BRINGHURST, Surgeon E. D., doing duty Secunderabad district, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay district.

SMITH, Surgeon E. F., doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts.

DONEGAN, Surgeon J. F., on arrival at Belgaum from Upper Burma, to do duty Station Hospital, Bellary.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

HUNT, Second Lieut. W. H., No. 1 Battery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

HADOW, Captain A. de S., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, to Australia for ninety days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. T., 3rd Bengal Infantry, to act as assistant political-superintendent, and ex officio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur.

ASHBY, Capt. J. S., fifth assistant political resident, Aden, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POGSON, Mr. H. to be sub pro tem. police probationer, and to attach him to the office of the district superintendent of police, Kaira.

OWEN, Mr. W. S., forest settlement officer, Thana, is allowed leave, on m.c., for one year.

DODORET, Mr. W. C.S., to act as collector and district magistrate, Sholapur, district registrar, Sholapur, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Sholapur district during the absence of Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S.

PRICE, Mr. J. R., assistant collector, Sind Commission, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

CUMMING, Mr. A. E., city magistrate, Karachee, passed an examination in Persian.

BLOOD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, from March 28, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to Mr. B. W. Blood, engineer-in-chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

O'CALLAGHAN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant two years' furlough, from March 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to Mr. J. O'Callaghan, general traffic manager, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

SAYIELLE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant eight months' furlough, from Feb. 28, to Mr. G. A. Sayielle, executive engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., delivered over and Mr. W. Doderet received charge of the office of collector, district registrar, and political agent, Sholapur, on Jan. 14.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in the Deccan Survey on Oct. 21, and joined the Konkan Survey, to which he was transferred on Nov. 1.

MILITARY.

BOYCE, Conductor A., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

HOGG, Major-General A. G. F., C.B., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India and to draw furlough pay for one year and one hundred and sixty-six days from May 1.

CONRAN—The services of Lieut. W. L. Conran, 25th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LEWIS, Venerable Archdeacon A. G., B.A., B.D., is granted furlough to Europe for one year and eight months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ROUNTREE, Rev. H. T. H., on duty at the Presidency and out-stations, to officiate as chaplain of Devlali, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Rev. W. W. Baillie.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Jan. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LOCK, Lieut. F. R. E., officiating wing officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer. To be graded below Lieut. Walton and above Lieut. Bolton.

CHATTERTON, 2nd Lieut. G. D. L., officiating wing officer, on probation, 19th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty in the same capacity 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

WALLIS, Surgeon-Major K. S., M.S., to medical charge of station hospital, Ahmedabad.

COPELAND, Surgeon R. J., M.B., M.S., to general duty, Nagpore district.

GIRVIN, Surgeon J., M.S., to general duty, Nagpore district.

HEATH, Surgeon A. J., I.M.S., is posted on general duty, Mhow district.

SPILSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., on return to India, is posted to the Bombay Special Defence Division.

GREVILLE, Lieutenant H. A. F. C. F. S., 18th Hussars, to England for one year, on private affairs.

SCOTT, Captain H. W., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, from Dec. 23, 1890, to Sept. 29, 1891, on medical certificate, in extension.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. E. W. Macdonald, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Morrison, G. Hughes (Cov.), J. Shaw.

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EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. Herbert, S.C., ten days; Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C., two months; Lieut. A. R. Dick, S.C., two months; Lieut. G. W. Priestley, S.C., fourteen days.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. C. Doveton, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., S.C., ten days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. H. Wood, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for fifteen months and nineteen days, and extraordinary leave for two months and eleven days on m.c.; Surgeon G. Shewan, six months' m.c.; E. D. Pechell, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Engledue, R.E., furlough extended to Nov. 23.

Madras Estab.—A. M. Foord, six months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. N. C. Taylor, S.C.; Lieut. G. W. Priestley, S.C.; Captain S. D. Gordon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon C. Mallins, Lieut. R. M. Rainey, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., S.C.; Lieut. J. A. Houison-Craufurd, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—St. L. B. Aldworth, Syed Alag Mahomed (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. A. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—N. R. Oliver.

JANUARY 30.

VICTORIA, R.I.—Whereas We deem it expedient that the Staff Corps in the Presidencies of Our Indian Dominions shall be amalgamated:—

Our Will and Pleasure is that, with effect from the date of this Our Warrant, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps shall be formed into one Corps, to be denominated Our Indian Staff Corps.

The names of the officers who entered the Staff Corps after Sept. 12, 1866, and before July 1, 1881, shall continue to be borne on three separate lists for the purpose of regulating their succession to Colonels' allowances.

Given at Our Court at Osborne this 28th day of January, 1891, in the 54th year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
CROSS.

WAR OFFICE.—FEBRUARY 3.

Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Commissary M. Hanley, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of captain; dated Oct. 8, 1890.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bombay Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of lieutenant:—R. C. Webb, A. Heapy; dated Oct. 8, 1890.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut.-General G. F. Hogg, C.B., Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; dated Jan. 14, 1891.

Major General W. M. Lees, Bengal, to be lieut.-general; dated Jan. 14, 1891.

Colonel G. E. Fryer, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; dated Jan. 20, 1891.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General C. A. Benson, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-general; dated Jan. 14, 1891.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHT-SMITH—Feb. 1, the wife of Captain Arthur W. Bright-Smith, 3rd Hussars, of a son.

ELEY—Feb. 2, at 85, Oxford-terrace, the wife of Captain Eley, late 8th (The King's) Regiment, of a son.

MANSEL—Feb. 3, at Milborne-park, Somerset, the wife of Major J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

THOM—Feb. 2, at Brondesbury, the wife of Captain Thom, late 2nd Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—HUTTON—Feb. 4, at St. James's Church, Paddington, the Rev. E. James Evans, Rector of Cefn St. Asaph, only son of the Rev. M. Evans, vicar of Llanddewi-Aberarth, Cardiganshire, to Violet Everard, daughter of Major Everard Hutton, late 4th Light Dragoons, of 7, Circus, Bath.

HATHAWAY—HAMLEY—Feb. 3, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Hathaway, only son of Dr. Hathaway, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Janie, fourth daughter of the late Osbertus Shipton Hamley, of Chapel Fields-gardens, Norwich.

MACGREGOR—STUART—Jan. 28, at St. Andrew's, West Kensington, Norman MacGregor, Esq., of Lloyd's, son of the late Major R. G. MacGregor, Bengal Artillery, to Katie, third daughter of the late Peter Stuart, Esq., of Ealing.

DEATHS.

BAILY—Feb. 5, at the residence of her son, at Clapham, Elizabeth Catherine, the wife of the late William Wilson Baily, of Lower Norwood and Bombay, aged 58.

COCKERELL—Feb. 5, at Folkestone, Julia, the wife of Horace A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., aged 47.

CHAMBERS—Feb. 4, at Walton Hall, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Col. Francis Chambers, J.P. and D.L., late Commanding 1st King's Own Stafford Militia.

MACDONALD—Feb. 3, at 80, Oxford-gardens, North Kensington, Lieut.-Genrral Robert Mackenzie Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, aged 65.

NISBET—Feb. 5, at Hollywood, Hollywood-road, South Kensington, Sophia Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Captain Richard Nisbet, H.E.I.C.S.

NORTHEY—Feb. 4, at 12, Maison Dieu-road, Dover, Charlotte, widow of the late Colonel Frank Northey, 60th Royal Rifles, and second daughter of Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G.

PAPPRILL—Feb. 3, at the residence of his father, 122, Osborne-road, Forest-gate, Stanley Papprill, youngest son of William Fogg and Amelia Papprill, aged 17.

RAWLINS—Feb. 4, at his residence, Manor House, Bishops Hall, Taunton, Henry William Rawlins, late Lieut.-Colonel Madras Staff Corps, J.P. for Somersetshire, aged 70.

RYMER-JONES—Feb. 6, at Castletown-road, West Kensington, Elizabeth Nevill Rymer-Jones, widow of Thomas Rymer-Jones, F.R.S., late Professor of Comparative Anatomy, King's College, London, and only daughter of the late Alexander Manson, M.D., R.N., of Nottingham.

SIMMONDS—Feb. 4, at Dulwich, Anne, widow of the late Robert Edmund Simmonds, of Upton, Andover, and formerly in the Indian Civil Service, aged 73.

SMITH—Feb. 4, at Gresford Vicarage, Edward Braithwaite Smith, M.A., B.N.C. Oxon., ten years vicar of that parish, aged 61.

STANLEY—Jan. 30, at Elmhurst, Ryde, Captain Cecil Sloane Stanley, R.N.

STORER—Feb. 6, at Lowdham Grange, Notts, Charles Storer, M.D., J.P., aged 78.

WATSON—Jan. 31, Reginald Grant Watson, of 8, St. Mark's-square, Regent's-park, Manager and Secretary of the Law Union Fire and Life Insurance Company, and only son of the late William Christian Watson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 33.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BATTERBURY—Jan. 14, at Amritsar, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Batterbury, Commissariat Department, of a son.

BEAUMONT—Jan. 20, at Bombay, the wife of G. W. Beaumont, Medical Department, Bombay, of a daughter.

CONNOP—Jan. 15, at Mylor, the wife of Lieut. Connop, R.N., H.M.S. *Ganges*, of a daughter.

COX—Jan. 15, at Chupra, the wife of W. A. Cox, of a son.

JAMES—Jan. 28, at Jacobabad, Sind, the wife of Major Montague James, 5th Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

MAIDMENT—Jan. 23, at Mount-road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Roland Whitcombe Maidment, Abkari Department, of a son.

MEAKIN—Jan. 10, at Riverside, Poona, the wife of H. G. Meakin, of a son.

MORAN—Jan. 17, at Bundelkhund, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Moran, Indian Medical Department, of a son.

SPENCE—Jan. 18, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain E. K. E. Spence, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—HENNESSEY—Jan. 14, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, John Anderson, M.D., Surgeon-Major Indian Medical Department, to Mary Mabel, daughter of John B. N. Hennessey, C.I.E.

NORTHCOTT—SMITH—Nov. 26, at Christ Church, Lucknow, William Edward Northcott, to May Carrington, fourth daughter of J. Lycke Smith.

SCOTT—ABERCROMBIE—Jan. 3, at Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla, to Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Abercrombie, Esq., B.C.S., Commissioner of Dacca.

SCRATCHLEY—FARRANT—Jan. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, Arthur James Scratchley, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab, to Patty, second daughter of the late Captain E. Farrant.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—Jan. 17, at Barrackpore, Edith Katherine, infant daughter of Major Frederick Beaver, Royal Artillery.

HOGAN—Jan. 11, at Simla, Susan, widow of the late William Hogan, o Simla, aged 73.

MUMM—Feb. 5, in India, from an accident while riding a steeplechase, Captain B. E. Mumm, 7th Hussars. (By telegram.)

IT was rather amusing, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to observe at the Lahore Railway Station the efforts of H.I.H. the Czarewitch's Courier-in-Chief to make himself understood by the crowd of coolies who, *suo more*, were trying to walk off with the Imperial baggage. The courier could not understand Hindustani, the coolies could not understand any foreign language, so that the speeches delivered on the occasion by both parties were of no effect. A *deux ex machina* in the person of an interpreter eventually stepped out of the train, when all chance of hostilities between the Russian and the Natives was happily averted.

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NATIVE PRESS.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

At last the age of consent is to be raised from ten to twelve. The Hon. Mr. Scoble has introduced a Bill for this partial protection of child-wives in the Viceregal Council, and there is no reason to suppose that the Bill won't be passed. It will be the first fruits of Mr. Malabari's labours of years for which the enlightened portion of the Hindoo community will thank him and the unenlightened, too, will thank him, say, fifty years hence. Some noise will, no doubt, be made by re-actionists among the English-knowing, who are too proud to admit the existence of social sores, or if admitted in a halting, reluctant manner, too proud to ask for legislative interference. They speak in the name of the masses who are in happy ignorance of what is going outside their own little villages. But the protests which the remedial measure of Government will call forth need not be heeded. The social fabric will not be destroyed by it. The world will not 'go to rack and ruin, and the sun will continue to shine as bright upon Her Majesty's dominion after the Bill has passed into law as ever it did before. Much has been made of the plea that such a law would put into the hands of the police a powerful engine of oppression and corruption. The fear ought to be removed by the provision introduced in the Bill that action shall only be taken on a summons after an information has been laid before a magistrate, and not by summary arrest. As a concession to the laws of reason and nature, the Act must work some good.—*Rast Goftar.*

Without a full and authentic report of the speeches made on Friday at the Governor-General's Council in connection with raising the protected age, we do not feel justified in offering a final opinion on any of the speeches referred to. It may, however, be mentioned that Sir Andrew Scoble appears to have done his utmost to disarm criticism, and Lord Lansdowne to have done something more. Mr. Nulkar, the eminent Maratha Brahman member, seems to have stood up for the Bill manfully. The only opponent in Council up to this time appears to be Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Bengali member. He has been largely anticipated by Sir Andrew, and answered both by Mr. Nulkar and H.E. the Viceroy. It is hardly worth while examining Sir R. Mitter's objections in these columns; they have been so fully met so often and in so many places. The one answer that would meet all legitimate objections is that if no abuse of the law has arisen from Government having voluntarily fixed the limit of age at ten, there ought to be less than none of the abuse apprehended when the limit is raised to twelve. Besides, it may now be seen that in one important respect the law is going to be made more lenient than before. The amendment concerns both Europeans and Natives, as the hon. mover of the Bill explained on Friday. It has been fully approved of by the European Press, who, in fact, have declared for a higher limit. The Native Press as a whole, including orthodox writers, has accepted the measure. Let us now see what reception it has in its present more acceptable form. It may be repeated that the Government of India have tried to make it universally acceptable in India. We have nothing to say against this course. We do not want a vindictive law, however anxious we may be that it should vindicate the rights and liberties of the subjects. Further remarks we must defer till receipt of full information.—*Indian Spectator.*

The *Gujrat-Mitra* says:—We are glad to hear that the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble will introduce at the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council a Bill raising the age of consent from ten to twelve. It is high time now that the propriety of the proposal should be questioned. There is almost a perfect unanimity amongst all the religious communities of India on this question. And we have little fear of the Bill meeting with any extraneous opposition in the course of its readings and debates in the Council.

The *Din Bandhu* remarks:—We cannot look upon this legislation either as a triumph of the one part or a defeat of the other. As a protective measure, in our opinion, it does not afford more protection than the present laws on the subject. The legislators are quite right in not giving the police summary powers of arrest under the Bill, but as it is, the provisions of it will remain as a dead letter, because knowing as we do the feelings and sentiments of natives in a social matter, at least amongst respectable classes, no one will come forward to act as a public Censor, and to perform the somewhat unpleasant duty of prosecuting boy-husbands. It would have been much better if marriage had been stopped under a certain fixed age, because then the humane object of protecting child-wives would have been fully achieved. We are quite aware of the difficulty the Government have to face in legislating in a matter like this, but since they have made up their minds to insert a thin end of the wedge they could have gone a little further and laid the axe at the very root of the tree with a view to eradicate the evil.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON HALL-MARKING IN INDIA.

In the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 22nd ultimo a very interesting paper was read by Mr. Edward J. Watherston on "Hall-marking of Silver plate with special reference to India." Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., occupied the chair, and several Anglo-Indians, amongst whom were Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. Purdon Clarke, and Mr, Martin Wood, took part in the discussion which followed. The majority were not in favour of Mr. Goschen's proposal—already opposed by the Indian Government—to establish a system of hall-marking in India for goods intended for exportation to England; but Sir George Birdwood, who led off the discussion at the invitation of the Chairman, held a different view, and gave reasons for his opinions in no half-hearted or hesitating way. He said:—

"Hall-marking of some description is absolutely necessary in India if that country is to derive any great advantage from the abolition of the plate duties; and if it is not insisted on now that these duties have been removed, the indigenous goldsmiths' art in India, except as regards jewellery, will be rapidly destroyed, just as the Indian carpet-weaving industry has been. The Native manufacturers of gold and silver plate in India are not the exporters of it; they simply execute orders for the exporters, who mostly are Englishmen. In working for their own people the Native goldsmiths use gold and silver of absolute purity. They are bound to do so by the force of their religion—*i.e.*, the ritualistic obligations of their sacro-sanct craft; and also by the thorough knowledge every Hindu possesses of the quality and value of the precious metals. In appraising gold and silver work and gems, a Hindu or Parsee lady will not err one per cent. in values of thousands and tens of thousands of rupees. But it is quite different when the Native goldsmith works for foreign exporters. Then he has no standard of purity binding on him, and the exporter is, in most cases, entirely at his mercy. This has been shown to be the case over and over again; and exporters at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay naturally shrink from the risk of sending Indian gold and silver plate to England, which on reading the Custom-house may be condemned and returned upon their hands. Already, on this account, Indian silver has become greatly discredited in this country; and that discredit would never be removed by abolishing Hall-marking altogether. If that were done, the manufacture of plate in India would be concentrated in foreign houses at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and the Native goldsmiths all over the country would be starved to death, and their art perish with them. No, the proper course is to multiply, as on the Continent, the standards of purity of gold and silver, and down so low as a five hundred thousandth, or one-half the intrinsic fineness of the metal; and to establish assay offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other convenient centres, such as Lahore, Delhi, Kurrachee, &c., for the authentication of any plate brought to them; this being compulsory only for articles for the export trade. No Hall-marking is needed for Native Indian purchasers, unless for those of them who, in consequence of their having received an English education, have lost the accomplishments of their vernacular culture. As already said, Hall-marking is not required for jewellery, which forms the bulk of the goldsmiths' were purchased by Anglo-Indians in India. The assay in India can be indefinitely simplified; and if Native Indian assayers were employed the 'touch' test might be absolutely relied upon. I have not only had as great an experience as almost any London goldsmith in dealing in plate—all of it Indian plate, of course—but I have largely manufactured it myself, in the sense of having for years had numbers of Native Indian craftsmen employed under my responsible superintendence, in the production of articles of plate and jewellery; and I always found that I could rely on the 'touch test,' in their hands, as implicitly as on the Bombay Mint assay. The same standards should be used in India as in England, and the same standard and date marks; and similar hall, and makers, and place marks. Care only should be taken that the new marks for the new standards should include such as are objects of veneration among the Hindoos; up to which they would therefore instinctively desire to raise the purity of the gold and silver wrought by them. Such marks would be the *fleur-de-lis* [Welsh leek], the shamrock, the trident, the lotus, wheel, and *swastika;* and some of these sacred emblems should stand for the highest standards of fineness in gold and silver. The 'Hall-marks used at Calcutta, Madras, &c., should also be distinctively Indian, as the elephant, tiger, peacock, and cobra; and, of course, the mark of the place of manufacture, and maker's mark would, if used at all, be Indian in character. Let all those who would refrain from introducing Hall-marking in India just think of the convenience its adoption would be to the exporter of Indian plate into the United Kingdom. All his hesitations, anxieties, and risks would at once be at an end. The official Indian

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'Hall-mark,' whether of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, &c., stamped on his goods, he would be able to export them freely into the United Kingdom, now practically closed against them, and with the certainty of obtaining a very high profit on them; on account of the cheapness with which plate of the highest artistic quality can still be made by the Native goldsmiths of India. The benefit of all this to India itself would be enormous, and immediately becomes apparent. In a word, if we could guarantee the degree of fineness or purity of articles of plate made in India, they would hold their own against the competition of the whole world; for nowhere else can objects in gold and silver of high artistic merit be produced at so extraordinarily low a cost. In work of the minuest elaboration, it never exceeds the weight of the metal used on it expressed in rupees; while the average cost is from a quarter to one-half the weight of the metal. I feel very deeply on this question of Hall-marking. In the consideration of this and analogous questions, I have all my life instinctively identified myself with the interests and sentiments of the people of India; and, standing in their place of artistic mastery and commercial servitude, I see clearly that if do not protect their plate industry by Hall-marking incalculable injury will slowly, but surely, be inflicted on them; while if we make Hall-marking compulsory—of course for the export plate only—we may yet redeem from perdition the great goldsmith's art for which they have been immemorially famous, but which, owing to the various adverse influences of our supremacy on the sumptuary industries of India generally, has ever since 1813, when the East India Company's monopoly was abolished, been in a state of enforced decay. Hall-marking will, I believe, provide it with a veritable Palladium. I do not approach this question from the side of political economy and statistical science, or of administrative convenience. What I see beyond and above all these weighty considerations is that if one after another you destroy the hereditary arts of a people, and their whole indigenous culture, you destroy their historical individuality; and that the paramount duty of every ruler is not so much to ensure the material prosperity of a people, as to safeguard their spiritual health, wealth, and happiness; or, in more familiar words, to save their souls alive; for the self-existent activities (industrial, literary, and religious), habits, and character of a people are the only sure foundations of national riches and greatness, and the only trustworthy guides through the deep darkness of a nation's destiny."

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Government have reintroduced into the House of Commons their Indian Councils Bill in the form in which it passed the House of Lords last year. Powers are given by the Bill to the Viceroy to nominate a larger number of additional members to the Legislative Council than by the present law he is able to do. At present the nominated members may be six as a minimum or twelve as a maximum. The proposal is to add four members—namely, to make the minimum ten and the maximum sixteen. The same principle of increasing the number of nominated members is applied also to the provincial Councils. For Madras and Bombay the minimum of the non-official members of Council is to be eight and the maximum twenty; the existing law giving the minimum as four and the maximum as eight. In the Bengal Council they may be increased by the Viceroy in Council to twenty; and in the North-West to fifteen. Just as before, the Bill does not adopt in any form the principle of popular representation, the Government holding that "the state of India is not ripe at present for this principle of election." However, any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council. Moreover, with a view to certain public or other bodies being consulted on an appointment it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which nominations shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors. The additional members of the central Council are nominated by the Viceroy, in order to assist him and his executive Council when they meet for the purpose of making laws and regulations. But their powers are limited, inasmuch as no business can be transacted at any such meeting other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of enactment. When, therefore, the Budget of the year is brought forward and requires fresh legislation, it is competent to the members of the Legislative Council to discuss the whole financial position of the Government. On the other hand, if no financial legislation is required, no discussion can take place, as no member of the Legislative Council can say a word upon the subject. Moreover, no member of the Council can ask questions of the Government of India as to any of their acts, or as to anything that may be of importance in governing the country. In view of this, Lord Cross introduced into the Bill provisions giving to members of Council the right of interpellation and the right of discussing the Budget, whether financial legislation is proposed or not. However, the right is to be subject to "such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise" as shall be prescribed in rules to be made by the Governor-General in Council. Moreover, no member is to have power to submit or propose any resolution or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion or the answer to any question. Similar rights of interpellation and of discussing the Budget are introduced with regard to the local Councils. A clause due to Lord Herschell somewhat widens the powers of the provincial Councils with regard to legislation.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE FOR INDIA.

The magazine rifle debate in the House of Commons last week has an important bearing on India. For one of the measures immediately in contemplation is to arm the British infantry service in that country with the new weapon. This measure forms part of the general plan of military reorganisation on which Sir Frederick Roberts has been at work throughout his tenure of office. Previous articles on Indian affairs have dealt with the frontier aspects of his Excellency's scheme for the defences of India. But Sir Frederick, as is well known to Indian military critics, has been desirous of marking his commandership-in-chief not only by an improved system of frontier and strategical defence, but also by arming each branch of the Indian forces with better weapons. Before he lays down his high office he hopes to see the whole of the infantry in India armed with a weapon which will take the same cartridge—the British regiments with the new magazine rifle and the Native regiments with the Martini-Henry, Mark VI., both of 303 bore Putting aside the chance of any conflict between the two sections of the Queen's Army in India, the question is whether the British troops will not now have to go on active service with a rifle of delicate construction, and subject to get out of repair, while the Native troops would be armed with a rifle of approved capacity to bear the rough usage of an Indian campaign. The facts brought out by the *Times* and in the Parliamentary debate throw grave doubt on the practical working of the new rifle under the severe conditions of the Indian climate and of Indian warfare. Those conditions mean a strain upon the mechanism of a weapon, and the frequent absence of immediate skilled assistance in its repair, which materially affect every proposal to introduce arms of delicate construction into India. Thus one of the main considerations which led the Indian Government to hesitate in regard to the new field-carriage with hydraulic buffer to check recoil is the liability to accident to which its elaborate mechanism would be subjected from the sand and dust and incessant wear and tear due to the extreme changes of the Indian climate. It is in India that the value of the new magazine rifle will be practically tested. For while the active interference of Great Britain in a European war is, we trust, a remote contingency, the heavy demands of India, alike on the British troops and on their weapons of precision, is a certainty always present.—*Times.*

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	—	—	—	11 Feb.	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	19 Mar.
Crocodile...	26 Feb.	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	24 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	6 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Malabar	—	—	—	—	9 Feb.
Euphrates	—	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	17 Mar.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.
Malabar	28 Mar.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	13 Apr.	22 Apr.
Crocodile	2 Apr.	12 Apr.	14 Apr.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

H. W. BRENT, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, S.W., January, 1891.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MADRAS.—Feb. 5, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 5, Kolpino (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stehelim, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gill, Rev. C. H. L. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. H. B. Terman, Capt. H. A. Merewether, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Mrs. Bulkley, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant, Mrs. Bryce and infant, Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, Mrs. M. J. Sage, Mr. W. H. Melita, Mr. Carreras, Mr. Blore, Capt. Shopland, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Miss Barley. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Maj. F. Lloyd Dickin, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Miss Wright, Mr. Philip, Mr. Morrison, Mr. G. W. Goddard.
For Ismailia: Mr. Brown, Mr. Frank Pitt, Mr. J. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Hawker, Mr. J. Northcote.
For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. J. Fellowes and maids, Misses Fellowes, Miss Graham, Sir John and Lady Carden and maid, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Newman.
For Malta: Miss Douglas, Rev. R. F. MacLeod, Mrs. and Misses MacLeod and maid, Miss Chapele Hodge.
For Brindisi: Mr. de Plaisant.
For Colombo: Mr. J. G. Macfarlane.
For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Hussard.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. Fox, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still, Mr. W. M. Hitchcock, Mr T. A. Pearson.
For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. E. Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt, Miss Norton Miller.
For Gibraltar: Messrs. J. and E. P. Dykes, Miss Dykes, Mrs. C. P. Penny, Miss Annandale, Miss Millar, Gen. Meyrick, Mr. W. and Miss Blair, Col. G. M. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Pane.
For Ismailia: Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Low and servants. *From Naples:* Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill.
For Port Said: Miss E. Smith.
For Bombay: Lieut. A. H. Craufurd, Mr. Hartley and child.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Rev. H. E. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Macdonald. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major A. C. Talbot. *From Ismailia*: Capt. E. W. Dunn.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist and son, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.
For Malta: Lieut. C. F. Briggs.
For Port Said: Mr. Congreve, Miss Congreve, Miss Townsend.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Liepmann.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease, Mr. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. Barnes, two infants and nurse, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. Burt, infant and child, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, Misses Rattray (two), Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. M. Eales and family, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Thornhill and family, Mr. Walters, Mrs. J. E. Dickie. *From Brindisi:* Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Lieut. W. H. Persse, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. A. E. Rose, Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Mr. Iver Macpherson.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour, Lieut. W. J. Digby.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell.
For Port Said: Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Nash and two children, Miss Dixon, Miss Savage.
For Ismailia: Mr. Mills, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Mr. and Mrs. Eadie, Miss Watch, Mr. Waysh. *From Brindisi*: Prof. E. B. Hulbert.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 5.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. Bosanquet.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham.
For Gibraltar: Dr. Joseph and Misses Carson.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Hap and friend.
For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children.
For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hannah. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Capt. F. J. P. Butler, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. Kennedy.
For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mrs. Hedges. *From Brindisi*: Mr W. D. Gibbons.
For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Walkingshaw.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant, Mrs. Griffin, Capt. A. L. Barrett, Miss C. Hannah. *From Port Said*: Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants.
For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Meredith

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour.
For Gibraltar: Mr. Brooks, jun.

S.s. *Massilia*: from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Madura*, to sail Feb. 16.

For Port Said: Mr. and Miss Congreve.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Duncan Turnbull.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant and nurse, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. H. B. Addis, Miss J. O. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Flower, Miss Holland.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss J. M. Gordon. *From Marseilles:* Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs. E. M. Vincent.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Vienna*, Capt. Anderson, to sail Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. Arch. Grey, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. G. S. Boreham, Mr. James McElroy, Mrs. C. L. Hall and child, Mr. T. E. Lander.
For Suez: Mr. Frank L. Macwhirter.
For Port Said: Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. James Davidson, Rev. David and Mrs. Kilpatrick.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Dublin*, Capt. Campbell, to sail Feb. 9.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Waters, Mr. Lander.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mrs. G. G. Hill, Miss E. Hopper, Capt. G. W. Maxwell.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail March 8.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. F. L. Charles, Lieut. F. J. C. Hughes, Capt. Herbert.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Bombay, Jan. 19.

From London: Mr. J. Anderson, Dr. F. Halliday, Miss Nixon, Mr. H. Lyon.
From Brindisi: Mr. Baerlim, Mr. J. Baillie, Capt. Hon. E. Baring, Lord Douglas Compton, Rev. G. Davies, Lady Edwards, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Mr. T. Henderson, two Misses Hoare, Mr. S. Hoare, M.P., Brig.-Surg. D. Hughes, Lieut. W. H. Iles, Capt. Hon. R. Lawley, Dr. Marsh, Mr. C. Philpott, Mr. J. Read, Mr. J. Repin, Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, Lady Wenlock and infant, Mr. E. A. West, Gen. Wolseley, Mr. Yokoloff.
From Ismailia: Mr. J. D. Rees.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For Aden: Mr. Aroon Sulleyman, Lieut. E. J. E. Swayne.
For Suez: Capt. Seidlitz, Capt. Zaremba.
For Ismailia: Mr. F. Burr, Mr. H. Burr, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Carlton, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, Mr. C. W. Ziegler, Mr. and Miss R. J. Cory, Mr. Fletcher.
For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. H. Schmer, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Thos. S. Pyne, Col. T. O. Wingate, Mr. J. M. Reid, Mr. S. A. Chalk, Capt. R. W. S. Rogers, R.N., Mr. S. Lang, Lieut. A. Sokoloff.
For Marseilles: Mr. H. F. Greville, Rev. and Mrs. Brook Deedes, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, Mr. H. L. Butcher, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. A. S. Gerard.
For London: Mr. J. P. Cross, Mr. Jas. Davidson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London: Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. T. D. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Maxwell and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Hume, Master E. Hume, two Misses Hume and child, Mrs. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Sommer, Mr. N. Parvez, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Mrs. P. W. Galloway, Mr. N. Mitchell, Major C. A. P. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dewey, Rev. J. L. Neeld, Mr. Tuthill.
For Brindisi: Mrs. R. Little, Master Little, Mr. A. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. John Mavrogordats, Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Rowse, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. P. H. Beer, Surg. Moore.
For Aden: Major H. Penton.
For Suez: Surg.-Major Thos. H. Hendley, Mr. Wm. Kennedy.
For Port Said: Bishop A. Wilson.
For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. N. G. Philips.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. B. Simpson, Sir A. Wilson, Major A. Impey, Mr. F. Gardner, Mr. H. E. M. James, two Sisters.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Watts, Mr. M. C. Gilde, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Forbes.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. J. F. Thom.
For London: Miss Grayhill, Miss Heymer-Duigner.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from London, Feb. 5; from Naples, Feb. 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Pritchard, Mr. S. Sykes, Mr. E. Briggs, Mr. B. Mahon, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. V. G. Pigott, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. C. Briggs, Mr. D. Bahsh, Mr. S. Abdola. *From Naples:* Mr. J. G. Hewitt.
For Colombo: Mr. L. B. H. Dickenson, Mr. K. Mackay, Major and Mrs. T. S. Gildea, Mr. H. E. Wilkins, Mr. C. Fradley, Mr. S. Gorer. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Dexter.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Master, Messrs. R. and J. Balston, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Connor, Mr. W. H. and Misses Squires, Mr. C. Drummond and valet Mrs. Wetherley, Mr. and Mrs. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. May and servant, Mr. J. Northcote, Mr. Carreras. *From Naples:* Misses Dean (two), Mr. Miller, Messrs. E. G. and R. B. Mason, Mr. and Misses Davenport (two).
For Gibraltar: Capt. Boyle, Miss Mark, Miss Holley, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and maid, Miss Jay, Rev. A. L. and Mrs. Gedge and infant, Mrs. Lawrie and maid, Mr. G. Burrell, Mr. J. Lavery, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn Black, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. Barkworth, Mr. S. T. Magarge, Mr. T. F. Huneker, Mr. Portal, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Miss Bardswell, Miss O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, Mrs. Haskett Smith, Mr. Cooper, Mr. A. Rost, Mr. W. Gilbel, Mr. R. Mann.
For Port Said: Mr. E. and Miss Oliver, Miss Aitken, Mr. T. Greig.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, R.N.R., from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. T. Macpherson, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. S. E. Hartwell, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mr. Marshall, Mr. M. G. Berkeley, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Dr. Burland, Mr. E. Greaves, Mrs. Marshall, Sisters Annie and Maria, Lieut. G. L. Holland, Major Wynter, Mr. Maynard, Lieut. C. W. Somerset, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Mr. Manson, Rev. R. Macgill, Capt. A. H. B. Cavaye, Miss Wilson, Mr. L. Boyd, Capt. Hunter, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Stevenson. *From Brindisi:* Col. G. C. Hogg, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. A. P. Gould, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Lady Sandeman, Mr. R. Carstairs, Gen. and Miss Collen, Lieut. W. S. Browne, Mr. Aikin, Col. E. D'O. Twemlow, Gen. Sir James Dormer, Capt. A. Tyndale Biscoe, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Mr. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Fillingham, Capt. A. C. Yate, Mr. Ellis, Mr. C. G. Bayne, Mr. Homersham Cox, Mr. Brunskill, Dr. G. Waters. *From Ismailia:* Mr. Garge.
For Alexandria: Mr. Ehrmann, Mr. J. J. A. Riley, Mr. C. J. B. Marriott, Rev. E. Buckton, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Greenway, Mr. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge, Mr. Ker, Capt. Cashman, Mr. A. Ramsden. *From Venice:* Mr. Tayleur, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hills and servant, Major and Mrs. Watson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. McKinlock, Mr. A. and Miss Sparrow, Miss Fowke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Ross, Col. and Mrs. Evans and maid, Compte de Mons, Miss Lathbury, Misses Slocock (two), Hon. Mrs. Bass, Messrs. H. and G. Rublee, Miss Cadogan, Mr. W. P. Dobson, Mr. S. Ilsley, Mr. A. W. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Messrs. King (two), Mr. and Mrs. Schwabacher, Mr. Schwabacher.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. Brown, Mr. L. Stromeyer. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. G. Underwood.
For Brindisi: Miss New and friend, Mr. Gregory, Mr. C. D. Geddes.
For Malta: Mrs. Chisney, Mrs. Charleswood, Mrs. and Misses Gardner and maid, Dr. and Miss Jamieson, Mrs. and Miss Donaldson, Admiral Hon. F. Egerton, Misses Egerton, Mrs. McClelland, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Warne, Col. J. Philpot Curran, Miss Braginton, Mrs. Ross.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Patch, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mr. Wilson.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Boustead.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, from London, Feb. 7.

For Kurachee: Mrs. Mockler, infant, and nurse, Mr. F. B. Phillips.
For Bombay: Miss Moores, Capt. and Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. John Riddell, Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Mr. J. MacFarlane, Mr. Rothwell.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix*, sailed Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. A. Conway Gordon, Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Elton and child, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Davies, Capt. H. B. Warden, Capt. Marshall, Major Mills.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For London: Mr. H. B. Turner, Mrs. Douglas, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. and Miss Delafield, two Misses Storm, two Misses Tilden, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. J. Loder, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tschirch, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Kitts, Rev. and Mrs. Bawmann, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. E. Stonor, Rev. Mr. Mabie, Rev. Mr. Waterman, Major and Mrs. H. Lucas, Miss L. Owen Smith, Miss Lambe, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Gott, Col. and Mrs. Tredway Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herbert Wright, Mr. A. G. Moon, Mr. Gowan, Miss Dawbarn, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wells, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Yule, Mr. Moss.
For Brindisi: Mr. A. Norman, Sir R. Barrow, Mr. J. A. Ralli, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Dollet, Mr. Cox, Miss Frost, Mr. Deane, Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Filer, Capt. T. G. Watkins, Mr. A. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.
For Suez: Col. W. Hallett.
For Ismailia: Mr. J. West.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. O. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nicholl, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford, Mrs. J. P. Thomas.
For Brindisi: Mr. Smith. *For London:* Mr. Mahomed Ishaz Khan, Mr. D. Ritchie.
For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Dean, Miss Dean, Capt and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Hay Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. Victor G. William, Lady Louisa Magenis, Hon. Edith Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Alden, Miss Carpenter.
For Suez: Mr. H. Grant.
For Malta: Mr. J. de Bono, Mrs. Debono.
For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Smith, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. Picker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Miss A. Guinness, Mr. G. Saville, Rev. W. T. Hollins, Lady Tichborne, Mrs. Macleod, Miss A. M. Nevil, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss E. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stebbins, Mr. F. W. Stebbins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lynde, Miss Edwardes, Miss Hopkins, Rev. and Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., two Misses Hoare, Sir F. and Lady Edwardes.

MR. PARNELL'S FALL AND INDIA.

The *Mahratta* says:—The unsettled state of Irish affairs means permanent disturbance in the balance of the two great parties. The result of all this will very likely be that no Ministry, however powerful, will be able to carry out the programme of domestic reform, and the interest of poor India will always be sacrificed as hitherto. We are in the same position in which the frogs in the fable were, when a fight for a mastery of the place was going on between two bullocks. We were desirous of seeing the question of Ireland disposed of one way or the other, so that the Conservative squire in England, who is taught to associate our political movement with Fenianism in Ireland, would have an opportunity of listening to our just demands with more calmness of judgment and more patience of heart. But it appears that this is not to be. Oh! poor India, Mr. Parnell is supposed to have committed a heinous crime against social order, and you appear to be the victim on whose head the blow of punishment is to be struck. Strange are the ways of Providence!

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	105⅛	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		107	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		103	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		99	to 99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		106	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr.ct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	907½
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	25	355
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	—
East India	1,000	130	1,300
Fort	8,500	100	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	40	425
Mercantile	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	445
Munmar M.	all	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	550
New Indian	125	11	96½
Prince of Wales	400	40	410
Sobapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,170
Sind	750	50	740
Volkart	all	60	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	490
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	103
Anglo-Indian	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	475
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	825
Empress Co.	all	25	580
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	475
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	100
Hindustan	1,000	40	505
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	890
Imperial Cotton	500	—	870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	500	15	600
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1.000	45	810
Khandeish	1,000	30	620
Knatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	580
Leopold	100	5	185
Madras United	1,000	50	1,350
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Marockjee Petit	all	50	1,210
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Gooculdass	1,000	75	1,620
Nalgam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	125
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	690
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	55
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,340
Soonderdas	1,000	—	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,060	25	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,700
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	250
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	880
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—January 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 106	6 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	107 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	100 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	105 0	to 105 8
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0	to 105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to 106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0	to 106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103 0	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12⅝ to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	193 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	165 to 166
Bank of Bengal	500	980 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	150 to —
Delhi and London	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	107 to —
National of India	£12½	178 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	— to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	86 to 87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	to —
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 to 180
Barnagore Jute	£10	80 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	9 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2½ to —
Bengal Mills	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	420 to 420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	107 to 108
Burrakur Coal	100	165 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104 to 105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	131 to 132
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	150 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	91 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177 to —
Gourepore	100	126 to 127
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	105 to 106
India General Steam Navigation	100	86 to 89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	90 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	128 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	145 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55 to —
Riverside Press	100	72 to 65
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	105 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	85 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	100 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.
An luckie	100	50 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Do. contributory	80	80 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160 to —
Do. contributory	100	80 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	20 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	35 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	19 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	80 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	80 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55 to —
Indian Terai	500	100 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50 to —
Kunchumpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	95 to —
Lower Assam	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.
Mcran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35 to —
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	— to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180 to —
Upper Assam	110	25 to —

LONDON.—February 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99 to 99½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109½ to 109¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1398	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	103 to 105
4	Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 112
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122 to 126
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132 to 135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	123 to 131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	104	to 106
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5¼	to 5⅜
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	184	to 188
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953	—	24	to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to 30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	172	to 175
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	152	to 152
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	140	to 144
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	132	to 136
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	102	to 103
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112	to 116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	28	to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	114	to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to 125
West of India Port., Ld.	20	95	to 100

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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	106	to 109
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	14½	to 15
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	—	to —
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	102	to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	102	to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	35	to 37

BANKS.

Agra	all	8⅜	to 9½
Chartered of India, A, and C.	all	26½	to 27½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	all	24½	to 25
Delhi and London	all	—	to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	67	to 69

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, une 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta R view* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scme from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st January; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 29th January; and from Bengal to the 28th January.

THE Czarewitch had a brilliant reception on arriving at Calcutta on Monday afternoon, January 26th. The Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and General Lord Frankfort with their staffs received the party on the Howrah platform, and under a royal salute the carriages started for Government House, the road being lined throughout by troops. A huge crowd had assembled to witness the procession, and gave the Prince a cordial welcome as he passed along. At Government House there was a large gathering of officials and Native nobles and notabilities to receive the visitors; and the evening was occupied by a State banquet, followed by a public reception, at which his Imperial Highness was introduced by the Viceroy to many of those present.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Jan. 23rd, the Age of Consent Bill was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report within five weeks. Nawab Ahsanoolla Khan, Bahadur, of Dacca, took advantage of the occasion to say a few words in which, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, he expressed concurrence with the measure, which he designated as an extremely necessary and desirable one.

LORD WENLOCK, the new Governor of Madras, made his entry into the Presidency on Jan. 23rd. He met with a hearty reception at the railway station and along the route to the Council Chamber, where he formally assumed office.

THE Amir's health is reported to be steadily improving. His recent illness was severe almost to the point of danger.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Personal Staff, the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, arrived in Calcutta on January 23rd.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army was to start on a tour of inspection through the Sind and Quetta districts on February 1st.

MR. QUINTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, was to pay a short visit to Calcutta on February 11th and 12th.

CALCUTTA is about to lose one of its most popular residents, Sir Alexander Wilson saying good-bye to India. The vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Government of India will, it is rumoured, be filled by Mr. H. B. Turner, who is well qualified to represent the important mercantile interests which centre in Calcutta.

THE Raja of Kapurthala has given one lakh, and the State officials Rs. 30,000, to the Khalsa College for Sikhs.

MR. G. M. OGILVIE, Commissioner of Lahore, does not take furlough as he intended.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE, Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, proceeds home on leave this summer.

COLONEL KNYVETT, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, retires from the service from April 1st.

COLONEL W. J. DALRYMPLE is likely to be selected for the post of Deputy Quartermaster-General, in succession to Colonel Elles.

MAJOR DONALD ROBERTSON, Political Agent, Bagelkhand, and Superintendent of the Rewa States, takes seven months' leave from April.

MAJOR R. GARDINER, Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, has been selected to succeed Mr. Campbell as Agent to the East Indian Railway.

GENERAL T. E. GORDON, Military Attaché at Teheran, is now on a visit to India, and is staying at Calcutta as the guest of the Viceroy.

MR. T. W. HOLDERNESS, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, intends to take leave to England this summer.

THE Superintendentship of the Dun becomes vacant shortly, Mr. Nugent, whose tenure of it is up, being about to take leave to England. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Assistant Commissioner of Moradabad, will be his successor.

THE Financial Department have agreed to grant annually a sum to the military authorities equal to one-half of what the latter may spend on water-supply for the various cantonments, provided that this special grant does not exceed three lakhs of rupees in any one year.

THE rails of the main line of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which have been slowly approaching each from the eastern and western headings for the last two years and a-half, met on Jan. 19th at a point close to Bisra station. The through connection between Calcutta and Bombay is thus an accomplished fact. The whole system (a portion of it as yet for goods only) was to be opened on Feb. 1st, the formal opening ceremony taking place on the 12th.

THE Jherria coalfield, which has recently been examined under the orders of Government, is only twenty miles distant from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and a short line starting from near Purulia is to be built very shortly, in order that the field may be worked. It contains many million tons of good coal, which will be available for the locomotives of the new railway, and to meet any demands that may be made from Calcutta.

A SERIES of experiments under service conditions are to be carried out with the magazine rifles in India, with a view to thoroughly testing them for use in a tropical climate.

A TREMENDOUS slip of rock occurred on Monday at the sixth tunnel in the Chappar Rift, carrying away the girders of the small bridge at the mouth of the tunnel, damaging the permanent way and rendering the bridge unsafe for traffic. The line is therefore blocked, and passengers are being transhipped at the scene of the accident. The engineers are doing their utmost to restore communication, which they expect to effect in three days.

EIGHTEEN elephants were captured in the Mysore kheddahs by Mr. Sanderson on the night of Jan. 21st, and between forty and fifty last night, after a long and exciting torchlight drive, which was witnessed by General Hogge, who had his Highness the Maharajah's special permission. This winds up the present kheddah season, as between eighty and ninety elephants have been captured since New Year's Day; the tame elephant and fodder resources do not admit of further captures. The spirited policy of his Highness the Maharajah's Durbar in undertaking this enterprise and furthering it in the most liberal and complete manner has been satisfactorily justified by the capture of nearly 200 elephants in eighteen months, to the profit of the State and the relief of the ryots. Mr. Sanderson and his staff have been lent to the Mysore Durbar by the Government of India till December, 1893, for this special duty.

COLONEL BIRCH, of Mhow, who had been residing at the Apollo Hotel, Bombay, for a few days, died suddenly at the hotel from heart disease on Jan. 30th.

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NOTES.

THE telegraphic news from Upper Burma continues to show that there is yet much to be done before it can be fairly said that we have succeeded in pacifying our latest annexation. The *Times* special correspondent at Rangoon thinks that the pulling down of the old King's Palace at Mandalay would have a soothing effect on the nerves of the general populace. Perhaps, however, native opinion may hold that the process of destruction of dwellings, as well as of lives, has gone on for so long, that some more original remedy to ensure loyalty to the new *régime* might be hit upon.

THE agitation against the "Age of Consent Bill" seems to be stronger and more wide-spread than first advices led one here to suppose, but it is to be hoped that after a little time the agitators will become more inclined to look at the action of the Government in a more reasonable and kindly way. Surely the true Hindu social reformers must sooner or later carry their countrymen with them in support of the very small measure of relief which the Bill aims at.

BUT it does not do for the Anglo-Indian Press to be hasty and querulous. Unfortunately, the temptation to be so is very great, and those who have had experience of "discussions," political or social, in that country can understand the penning of the following from the Anglo-Indian view :—

"The Calcutta meeting to protest against the Age of Consent Bill is a fair sample of the utterly blind and unreasoning prejudice which animates the opponents of the measure. That the Congresswallahs should oppose reform is not surprising—one hardly looks to them for intelligent opinion on any subject—but it is certainly curious to find in the list of those who took part in the intensely-excited proceedings at Calcutta the names of prominent Natives who have hitherto been held in high respect as men who have successfully emerged from the narrow bondage of bigotry and prejudice."

THE teacup storm which the Congresswallahs raised at the alleged prohibitive order of the Government with regard to the presence of Government officials at Congress meetings has, we learn, subsided with singular suddenness Mr. Lyall, the Officiating Secretary, has sent a circular despatch to the local Governments and Administrations, in which the proper attitude of Government servants with regard to political or quasi-political movements is very lucidly laid down, and rules framed for their guidance. The effect of these rules is that, as a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official, and that no officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting, or in organising or prompting a political meeting or agitation.

EVEN Mr. Hume on this has the grace to observe that he is sure that all thinking men will feel deeply grateful to his Excellency for the "kindly, straightforward, and liberal spirit in which he has dealt with the entire question of the attitude which it behoves Government servants to assume in regard to the Congress, and all other political and quasi-political movements working, like the Congress, by open constitutional means."

SAYS an up-country paper :—"If it be true, as reported, that the Chinese Government have extended their telegraph line from Yunan-Fu to Momein, the scheme to which frequent reference has been made—namely, direct overland communication between India and Eastern China—can be carried out in a very short time. Momein is distant from Bhamo only 135 miles, and there should be no difficulty in linking the British and Chinese telegraph offices, as so short a distance now divides them. The hill tribes are under fairly good control, and with a little diplomatic management and some kind of a subsidy they would probably not interfere with the wire were it once laid. The Viceroy of Yunan, at any rate, might be trusted to maintain his section intact, and the thirty-five or forty miles in our own territory would in a year or two be seldom interfered with. The Indian Telegraph Department may be trusted to do their part of the work as speedily as possible if an understanding is arrived at with the Pekin authorities.

THE attention of the Madras Government has been drawn to the great damage which has been done to the interesting ancient remains situate at Allagarkoil, near Madura, from the thick growth of vegetation with which they are covered, and it has been suggested that steps be taken as early as possible to remove these growths from them, particularly the palace, to prevent further decay, and that the two reservoirs on the hill also receive attention. It has also been suggested that an officer of the Public Works Department might be directed to visit the place and see whether the overhanging and fractured portions of the domes of the palace could not be propped up at a small cost to prevent their falling. Government has promised that the matter shall receive attention, provided the buildings find a place in the revised list which Mr. Rea, the Archæological Surveyor, has been directed to prepare, of ancient remains which he considers of sufficient archæological interest to warrant their conservation at the expense of Government.

THE mischievous effect of the warrant which lays down that only lieutenant-colonels of three years' standing shall be eligible for certain staff appointments is already, says the *Pioneer*, making itself felt in India. The military authorities here have again and again protested against its operation, but in vain. The latest case is a particularly hard one. Lieutenant-Colonel Elles, who has been officiating as Deputy Quartermaster-General at army headquarters for the last seven or eight months, has now to vacate the berth, as he will not have the qualifying service until next December. This is a serious loss to the department, and the absurdity of the ruling is emphasised by the fact that this officer is not now eligible for the Assistant Quartermaster-Generalship, a post which he held so far back as 1885, before the warrant had been thought of.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper draws attention to the great increase in the last few years of the exports of ale and beer from the United Kingdom to India, apparently thinking that the Native population are taking to beer-drinking. The attempt of certain teetotal agitators is said not to be "potent enough to check the evil propensities of the people." The exports, it appears, have sprung from about 42,600 barrels in 1885 to 70,500 barrels in 1889. Now, as a matter of fact, this increase is really a matter for congratulation. To begin with, beer is not a beverage which the Natives are at all partial to; they prefer cheap spirits, and it is nonsense to talk of them indulging in "Bass" at twelve annas a bottle, or even of drinking draught beer as the working classes do in England. The expansion of the trade is due mainly to the more sensible habits of the European population, and particularly to the abolition of the rum ration formerly issued to British troops. Since 1885 the strength of the latter has been raised by 10,000 men, and every year the practice of dram-drinking has declined.

THE following advertisement is being published in an up-country paper :—"Whereas I, Yezdiar Rustomji Vikaji, son of the late Rustomji Vikaji, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Berar Commission, at present residing in Amraoti, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, do desire to change the name I have hitherto been known and addressed by, to that of Robert Galloway, and, whereas, my intention to so change my name has been notified to the Government of India, this is to give notice to the public generally, and to all whom it may concern, that

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from and after the date below mentioned I will be no longer recognised, called, or addressed as Yezdiar Rustomjee Vikaji, but as Robert Galloway, which Christian and surname I have this day taken and assumed as my true and lawful designation."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The agitation in Bengal on the subject of the Age of Consent Bill continues unabated, and shows some signs of spreading. A large meeting held in Bombay last week passed resolutions condemning the measure. Mr. Monomohun Ghose's proposal, mentioned in my telegram of last Sunday —namely, that the Government should drop the Bill and strike at the very root of the evil by civil legislation disallowing the marriage of girls below the age of twelve—has excited much discussion. So far, the suggestion does not appear to have won much support, except from members of the Brahmo Somaj, and a small number of the most advanced reformers.

A Hindoo gentleman who has taken a leading part in opposing the Bill, and who may be considered as fairly representing the views of the great mass of his co-religionists in this province, writes to me as follows:—

"The Hindoo community object to the Bill on principle, but if the Government is determined to pass it, they may be induced to accept it if the following safeguards are provided: —First, the age of puberty to be the age of consent; second, the complainant to be either the injured girl, her parents, or guardians; third, the offence not to be classed as rape. The Hindoo community can never accept Mr. Monomohun Ghose's proposal, for, if that were carried out, it would mean direct Government interference with our social and religious customs, and it would destroy the Hindoo religion altogether. There may be some Hindoo reformers who view the matter in Mr. Ghose's light, but they are a microscopic minority, and their voice carries no influence whatever with our community."

The Central Mahomedan Association has informed the Government that it is prepared to support the Bill, subject to the proviso that the Courts be not allowed to entertain a charge against a husband except on the complaint of his wife or her guardians.

The Budget statement will probably be made about March 20. There is good reason to hope that the results will be more favourable than has been anticipated, although no remission of taxation is likely to be made.

Several meetings to express regret at the death of Mr. Bradlaugh and sympathy with his family have been held in various parts of India.

The news of the Miranzai expedition consists almost entirely of accounts of the difficulty of roadmaking and marching, owing to the frost and snow. Some of the tribal Jirgahs have come in and paid their fines, while the towers of some recalcitrant chiefs have been blown up, but no active opposition has been offered. The health of the troops is good on the whole, though the intense cold is causing some sickness.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The operations against the Kanhow chiefs, who recently raided British territory and carried off captives, are progressing satisfactorily. It was ascertained that the raiders were at the village of Tangzaing. They were informed that no submission would be accepted unless the old and new captives were given up, and a fine of Rs. 4,000 was paid. Tangzaing has submitted, and has been occupied by the column under Captain Rundall. Of fourteen captives, eight have been given up, four were killed, and the remaining two will be surrendered. Part of the fine has been paid.

There is no recent news from Captain O'Donnell's force. Mr. Daniel, the Assistant Commissioner, with the troops sent against Kahon Tsawbwa, reports as follows the results obtained up to date:—Five of Kahon's villages have been attacked and destroyed. Kahon was wounded, and his brother and twenty-three men were killed. The troops will hold Kahon's village while the pacification of the adjoining districts is proceeded with.

A letter has been published from the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner censuring Mr. Ross, the political officer of the Chin Hills, and Captain Carnegy, of the 4th Goorkhas, who commanded the force repulsed at Thetta.

Sir A. Mackenzie remarks that both had full warning of the serious opposition to be expected. No intimation of this was conveyed to the Chief Commissioner, who, had he known there was any doubt as to the practicability of taking the village, would not have allowed the force to start until it had been materially strengthened. Sir A. Mackenzie also censures the action of Mr. Ross in volunteering to condone the past offences of the Thetta Chins without excepting the murder of Mr. Wetherell.

Captain Drury still continues under arrest. No charge has as yet been preferred against him. Captain Drury's case is now before Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

The Government of India having decided that the walled city in Mandalay, in which the palace stands, and which has been converted into a military cantonment, shall henceforward be called Fort Dufferin, this opportunity might be taken to remove the palace. Many of those who are best acquainted with the province have long been of the opinion that it is advisable to demolish the palace at Mandalay for political reasons. The King of Burma's most prized title was Lord of the Golden Palace. Without the palace a Burmese king would be an impossibility.

This fact would be promptly recognised by the Burmans themselves. While the palace remains hope will be entertained by the Burmans that the Alompra Prince may again occupy it. The palace is a tawdry building without architectural merit, being mainly built of timber, and would not last many years longer in the ordinary course. It is now used for public offices, which is very mortifying to the Burmans.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

HOME SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Stand at the docks at Bombay and watch the bronzed faces and well-knit figures that file past. Nearly all of them are soldiers in the prime of life, with constitutions inured to a tropical climate, "fit to go anywhere and do anything." They are not going to garrison the colonies, or protect the frontier; they have done with soldiering, with India and its Army; they are "time-expired." The "trooper" which is lying in the harbour is to carry them to England, and though they may, perhaps, be bound to present themselves for a few days' training once a year with the Reserve, the Army in India has lost them irretrievably, and the Army at home has little hold on them. Half, at least, of these men are leaving the service not because they dislike it, but because of the irresistible longing that comes over men after years of exile to see their native land again. They have no definite idea how they are going to support themselves out of the service. Few of them are sufficiently skilful at any trade to compete in the labour market. Even if they once had the skill their right hand has lost its cunning. But most of them never knew a trade, for, enlisting when little more than boys, they had no time or opportunity to learn one. They may have followed a plough, or driven a cart, and their only chance lies in the small demand for unskilled labour. Nevertheless they are determined to get home; they are weary of India and its monotonous life, and they bother their heads but little about the future. The vessel which is carrying off these fine men has brought their successors. But those trains full of youngsters fresh from England are surely but a sorry substitute for the matured soldiers who have stood the test of the Indian sun and the Indian climate. What proportion of those youngsters will reach the standard of strength and efficiency under a tropical sun which the men have attained whom they have come to replace is uncertain, but it takes years to achieve such a result. The hardening of Europeans constitutions to stand the Indian climate and to endure fatigue and exposure under a hot sun is a slow process. A soldier requires the strength of manhood for Indian service, yet seventy-five per cent. of the drafts landed in India are boys between eighteen and twenty-one, so it may be calculated how full the ranks in India are of raw material. A few years hence much of this raw material will have been shaped into the stuff required in India, and then—well then it goes home, and returns no more. And so it goes on year after year, trooping season after trooping season. "Just when we have got what we want—we lose it," say the Military administrators in the East, and it is enough to make the heart of any "leader of men" sad to see the trooper steaming out of Bombay Harbour with hundreds of the very men who are needed for the defence of the Indian Empire on her decks.

It is the home-sickness that does it; it is the longing for home that induces the time-expired soldier to refuse to extend his service in India. Commanding officers try to keep their best men on at the expiration of their term of service, but *dulce domum* is too powerful an attraction to the man who

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has spent his five or six years in India. And yet *dulce domum* to many time-expired soldiers merely means a brief spree on their deferred pay, and then a weary and often a fruitless hunt for civil employment. How often are discharged soldiers to be met with in England who bitterly regret ever having left their regiments in India? "If only we could have got a look at home, we'd have been content to go back to soldier on in India." But they couldn't, so they and the service parted company, to the loss of both. And in these words lies the whole secret, and at the same time the solution of the question. The soldier is only as his fellow-man. Disguise it as you will it is a monotonous life at its best that he leads in India. His officers, with many amusements and pursuits to make their life pleasant in this country, are seldom content without their periodical run home. They come and go, but "Tommy" soldiers on in Dustypore, and there is no new thing for him, from the "rising up of the sun unto the going down thereof." Year in year out there is the same unbroken routine of drills and inspections until at last the hour of emancipation arrives, and he is informed that he will go "by the next trooper" unless he will "take on." Can it be wondered at, after years of exile, if he unhesitatingly answers "No" to the invitation to prolong them. He has cost the Government a pretty large sum, and he is well worth it if only the Government can keep him; but that's just what it cannot do under the present system, yet what it could do easily under another system, and that other system on the principle that he is only human, and that all humanity is subject to home-sickness. What is wanted is a scheme for annually sending so many men with, say, five years' Indian service on furlough to England a few months, or transferring men from the Indian Battalions to the Home Battalions when circumstances did not admit of their being sent on leave. Good soldiers in the prime of life might then be induced to serve on in India at the end of the first term for which they enlisted. The subject of a special enlistment for Indian service, with its special privileges of furlough and pay, is too large a one to be entered on here; but whatever be the means adopted the desired end must be the retention of the largest number possible of good soldiers in this country, and all the means used must tend in the direction of furlough to England. Any consideration of expense in the furlough scheme when compared with the loss of the flower of the army should be of no great moment.

THE POLICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Englishman.)

Reforms in the internal organisation of the Police force in the Central Provinces are being slowly effected. The scheme for establishing a well-armed and properly trained reserve at the headquarters of certain districts has now been settled and brought into operation. Something has also been done to improve the prospects of the lower grades of the constabulary by devoting to the increase of their pay the saving effected by a reduction in the number of the Mounted Police. But difficulty is still experienced in obtaining fit recruits for police service, as the rise of wages earned by agricultural and private servants, coupled with higher prices, tends to diminish the desire for employment in the constabulary. The suppression of crime has been assisted by strengthening the Magistracy by the appointment of new benches of Honorary Magistrates in a few places in the interior of Districts. The policy of the administration during the past few years has been to establish benches of Honorary Magistrates in all towns in which persons suited to the office could be found, and in this way to relieve tahsildars, who have important revenue duties to perform, of petty criminal work. There are now 213 Honorary Magistrates, compared with 109 in 1887. Benches have been established in almost all places in which they are required, and the task has been imposed on Deputy Commissioners of seeing to their gradual education and improvement by associating a stipendiary Magistrate with them when this can be arranged, and by close supervision of their work. The work of the more experienced benches is spoken of, on the whole, very favourably.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

(Madras Mail.)

Mr. Behramji Malabari returned some months ago to Bombay, and is resting for a time on his well-earned laurels. Should he be anxious to add to the obligations under which he has tried to place the land of his birth, he will, we hope, one of these days take up his parable against not the ill-treatment of the living, but the ill-treatment of the dead. The manner in which the Parsees dispose of their dead is almost too horrible to think about, and visitors from afar who ascend to Malabar Hill in Bombay, and see the branches of the palm trees in the neighbourhood of the Tower of Silence bending beneath the weight of vultures gorged with the flesh torn off the bodies of Parsees exposed within the Tower for the purpose of being devoured, are literally sickened; and they go their way wondering how a race so intelligent, so courteous, and so enlightened as the Parsees seem to be can find it in their hearts to perpetuate a custom which is an outrage on the instinctive feelings of humanity. The Parsee may with justice point the finger of scorn at the Hindu with regard to the institution of child marriages, and may refer with just pride to the liberty that his own women enjoy and justly. But the Hindu can retort that a race which voluntarily exposes the remains of beloved relatives to be torn to pieces, and devoured on the spot by foul scavengers of the air, ought to be careful how it throws stones at the manners and customs of its fellow-subjects. The "human form divine" in Parsee man, and still more in Parsee woman, is usually well favoured; and one sees in Bombay numbers of elderly Parsees who admirably realise the artistic ideal of scriptural patriarchs. It is revolting to think of the fate in store for these fine eyes, those classic features, these noble forms. The ceremonies that lead up to the act of desecration are of a solemn description. A funeral sermon is preached by a priest; the bereaved relatives are urged to live a pure life; the body is washed, perfumed, clad in clean white cloths, and placed on a bier. A dog is brought in to drive away the evil spirits. Prayers for the soul of the deceased are offered, while the relatives show all marks of respect. The body is then delivered to the pall-bearers, and the male friends of the deceased, headed by the priests, form a procession to the Tower of Silence. Arrived there the bier is laid down, prayers are again said by the priests, while the attendants remove the body from the bier, and place it on an iron grating. All then retire, and the "vultures vile," as Shakespeare called them, swoop down from their perches on the trees, greedily seize on the flesh of the corpse, and the large bones of the mangled body fall through the grating into a pit beneath, whence they are eventually removed and buried indiscriminately. This is a woeful ending for a human being representing a race whose religion has benevolence as its keynote, that has no beggar among its number, that is chaste and honest, chivalrous and devotional, and that earnestly strives to pass the Zoroastrian bridge of "Chinvad" that leads from earth to heaven. There would be some appropriateness if a people who worship fire employed the agency of that element for the dissolution of the remains of their beloved dead. The Christian, forgetful too often of inexorable sanitary laws, buries his dead out of sight in the bosom of the element of the earth, and "dust to his kindred dust returns"; but the Hindu is wiser in his generation, and finds in cremation the most effectual method for the disposal of the dead without endangering the health of the living. The utilisation of the vulture as the means of disintegrating the particles that go to form the body of a human being has its parallel among some barbarous tribes in Central Africa; but it is violently opposed to that culture of the nineteenth century of the Christian era to which the Parsees otherwise do so much justice.

THE DUTY ON GRAIN.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Municipal Corporation yesterday (January 18th), by a majority of thirty-three to twenty-two, decided to raise the duty on grain to four annas per candy, the figure at which it had remained for a long period until two years ago, when it was reduced to one-half that amount. The chief argument against the reversion to the former figure, which will give Rs. 93,000, much needed for the efficiency of the admistration, was that to tax the "food of the poor" was very cruel, one impassioned speaker denouncing all who supported it as totally wanting in every feeling of humanity. The facts adduced, however, completely disposed of this plea *ad misericordiam*. The addition of two annas per candy means at the outside an expenditure of one anna per year for every inhabitant of Bombay who consumes half a candy, or three hundred and fifty pounds of grain in the year! Mr. Cotton declared that the labouring population of Bombay is the best off, the best paid, and the best fed of any labouring people in the world; for the most part they save thirty per cent. of their earnings, which he might have added are double to what are obtainable in the other cities of India. Employment is abundant; men or women able to work have no difficulty in obtaining good wages. This is by no means a roseate or exaggerated view of the facts. It is in the experience of every one that the working classes in Bombay never complain of insufficient food; they do complain of the difficulty of obtaining shelter in chawls and tenement houses near their work, and at reasonable rates. This is, as we pointed out on January 8th, a reason for thinking twice before placing on houses which are already highly taxed, the rates being assessed on rents are already very high, the whole of the fiscal burdens occasioned by the progress of important works—the chief of which have

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been undertaken to give to the increasing population a super-abundant water-supply. Anything tending to raise rentals or to discourage house-building would be far more detrimental to the welfare and comfort of the labouring population than a practically nominal addition to the duty on grain. Mr. Mulji adduced statistics which proved that the reduction of the duty two years ago by 2 per cent. had no influence whatever on the price of grain, the dealers adding the two annas to the amount of their profits.

MUNICIPAL FAILURE IN THE PUNJAB.

(Pioneer.)

The Punjab affords many illustrations besides the case of Simla, of the enthusiasm and high hopes with which the first advocates of local self-government were inspired, and the disillusionment which a few years' experience has brought. We noticed last year the absurdity of conferring municipal institutions on towns with a trifling population and microscopic income, and the Local Government has now resolved to sweep away a whole batch of these fictions. One was abolished at the beginning of last year, and nine more die on April 1st next. It would be well if there was any solid evidence that even those municipalities which have been granted a longer lease of life were satisfying expectation; but in the case of minor municipalities, at all events this can scarcely be asserted with any due regard to the recorded opinions of the Punjab officials. The Commissioner of Lahore observes that "the people in small towns are not yet sufficiently advanced to appreciate the elective system, which, experience has shown, creates and establishes ill-feeling;" a quaint way of putting it, as if the advancement of a people was in direct proportion to their appreciation of internal dissension. In the same way, although in the four towns of the Gujrat District the number of voters who polled seemed indicative of a certain amount of public interest, the Commissioner of Rawalpindi thinks such an inference might be delusive. "The interest, he declares, is purely personal and often pecuniary; no regard is had to the fitness of the candidates; and there is more than a suspicion that corruption is largely resorted to." What sort of men are chosen may be judged from the fact that a member of the Municipal Committee of Ziffarwal resigned, with a creditable sense of the fitness of things, because he was declared an habitual receiver of stolen property; and three members of the Municipal Committee of Narawal resigned because they had been conniving at the evasion of octroi. Besides these examples of the municipal representative, the *chuprassi* whom the people of Lahore elected to rule over them becomes a personage of dignity and worth. Of course we have got municipalities, and we shall keep them; it may even be admitted that there are certain directions where improvement in local administration cannot be expected except through the agency of municipal government; but in the meanwhile we may be excused if we decline to be enthusiastic over such a review as this of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

(Indian Spectator.)

Without a full and authentic report of the speeches made lately at the Governor-General's Council in connection with raising the protected age, we do not feel justified in offering a final opinion on any of the speeches referred to. It may, however, be mentioned that Sir Andrew Scoble appears to have done his utmost to disarm criticism, and Lord Lansdowne to have done something more. Mr. Nulkar, the eminent Mahratta Brahmin Member, seems to have stood up for the Bill manfully. The only opponent in Council up to this time appears to be Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Bengali member. He has been largely anticipated by Sir Andrew, and answered both by Mr. Nulkar and H.E. the Viceroy. It is hardly worth while examining Sir R. Mitter's objections in these columns; they have been fully met so often and in so many places. The one answer that would meet all legitimate objections is that if no abuse of the law has arisen from Government having voluntarily fixed the limit of age at 10, there ought to be less than none of the abuse apprehended when the limit is raised to 12. Besides, it may now be seen that in one important respect the law is going to be made more lenient than before. The amendment concerns both Europeans and Natives, as the hon. mover of the Bill explained on Friday. It has been fully approved of by the European Press who, in fact, have declared for a higher limit. The Native Press, as a whole, including orthodox writers, has accepted the measure. Let us now see what reception it has in its present more acceptable form. It may be repeated that the Government of India have tried to make it universally acceptable in India. We have nothing to say against this course. We do not want a vindictive law, however anxious we may be that it should vindicate the rights and liberties of the subjects. Further remarks we must defer till receipt of full information.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Indian Social Reformer.)

There prevails an extraordinary amount of optimism amongst our educated countrymen in matters social. They believe that, considering the period during which India has been under the influence of Western culture and enlightenment, the social advancement that the country has been able to make is satisfactory and encouraging. This belief seems to be shared even by the warm promoters of the Social Conference, for otherwise it is not possible to explain the glowing language which was used by Mr. Ranade, the social apostle of Puna, in opening the proceedings of the late Social Conference, with reference to the supposed satisfactory work done all along the line during the past year. We must confess that this statement rather startled us, for we are not aware of any great forward step taken as regards social reform in any part of the country. Whatever may be said of the other provinces of India by those who know them, our readers of this Presidency know as well as we, that there has scarcely been any flutter worth the name in the social dovecote. To Mr. Ranade sixteen or seventeen institutions for *all* India, to promote social reform and *their* satisfactory working, seem to be features on which he can congratulate himself. We would have better appreciated his remarks if he had given us figures regarding the progress made in each direction. The number of members credited to all these institutions is put down as 10,000; but if the estimate has been based on the numbers on rolls shown by each institution, then we must candidly say that we see nothing hopeful in it, especially with the knowledge that we have of the Marriage Reform Association of Madras, which is supposed to be 400 or 800 strong, but which when it meets is not able to bring together more than a dozen members. If the Reform Association at the headquarters of our Presidency is to be taken as the sample of what may exist elsewhere, we of this Presidency, at any rate, have no reason to gather strength and hope from the past for any labours we may be inclined to put forth in the direction of promoting the social well-being of our countrymen in the future.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.

(Pioneer.)

There is nothing of which the Englishman of average education is more comprehensively ignorant than Indian geography. In this regard an excellent little handbook, by Mr. H. F. Blandford, so well-known in connection with his work in the Indian Meteorological Department, is sure to prove most useful. The book is of modest dimensions, but no one who reads it attentively will fail to come away with a clear and accurate conception of the great geographical, ethnographical, political, industrial and commercial features of the Indian continent. One of the most interesting chapters is that which deals with the influence of the geography of the country on the Native inhabitants; wherein it is shown how the enervating effects of a rich soil and a damp and warm climate have at all times tempted invasion from the highlands of the north-west, and at the same time prevented the Natives from ever becoming seafarers. It is just possible, however, that Mr. Blandford's remarks on these points, however accurate as a statement of some kind of the chief causes which have produced the Native India of to-day, may lead to misconception in the mind of the English reader. It may be true, historically, that the disinclination of the Native to roam the sea was due in the first instance partly to the richness of the land, which produced sufficient for the wants of the then population, and partly to the lack of good harbours; but nowadays, at all events, the "large rich cities and widely spreading fields," of which Mr. Blandford speaks, are insufficient for the enormously swollen population; and it can hardly be doubted that the sanctions of the Hindu religion, though in their origin they may merely have allowed customs springing from a different source, are chiefly responsible for the aversion to either migration or emigration which characterises the Native. India, in the aggregate of its products, is immensely rich; but relatively to the population it has to sustain, this is far from being the case. Therein lies the hard problem before the British Government, which, while stimulating the population by the maintenance of unbroken peace, has to have a care also how the increased numbers are to be fed.

GRATUITIES TO RAILWAY OFFICERS.

(Times of India.)

Such of our readers as are senior officers in the Indian railways will have read with personal interest a short Madras telegram published in our columns the other Saturday. This important little message runs as follows:—"The Secretary of State has directed the Government of India to sanction the payment to Mr. Robinson, late Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, the equivalent of one year's salary by way of recognition of his long and honourable service. He had been for thirty-

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one years with the company." . . . In the case of Mr. Robinson the remonstrance has been successful, and we recommend the other senior officials, now on the eve of retirement, to turn this precedent to good account. The arguments in their favour are at once simple and cogent, and we can scarcely state them more forcibly than when we wrote three months ago. Without making an invidious use of names, it would, as we said then, be easy to show that there are many men still at work who have served much longer than many men who have retired and already received gratuities. The senior men who joined long before the establishment of Provident Funds have always looked upon a year's bonus as a prize legitimately within their grasps, and, indeed, as nothing more or less than "deferred pay," sanctioned by the customs of many years past. It is certainly anomalous that this prize should be awarded to those who retired earliest, and should be refused to those who have borne the burden and heat of the day a few years longer than their more fortunate brethren. There seems no reason why Circular XIII. of the 25th of July, 1890, should have been suddenly introduced, and we are glad that it has been overruled by the Secretary of State in the case of Mr. Robinson. There are a few other cases —not many—in which the injustice would be equally harsh, for the senior men, as we said before, affected by the circular, "are few in number, and in many cases are the pioneers of railway enterprise in India. The shareholders owe them a debt of gratitude which the directors are quite willing to acknowledge. On the other hand, the saving that can be effected by this new ruling is paltry and almost infinitesimal." We think that an exception might very well be made in favour of the officers who served—in some cases for many years—before the Companies began to assist the Provident Funds."

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

JONES, AT A NAUTCH, *Loquitur.*

(*Pioneer.*)

The nautch girl writhes and the drummers drum
  And harsh is the voice of the minstrels three
Who drone to the *tubla's* monotonous thrum.
  (That parasite Weedle a C.I.E. !)
"Char anna muchlee, tin powa ghee"—
  The singers whine. And the nautch girl's eye
Is liquid with mischief and devilry.
  (Robinson, too, has his C.S.I. !)

The British sailor regales on rum,
  And ganja the solace of ryots may be,
In Veuve Cliquot is the trust of some,—
  (That lunatic Weedle a C.I.E. !)
But the one sweet draught for a man like me
  Is the joy which Honours alone supply,—
Honours which men in Gazettes may see.
  (Robinson, too, has his C.S.I.)

Why, let me ask, did I ever come
  To the land where the Bayadère's glance is free
To vend her loves, though her voice be dumb ?
  (That sycophant Weedle a C.I.E. !)
Why did I traverse the qualmish sea ?
  Why did I press when the waves rose high,
The letters I bore to the then L.G. ?
  (Robinson, too, has his C.S.I. !)

Prince, I marvel thou should'st decree
  That imbecile Weedle a C.I.E.
And why, ah why, hast thou passed me by,
  When Robinson, too, has his C.S.I. ?

SCHWANN, M.P.

(Times of India.)

["He visited the cottages of cultivators and artisans, and was highly impressed with the poverty of the lower classes. Seeing a village boy eating a piece of bread made of *bajra* and *mothi*, he took it from him saying he would take it with him to England, and gave the boy some money in return. He said he would pay more visits to this country in future, and would exercise his influence in England to promote the interests of Natives." "Mr. Schwann thought that Anglo-Indian officials received too high salaries which should be curtailed, and that some relief to the poorer classes was necessary in the matter of taxation. He said that Natives should not judge of the conduct of Englishmen from that of Anglo-Indians, and that the conduct of officers in Ireland and India was the same."—See *Pioneer*, Jan. 20th.]

Can it be that our knowledge is bootless ?
  Can it be that experience is naught ?
Is the work of a century fruitless,
  Unless by a babe we be taught ?

Unless we be cudgelled by bastings
  From Paget, M.P., and his brothers,
And forget all we gathered from Hastings,
  From Wellesley, Dalhousie, and others ?
O what can can our little and big know
  Compared with this latest M.P.
Nigrogue simillina cygno,
  Who analogies vivid can see
Between migoverned Lucknow and Leinster ;
  Who proclaims to the world with a sneer
That the English who talk at Westminster
  Are not like their countrymen here ?

We thank thee for this : if the cordon
  Of honour belong to the wing
Who surrendered the Transvaal and Gordon
  And truckled to Parnell as king,
Then in truth the despised Anglo-Indian
  Is different throughout in his ways ;
And a Radical, e'en tho' a windy 'un,
  Has unwittingly blest him with praise.

Take home the *chupatty*, while others
  Display foreign treasures, let this
Be a sign to your Aryan brothers
  Of your yearning to work for their bliss ;
Of your mission from bondage to free 'em,
  As you rail at officialdom's pelt ;
Let it rest in the British Museum—
  And ask for a case for yourself.

"AMPHIBIOUS" MILLIONS IN INDIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Commissioner Booth-Tucker has unfolded his Scheme for dealing with "Darkest India," and the public, we suspect, will not be greatly the wiser for his exposition. He told an audience at Madras the other evening that the result of his inquiries —we should call them cogitations rather than inquiries—was to convince him that in India instead of the "Submerged Tenth," which General Booth has brought to light at home, it is a "Submerged Fifth" which claims the help of the charitable. Two hundred and ten millions of the people have an income sufficient for their needs ; fifty millions are either "submerged" or "amphibious." As a matter of statistics, the estimate is open to suspicion, if for no other reason because Mr. Booth-Tucker acknowledges that in regard to the Presidency in which he was speaking he was without statistical information, contenting himself with basing his calculations on the analogy of Ceylon. This is not a reassuring beginning for an enterprise which if embarked on at all must be embarked on with at least as much knowledge as feeling. At starting, indeed, Mr. Booth-Tucker shows a strange ignorance of the constitution and habits of the society to whose relief he is anxious to come. He proposes to organise or—to use a better word—to "regiment" the beggars. We presume that it is not proposed to "regiment" even the beggars without their permission. That being so is it likely that even a fifth of that part of the "submerged fifth"—who, by the way, have ways of their own of keeping their heads above water of which Mr. Booth-Tucker seems to have no suspicion—would grasp the hand that is to be held out to drag them back to the dry land of honest labour and competence ? For, as he reminds us, General Booth's plan is not to give food without money, but to find work for everybody, and to give food in exchange for work. But the Indian beggar, who is for the most part a mendicant by descent, thinks it unprofessional to accept help on these terms. The beggar who told Lord Palmerston that if he did not give him a shilling he would do "something desperate," and afterwards explained that by that he meant he would go and work, had not the fine professional feeling of the hereditary mendicant in India, who has never yet looked upon honest labour as a refuge from the uncertainties of the beggar's life. We should be thankful if Mr. Booth-Tucker or any one else could "regiment" the beggar, who is more often a social pest than an object of compassion of reasonable men—a parasite upon the religions of India, whom pride of caste and love of the vagrant's life rather than poverty keeps where he is. The Indian beggar, then, may be expected respectfully to decline whatever invitations may be offered him to be "regimented" in a Salvation Army workshop or anywhere else. It would be interesting to learn what work could be found in an Indian town for the inmates of any such institution. Nowhere is there a trade which is not already abundantly supplied with workers who can and will work. Where can room be found for men who will not work—the drunkards, the criminals, and the dregs of the town population ? In London General Booth's workshops are intended to serve the strictly temporary purpose of helping men to tide over the time till work is to be had elsewhere. But there are no such fluctuations in the

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Indian labour market as would give a man who attends a Salvation workshop in Bombay ground for hoping that after a few weeks' service there he could find permanent employment elsewhere. The mills, for example, recruit from classes which are neither "submerged" nor in danger of being submerged, and we should be surprised if the beggars, the drunkards, and the criminals amongst the town population could be passed on to a mill after a course of work—the nature of which is not even hinted at—in one of Mr. Booth-Tucker's workshops. One of his suggestions seems to hint at the institution of a labour bureau as a means of bringing the submerged to land. A labour bureau is one of the features of the social work which is being carried out by the Salvation Army in London. It has thus far been carried on upon a very small scale, and it has against it the failure of a similar experiment which was once undertaken under the competent management of the Charity Organisation Society. It may, nevertheless, succeed in London, where workmen often starve while employers are in need of workmen. Here, where there is little variety in the nature of occupations, where the caste organisation will always ensure that wherever there is a demand for skilled labour it shall be inadequately supplied, there can be no need for anything of the kind. Whoever needs workmen—and, the weavers apart, the artisan classes in India are nowhere destitute in ordinary times—has only to ask for them, and he will get them. Mr. Booth-Tucker proposes the migration of the waste labour of the country to the waste land. There is nothing in the suggestion that invites comment except the fact that it comes from one who could scarcely be trusted to have a hand in carrying it out. The subject, it is well known, engaged the anxious attention of Lord Dufferin's Government, who deputed an officer of the Agricultural Department to arrange the migration of cultivators from some of the congested districts of India to Upper Burma. But the problem is surrounded with difficulties which mere enthusiasm cannot overcome. When Mr. Booth-Tucker begins to deal with the ways and means of carrying out his great idea of bringing together waste land and waste labour he paints pleasant pictures of dairies and suburban farms and market gardens, a "social territory," whatever that may mean, and a "city of refuge," whatever, too, there may be in that. We indicated at the time that we published a letter from Mr. Booth-Tucker, announcing his intention of adapting "Darkest England" to the necessities of "Darkest India," that there was a danger of his allowing himself to be carried away by misleading analogies. He seems to have been unable to escape that danger, and certainly he has not protected himself against it by careful inquiry into the facts of the problems with which he proposes to deal. The simple truth is that his problem is beyond solution at the hands of an individual, and though it may seem unsympathetic to say so, the Salvation Army would do better to stick to its legitimate work, when it has made up its mind what that is to be.

BENGAL.

(*Jan.* 28.)

AT the State Dinner on Monday there were a few toasts, but no speech-making. The Cesarewitch proposed the "Queen-Empress," and this was followed by the Viceroy, who proposed the toasts of the Czar and the King of Greece, and that of the Cesarewitch and Prince George. There were no speeches. After dinner there was an evening party, which was a very brilliant affair. A number of high officials and Native gentlemen were introduced to the Cesarewitch.

THE Cesarewitch next day visited the Zoological and Botanical Gardens; and in the evening he dined at Belvedere with Sir Charles Elliott.

ON Wednesday the Cesarewitch and Prince George of Greece visited the Mint, where they were shown all the operations of coinage. Afterwards they went to the Museum, and were shown through various rooms by Sir Edward Buck. Much interest was taken in the Indian fabrics and art-ware.

LIEUTENANT EHLERS, who has been engaged in the bold enterprise of making his way through the Native States on the frontier from Cashmere eastwards, has arrived in Calcutta. His latest journey was in Nepaul, where he busied himself with inquiries as to the possibility of effecting an ascent of Mount Everest from the Nepaul side. At present, however, the traveller is turning his attention in another direction, and in a few days he will proceed by way of Kuch Behar and Assam to Manipur, and thence to Mandalay, and through the Shan States to Zimmé. Lieutenant Ehlers only lately returned from Eastern Africa, where he spent three years in travel on behalf of the Government, and was instrumental in securing for the fatherland the much-talked-of possession of Kilimanjaro.

THE annual convocation of the Calcutta University took place on the afternoon of January 25th. The Viceroy, as Chancellor of the University, in his opening address, referred to the recent irregularities in the Ripon College. For the purpose of explaining the attitude of the Government, he said that upon one point there will be no dispute. The facts which were brought to light beyond all question disclosed irregularities of the gravest kind—irregularities discreditable to the institution immediately concerned, and indirectly reflecting discredit upon the University to which the College is affiliated. "I wish to take this opportunity of placing on record my strong condemnation of those practices, and I say without hesitation that if we could have brought ourselves to believe that the authorities of the University were likely to tolerate or to connive at such practices, the intervention of the Government of India would have become inevitable."

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY entertained a large number of Volunteer officers at the new headquarters of the Calcutta Corps, on Jan. 21. Lord Frankfort was among the guests and all the local battalions, as well as the East Indian Railway Corps, the Ghazipore Light Horse, and the Simla Volunteers, were represented. Sir George Chesney, in proposing "Success to Volunteering in India," drew attention to the great progress made in the last fifteen years in the numbers of efficient Volunteers, they having risen from about 2,000 to 20,000. He said the Government fully appreciated the great value of the Volunteer organisation, and would do all in their power to aid the movement. If all the demands made for assistance could not be met it was mainly due to the heavy calls made upon the Government purse of late years for strengthening the regular army and providing for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

MADRAS.

(*Jan.* 29.)

THE Vakils of Madras want the Government to accommodate them on reasonable terms with suitable offices near to the High Court.

THE Madras season, which began so quietly, promises to end with a perfect whirl of entertainments. The Bachelors' Ball on the 9th proximo will be the final turn of the social whirligig, but between this time and that a great deal of excitement will have to be got through. For the rigorous season of Lent the Committee of the Adyar Club have several pleasurable, but perfectly legitimate, amusements in view.

RECENTLY at Trincomallee Mr. Gordon Cumming, Conservator of Forests, was charged by one Visuvanam with riding over him, and fined Rs. 20. Hereupon Mr. Cumming used language to the magistrate which was considered a contempt of Court, and for which he was fined another Rs. 20. Mr. Cumming has appealed on both the orders.

THE Agricultural Department of the Madras Board of Revenue is of opinion that the only districts in which the season has been distinctly unfavourable are Chingleput and Tinnevelly, and parts of North and South Arcot. In portions of Coimbatore and the Badvel Taluk of Cuddapah there has been a partial failure of the crops. The Madura district, which sounded the first notes of warning, was saved by the heavy rains in the last quarter of 1890. The prices of food-grains still rule high in this district, but this is attributable to the unfavourable seasons in the past two years, and to the unsatisfactory condition of the crops in the neighbouring districts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

THE Madras High Court, the Chief Justice and Justices Mutasami Iyer and Parker presiding, has just delivered judgment on a matter involving the liability of the Nilgiri Railway Company under the Stamp Act to pay duty on an agreement entered into between the Government and the Company. The Board of Revenue held the document liable to duty as a bond, and should pay duty on the equivalent of £220,000. The Company's solicitors contended that the document was not liable for Indian stamp duty because it was first executed out of British India, and does not refer to property situate or anything done or to be done in India. As the amount of duty involved is very large, the Board of Revenue referred the question to the High Court. Their lordships' judgment directs the duty to be paid as claimed by the Board.

BOMBAY.

(*Jan.* 31.)

MR. B. F. PATEL, B.A., has been re-appointed to act a Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, during the absence of Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A.

CAPTAIN W. J. POWELL, Indian Marine, has been appointed Port Officer, Kurrachee, *vice* Captain G. C. Parker, Indian Marine, deceased.

THE Governor in Council has directed that the Headquarter Station of the Educational Inspector in Scinde be transferred from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

MR. R. C. DYSON, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, temporary, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted eight months' furlough.

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MR. G. W. VIDAL, C.S., acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months, commencing from 7th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past year :—Rain during week in all the districts of Sind, and in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar ; generally slight. Standing crops damaged by locusts, blight, or frost in parts of Kurrachee, and by floods in parts of Shikarpur ; cotton affected by excessive cold in one taluka of Broach and by cloudy weather in one taluka of Ahmedabad, blighted throughout Bijapur, and poor in Dharwar ; oil seed crops damaged by locusts in two talukas of Hyderabad ; wheat in three talukas of Nasik, two of Poona and Dharwar, and late crops generally in two talukas of Satara blighted ; crops otherwise good except in parts of Belgaum. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good except in one taluka of Nasik.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, made a very important statement on Monday with reference to the financial position of the Municipality. He said that the introductory remarks in the Budget, in which it was stated that taxation would probably have to be increased next year, were of too alarmist a character. The paragraph containing those remarks was, of course, inscribed at his instance and on the information then at his command. He felt it to be a distinct duty fairly to apprise the Corporation of what the future probabilities were. It was, of course, true that the full liability under the Tansa debt would accrue in 1892-93, and he could anticipate that it could be met by any ordinary expansion of revenue. But he thought the condition of the Tansa Interest Reserve Fund justified him in saying that that liability would not entail an increase of taxation to anything at all approaching the extent contemplated when the Budget was prepared, and it might be, he hoped, possible to avoid any increase at all. As to future years—he meant the year 1893-94 and subsequent years—he preferred not to look so far forward, but they might repose a hopeful trust in the progressive increase of their revenues, particularly the water revenue. What he now said might, he hoped, do something towards dispelling any dissatisfaction with which the present or the future finance of the city was regarded.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation held their sixth meeting on Monday for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, and although their sitting lasted for nearly three and a-half hours, all the business that they were able to transact was the proposal placed before them by Colonel Merewether that the expenditure under the head of "Streets and Buildings," including Inspection and Supervision, Public Lighting, Paving Footpaths, &c., &c., be passed at a total of Rs. 11,19,165, and that special provision for cleaning, lighting, and repairing Port Trust wharves be sanctioned at Rs. 37,642. Mr. K. M. Shroff moved four amendments, namely, (1) that the grant of Rs. 700 for office furniture be disallowed ; (2) that the grant of Rs. 50,000 for paving footpaths be also disallowed ; (3) that the grant of Rs. 32,500 for electric lighting be not passed ; and (4) that the grant for kerosine-oil lighting be passed at Rs. 30,300 instead of Rs. 40,300. Mr. Shroff said that the additional sum of Rs. 2,500 put down in the Budget for lighting the Rajabai Tower, which belonged to the University, should not be sanctioned by the Municipality. A long and lively debate ensued upon the several amendments, in the course of which the President, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, had to call to order two of the members of the body who indulged in remarks of a more or less personal character.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday the members resumed consideration of the Budget estimates for 1891-92. The total estimated expenditure in respect of the Public Health Department was passed at Rs. 14,26,278-12 ; that on account of the several public loans effected by the Municipality, with amount of sinking fund and interest due thereon, at Rs. 18,08,252 4-10 ; and that in respect of pensions and gratuities at Rs. 31,500. The contribution towards the support of the Police Force was passed at Rs. 2,58,289, while the grant of Rs. 54,108 in respect of hospitals was adopted. With reference to the grant of Rs. 83,680 on account of education, Mr. Wacha proposed the following amendment :—"That the grant for education be passed at Rs. 83,680, and that the disbursements of the new charges budgeted for this year be withheld, pending final decision in respect to the pecuniary responsibility of Government for primary education in the City of Bombay." Dr. Blaney, the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, explained that if the additional Rs. 12,000 asked for were not granted some of the schools would have to be shut up, and this retrograde movement might eventuate in the breaking up of the whole institution. The committee had studied economy in every respect, and there was not a single *pie* in the Budget which the committee could have avoided. After some discussion the amendment was adopted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

(*Jan.* 29.)

LOCUSTS still continue to delay traffic in the Rawalpindi district on the North-Western Railway. Several trains have been delayed owing to the crushed locusts making the rails and the wheels greasy.

MR. H. L. FLEMING, last year's winner in the singles and doubles of the Punjab lawn-tennis tournament, goes to the Black Mountain Expedition, so the tournament which comes off in March will be left more open.

A BRUTAL murder is said to have been committed by two young men of Rawalpindi in a neighbouring village called Kongal. The girl-wife of an old man, who is the elder brother of a banker of Rawalpindi, disappeared a few days ago, and the police at last found her dead body under a tree at Kongal. On suspicion the nephews of the deceased's husband were arrested, and they confessed that they had murdered their aunt by strangulation and pocketed her jewellery. They have been remanded to jail to await their trial.

IN the Warburton defamation case Sir Meredyth Plowden heard the petition of Mr. Warburton's counsel for a revision of the decision of the Sessions Court, upholding that of the District Magistrate. The Chief Court rejects the first three applications in the petition, regarding the want of jurisdiction, &c., but does not reject the fourth application that the District Magistrate be ordered to try the public charges. The Chief Court considers this premature. Mr. Warburton may bring a new case on those charges, and if the District Magistrate refuses to hear the case, then the Chief Court will consider his application again.

WITH the re-transfer of the services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., to the Punjab, the last of the Punjab civilians who volunteered for service in Burma on its annexation will have returned from the new province, says the local paper. Mr. Fryer's position on the Punjab list is that of a Deputy Commissioner of the first grade, and it should not be long before he obtains a division in exchange for the office of Financial Commissioner which he held in Burma. Our Commissioner, at least, will probably retire during the current year.

A TELEGRAM received in Lahore on Thursday morning announced that a serious accident had occurred to the Sind-Peshin Railway. A serious rock-slip had occurred in the Chappar Rift at the north end of the second brick tunnel, about 228 miles from Ruk, and it was at first estimated that the line would be blocked for three or four days. Later telegrams, however, show that it is a more serious matter, as rocks continued to fall owing to the continued rain and snow, and the line will probably not be clear for a week, especially as the bad weather still continues. Some of the blocks of fallen stone weigh more than 25 tons each, and fell from a height of 800 ft. It is not surprising, therefore, that 100 yards of the track was damaged and 20 ft. girders were destroyed.

THE serious rock slip in the Chapper, reported on Friday, was expected to block the S.P. Railway for at least a week ; but Mr. Woodside, Assistant Engineer in charge, and his subordinates, have worked day and night in snow, sleet, and almost arctic cold with such effect that the breach was mended, and through communication was restored by Saturday evening. The gigantic boulders which did all the mischief have apparently been made to repair it, having been utilised to fill up the site of the broken bridge, so that the centre of the line has not been altered. It has really been an uncommonly fine piece of work, for which Mr. Woodside and his men deserve the greatest credit. If, observes the contemporary, the breach suggested awkward possibilities in war time, the way in which it has been remedied encourages the hope that whatever difficulties may occur will find the right men on the spot to meet and overcome them.

BURMA.

(*Jan.* 24.)

THE Mu Valley State Railway is expected to be opened for traffic by the 1st of April next. The locomotive engines and rolling-stock have been shipped from Rangoon already, and they are expected here by to-morrow morning. This line is of much interest and great importance to all, as it will within five years hence run into India, *vid* Assam.

THE tracts occupied by the Karenni east of the Salween are definitely declared to belong to Sawlawbi, chief of the Eastern Kerenni, and successor to Sawlapaw. This was one of the tracts in dispute. It is expected that the working of the forests there will now be resumed.

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As Lieut. E. W. M. Norie, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, could not be spared from regimental duty, he has consequently relinquished his appointment in the Intelligence Branch in Burma, and returns to India to rejoin his regiment. He has done excellent work while employed in the Intelligence Branch.

THE HINDU WIDOW.

Mr. A. Sankariah has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India :—

As a sequel to the letter I have already submitted on the subject of "The Hindu Marriage Sacrament," I beg to present a few principles and facts to show the culpable misrepresentations of the Reformers, "the Socialists and Nihilists of India," about the misery of "Hindu Widows."

First, "The Hindu Widow" is the guardian angel of the household and of society. She is holier and more honoured by far than the married wife at ceremonies and temples. She mixes as little as possible with scenes provoking, animal desires and activities, for safeguarding her spiritual progress, and her diet, dress, prayers, and surroundings are regulated accordingly. This is misinterpreted by anti-Hindus into insult and degradation.

Secondly, Hindu boys and girls are not degraded and ill-treated when they shave for tonsure or for a vow. Hindu wives shave their locks at Allahabad at the confluence of the Jamna and the Ganges most religiously. The Hindu Sanyasees give up their locks, and are respected for their contempt of the pomp, vanity, and pleasures of the world. How is it argued then that "Hindu Widows" are ill-treated and disgraced when they shave as pledged to the service of Gods and Pitris? A widow can give up her religious dharmam at any time if she does not mind losing her religious and caste-status. How can any civil power create or maintain this status?

Thirdly, Messrs. Malabari, Raghunath Row and others must know better than to argue that religious neutrality means contempt for the religious feelings, observances, customs, rights, and duties of the subjects. They should know that the people will take the law into their own hands and die for their sacred beliefs and rights of marriage and family if Government disrespects them. The neutrality of the British Government means only that Government will respect and protect impartially the various creeds and nations of India according to the laws and customs of each creed or nation.

And, fourthly, the Natives of India know very well how girls are seduced and kidnapped if they are not matched with husbands as early as possible. Hindu women have no sympathy with the Zenana maids, Salvation maids and barmaids they see in India, and are shocked by the suits for divorce and breach of promise to which educated and respectable European ladies and gentlemen are parties. The Poona, Ahmedabad, and Madras Protests will have undeceived the Reformers and their Anglo-Indian friends of the danger of interference with others on the ostensible grounds of physiological health and morality and political duty to the fair sex; but if the Government have any further doubts, they could have them removed by inviting every householder to have the words "protest" or "assent" put up at the gate before the final Census day. And, indeed, a declaration* for the Hindus, adapted from the pledges of the Primrose League, is already under the consideration of the leaders of the Hindu Church and nationality.

* I. I pledge myself to support the following objects :—

(1.) The maintenance of the Hindu religion.
(2.) The duties of the Hindu castes, and
(3.) The unity and credit of the Hindu nations.

II. The atheists and free thinkers who so vigorously help in unsettling prevailing beliefs and customs are the opponents of the Hindus. Hindu associations are bound to support Hindu schools and oppose what is called "the secular education," on the principle that religion should be the basis of education and of Government.

III. The second object of Hindu associations is to bind the members to defend the rights and duties of the Hindu castes, or, in other words, to maintain the constitution of the Hindu nationality, every part of which is now being attached directly or indirectly not only by extreme men of the Socialistic party, but by the outcaste and missing parties and by some gentlemen who care only to please the men of foreign faith and civilisation.

IV. The third great principle of the Hindu Sabhas require the members to oppose any measure which may tend to the weakening or diminishing the power or unity of the Hindu nation or lowering its prestige in the eyes of the world. Legislation by the civil power in Hindu Religio-Social and domestic matters should therefore be protested against. The present agitation for raising "the age of consent" and against "the restitution of conjugal rights" is unconsciously or consciously an attempt to destroy the purity and religious obligations of the Brahman Church and thereby to destroy the Vedic religion and ministrations.

THE petition for winding-up the Unconvenanted Service Bank was heard by the Allahabad Court on Jan. 29th. The names submitted to the Court as liquidators were the Honourable Pundit Ajoodianath, Mr. J. Howard, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Fairlie, the late manager of the Bank. Objections were raised to the appointment of the Hon. Pundit Ajoodianath on the ground that he was one of the trustees of the late Bank; also for other reasons. The Court thereupon appointed Mr. Howard and Mr. Fairlie as provisional liquidators.

COMING PROMOTION.—During the course of the current year there will be a run of promotion in the Bengal Medical Service. Three Deputy Surgeons General will complete their five years' tour of service, Dr. J. H. Thornton, C.B., Punjab Frontier Force, on Aug. 12; Dr. G. Farrell, C.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, on Aug. 8; and Dr. J. C. Morice, Presidency District, on Sept. 6. The three senior Brigade Surgeons eligible for promotion to the administrative grade are Drs. McLeod, Cleghorn, and Harvey. To the first named, who is Professor of Surgery at the Calcutta Medical College, it is doubtful whether the promotion would be welcome; but, under existing rules, Brigade Surgeons have no option but to accept promotion if they have the luck, or ill luck, to have it offered to them.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore shares were last quoted on Friday 6 to 6⅛, Nundydrog 1¼ to 1⅞, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid), 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 10s. 6d. to 11s., Champion Reef 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Ooregum Ordinary 2 7-16 to 2 9-16, ditto Preference 2 11-16 to 2 13-16, Devala-Moyar 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (19s. paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., South-East Mysore 3d. to 9d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. to 2s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., and Mysore West (18s. 6d paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., and Mysore-Harnhalli 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.

THE cause of Volunteering in Calcutta is about to lose an enthusiastic supporter in Lieutenant-Colonel Teale, Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, who is proceeding to Sydney, where he intends to take up his residence. A retired officer of the Telegraph Department, Colonel Teale has for many years been identified with the local Volunteer movement, which owes much to his efficient and devoted service. As an acknowledgment of the many obligations under which he has laid his old Corps, he is allowed to retire with honorary rank.

REMARKABLE INSOLVENCY CASE.—Mr. Justice Wilkinson, at the Insolvent Court, Madras, delivered judgment on behalf of the Chief Justice, in the matter of the insolvent petition of Muhammad Ali Khan, a lad, nineteen years of age, who applied for his personal discharge, who had no capital of his own, whose assets were nil, and who received an allowance from his father and mother of Rs. 25 per month. His lordship said that in his examination the insolvent admitted that his dealings with the Banks amounted to two lakhs, of which one lakh was with the Madras Bank, and his dealing with merchants amounted to 15 to 16 lakhs of rupees, such transactions being mere gambling ones—speculations on the rise and fall in the price of Government paper. The case was not one in which insolvent could be said to be entitled to the Act, and his petition must be dismissed.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Fort Stedman, in the Shan States, Burma. Early on Wednesday morning a Pathan naik ran amuck. He shot Major Nixon dead in his house, while he was dressing for parade. Major Nixon formerly belonged to the 37th Bengal N.I., but he had just been appointed to command the recently-formed 33rd Burma Regiment, Madras Infantry. Lieut. Jameson adjutant of the regiment, was seriously wounded, and two Sepoys were shot dead, and one was wounded while endeavouring to arrest the murderer. He was eventually arrested, and was found to be severely wounded. Lieut. Jamieson died at Fort Stedman in the evening from his wounds. Major E. B. Nixon was born Sept. 26, 1848, and entered the 1st Foot as ensign, Aug. 21, 1866. He joined the S.C. July 6, 1869, and became major Aug. 21, 1886. Served in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78 (medal with clasp), and in the Afghan War of 1878-80 (medal). Lieut. E. W. Jamieson joined the army as lieutenant in the Berkshire Regiment (49th), May 10, 1882. He served with the 49th throughout the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dowar (medal, and Kedive's star); also throughout the Eastern Soudan Campaign of 1885—present at Hasheen on Feb. 1, in the engagements at Hasheen and the Foirek zereba, and subsequent advance to and burning of Tamai (two clasps). Subsequently joining the Madras S.C., he served with the Burmese Expedition of 1886 (medal with clasp).

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE INDIAN POLITICAL AGENCY.

"ALL are not Israel who are of Israel." Bearing this fact in mind, we fear that we have unwittingly done a small injustice to the Indian National Congress by holding it responsible for all the strange things which have issued—in the way of diatribes against British rule in India—from the Indian Political Agency. We, perhaps, rather mixed the two; but Cæsar and Pompey were so alike that the mistake was, we think, excusable. But we should have continued on our course had we not come upon a letter lately addressed to the Calcutta *Statesman* by Mr. A. O. Hume, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in which he explains what the two institutions are.

"The first is the British Agency of the Indian National Congress, of which Mr. Digby is the secretary. This has for its leading object to press on the attention of the British public, and popularise in Great Britain, the Congress demands for reform in the existing administration of India. It prints and circulates yearly ten thousand copies of the Congress reports, and circulates large numbers of pamphlets, leaflets, and the like, advocating the views of the Congress. It receives and carefully looks to the welfare of the Indian delegates to England, and arranges and pays the expenses of meetings at which they may plead to the people of England the cause of the people of India. This is a public and national agency; its accounts, yearly printed, combined with those of the General Secretary's office, also printed, show every rupee collected and subscribed in India for its use, and the exact manner in which all sums thus placed at its disposal are expended. It is presided over by Mr. Caine. Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, Mr. J. Bright Maclaren, M.P., and Mr. J. Ellis, M.P. Nothing is spent without their sanction, all expenditure is checked and vouched for by them, and the accounts are further audited by a professional accountant. This, therefore, is the public Congress agency, towards the expenses of which all sincere supporters of the Congress are bound to support their quota, according to means, through the several standing Congress committees of their respective circles, or, in the case of subscriptions exceeding Rs. 100, if it is preferred, direct to the general secretary's office, which is in charge of the Hon. Pundit Ajoodhianath, at Allahabad. No one has any authority to collect money for this Agency, except the several standing Congress committees, or the joint general secretary, or persons armed with the written authority of one of the former or of the latter.

Mr. Hume does not mention what has led him now—seeing the time that both institutions have been in existence—to come forward to explain that as "some confusion seems to exist as to the exact nature and position of the two English agencies, which are both at the present momen doing good work for India, it seems desirable that this should be dispelled." To use a common but apt vulgarism, we would ask, "What's up?" If the two agencies are doing good in India, why "dispel" any idea that they are working conjointly? Can it be that the cause of Mr. Hume's tardy explanation is to be found in the word—money? Has anybody been "confusing" the funds as well as the "nature and position" of the two institutions? Mr. Hume does not say so, but the anxiety which he displays to make the public understand the nature of "subscription" to each is remarkably suggestive. He continues his explanation:—

"The second is the Indian Political Agency, which is Mr. Digby's own private undertaking. This has for its chief object to press on the attention of Parliament all kinds of Indian grievances, private or public, which are not of a nature to be dealt with by the Congress, and which, in Mr. Digby's opinion, demand and deserve much attention. This, though it does public work, is, at present, a private agency. Mr. Digby does what he considers proper, unchecked by any one; he can take up, or refuse to take up, any case he likes—there can be little doubt that he exercises a wise discretion—but none the less the agency is Mr. Digby's, and not a public one; no accounts of receipts or disbursements have been published, and there is no independent check on expenditure. There are, probably valid reasons for this, inasmuch as people who want grievances brought forward do not, in many cases, like it to be known that they are paying money to enable this to be done; but none the less does this mark the private and personal character of the agency."

It might seem a little hard on Mr. Digby to be so ex-

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cessively candid about the way in which he conducts his private undertaking—"unchecked by anyone," and publishing "no accounts of receipts or disbursements"—but then Mr. Hume advises "the people of India, whether princes or peasants, who have individual grievances to bring forward" to place their cases in Mr. Digby's hands, and, at the same time, to send to his Agency "such contributions as they can afford." He kindly adds that it is his belief that nowhere will their work be done better or at less cost. It always shows a glimpse of a softer nature to pick up the individual whom one happens to knock down; and Mr. A. O. Hume by his letter, which is clearly a notice that the "people of India" should send their money rather to the Congress than to the Political Agency, has certainly knocked Mr. Digby down in a metaphorically pecuniary way. He allows that this gentleman "not unfrequently" takes up hard cases without receiving any remuneration, and is thereby considerably out of pocket, and he thinks that it is "quite right and proper" he should be reimbursed for such "chivalrous expenditure." But he goes on to say:—

"Only it must be understood that these are spontaneous contributions to a private, though excellent, agency, which no one is *bound* to make, whereas the Congress Agency is a public one, which every adherent to the Congress is *bound* to support; and no one must fancy that, in contributing voluntarily to the Political Agency, they in the smallest degree affect or diminish the demand which the Congress Agency righteously makes on all Congress men."

Herein lies the gist of the whole matter. We are glad to learn that the Congress does not hold itself responsible for the sayings or doings of the Indian Political Agency, whose chief work seems to be to bespatter journalistic mud on everything English in India. And we certainly think that if "the people of India" desire to send money home it had better be sent to the public institution than the private one. It is strange, however, that the question of "funds" should be so pressing now both with Irish and Indian patriots.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 24.)

CLARKE—The services of Colonel T. G. Clarke, commissioner of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MULLER—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Friedrich Muller as vice-consul for Denmark at Akyab.

HELAERS—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Henri Helaers as acting consul for Belgium at Calcutta, vice M. Leon Dosogne.

BARWELL, Lieut. A. R., Bengal S.C., is, on being relieved of his duties as officiating adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, attached for duty to the Deoli Irregular Force.

COWIE, Mr. H. D., deputy accountant-general, Madras, is granted furlough for 18 months, without medical certificate, from April 7.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned surgeons, appointed to the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on Dec. 26:—

MACNAB, A. J.

LUARD, H. B.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified:—

DANIELL, Lieut. F. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry June 20, 1889.

LLOYD, Second-Lieut. W. E. E., Durham Light Infantry, wing officer 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, June 26, 1889. Second-Lieut. Lloyd will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

EASTMEAD, Lieut. C. S., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, July 18, 1889.

ORR, Second-Lieut. J. L., 7th Hussars, officiating squadron officer 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, June 30, 1889. Second-Lieut. Orr will rank as lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to H.M.'s. approval.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Capt. F. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, political assistant, 3rd class, on probation, is appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 8.

ELLIOTT, Hon. Sir Charles Alfred, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to be honorary captain Calcutta Naval Volunteers, vice Hon. Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned.

LEE, Mr. H., C.S., is appointed to be lieut.-colonel, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Teale, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MASSON, Major D. P., is promoted to be lieut.-colonel commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Higgins, resigned.

BAYLEY, Hon. Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Honorary Captain of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, and Honorary Colonel of the Behar Light Horse and Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, resigns his appointment in those corps.

FURLOUGHS.

SPEARMAN, Col. H. R., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Burma (p.a.), for one year, out of India.

LANE, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., Subaltern, No. 7, Bengal Mountain Battery (m.c.), for one year, out of India.

COLEMAN, Conductor S. J., barrackmaster, 1st class, Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year, out of India.

DAVIS, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department (m.c). for one year, out of India.

ABBOTT, Lieut.-Col. G. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for three months, on private affairs; pension service, 31st year, commenced March 30, 1890.

EYRE, Major V. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced Jan. 22.

FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A., superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Nov. 14.

GRIMSTON, Lieut. S. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Feb. 6.

MCCONAGHEY, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 23.

WAYMOUTH, Lieut. H. N., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Feb. 7.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 10.)

LOCKHART, Brigade-General Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., is posted to the Punjab Frontier Force.

BURTON, Colonel W. H., Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Dec. 14.

RUDDACH, Captain J. W., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, from Dec. 31.

PEEL, Captain F., R.E., is transferred from the Lahore to the Umballa division.

DIGBY—On return to India Captain T. Digby is posted to Rawalpindi.

WILLOCK—The one year's leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Colonel G. W. Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

TOD—The three months' language leave to Bombay granted to Lieut. J. E. Tod, probationer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

RATTRAY—The three months' language leave granted to Lieut. C. Rattray, probationer 12th Bengal Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

PIKE, Lieut. M. J. W., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WILKINSON, Captain T. H. W. de V., D.S.O. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

AINSLIE, 2nd Lieut. H. S., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for nine months on medical certificate.

Jan. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BROWNE, Captain L. J., wing commander 33rd Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Bengal Infantry, vice Vivian, appointed second in command 38th Bengal Infantry.

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SYMONDS, Lieut. C. W. H., officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 28th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.
MOORE, Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity to the 28th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.
TANORED, 2nd Lieut. T. S., 15th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation.
BARFF, Second Lieut. R. M., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 45th Sikhs, on probation.
HOLROYD, Colonel W. R. M., Bengal Staff Corps, late director of Public Instruction and under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Educational Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Lahore.
FORBES, Lieut. Colonel E. M., General List, Infantry, late commandant, Fort Chunar, is posted to Almora for general duty.
RUSHTON, Lieut. H. W., R.E., is transferred from the Bombay to the Fort William division.
HARRISON, Lieut. W. A., R.E., is tranferred from the Jullunder to the Lucknow division.

FURLOUGHS.

JENNER, Lieut. A. V., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.
WEGG-PROSSER, Captain J. F., 3nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.
WILBRAHAM, Captain L. B., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.
MILFORD, Captain C. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
LODER, Captain and Paymaster F. C. J., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
POWELL, Surgeon S., M.B., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is allowed furlough for nine months.
HUTCHINSON, Mr. R. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Patna, is transferred to the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
BRAY, Rev. W. H., is appointed to be chaplain of Darjeeling.
MARTIN, Mr. E. J., chief engineer and joint secretary to Government, is granted furlough for four months and two days.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.
PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., district judge, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Ferozepore district.
MITCHELL, Captain W., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is placed on the Supernumerary List.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

BEST, Mr. J. W., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Chingleput.
SEWELL, Mr. E. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, North Arcot, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district Cuddapah.
FORBES, Mr. G. S., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district Cuddapah.
POWER, Mr. G. F. T., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district South Arcot.
MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nellore.
JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna.
ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah.
TATE, Mr. A. C., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Tanjore, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot.
ELWIN, Mr. E. A., is appointed to be senior assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
MCCARTHY, Mr. S. T., has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service.
MCCREEDY, Mr. D. A., superintendent district jail, Tanjore, is appointed to act as superintendent of prisons, Town of Madras.
PEET, Mr. A. W., acting conservator of forests, Northern Circle, is granted furlough for fifteen months.
GERRARD, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, second grade, Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, is granted furlough for one year.
WOLLEY-DOD, Mr. F., executive engineer, third grade, is posted to the Northern Section of the East Coast Railway.
BULL, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, first grade, Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MILITARY.

FOSS, Captain K. M., Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced March 27, last.
The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the dates specified:—
FRYER, Colonel G. E., Staff Corps, Jan. 20.
CLARKE, Colonel T. C., Staff Corps, Jan. 16.
SIMPSON—The services of Surgeon D. Simpson, M.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 29.)

WODEHOUSE—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, 28th Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.
FEARN, Senior Apothecary W., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough in India for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.
COBHAM, Lieutenant H. W., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 29, 1889.
HILL, Lieutenant J. R., wing officer and quartermaster 20th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, seventh year, commenced Nov. 12, 1890.
COPUS, Sub-Conductor D., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days, on medical certificate.
GOLDWYER-LEWIS, the Venerable A., B.A., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment as honorary chaplain.
HILL, Rev. F. N., M.A., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be honorary chaplain.
SALMON, Col. W. A., Staff Corps, assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal District, and commandant, Wagheer Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.
LUCAS, Major H. C. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twenty-second year, commenced Aug. 21.
BAKER, Lieut. D., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, sixth year, commenced May 30.
BIRCH, Colonel V., Staff Corps, commandant 9th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate for one year; pension service, thirty-fourth year, commenced Sept. 19.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Jan. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
LESLIE, Lieut. C. S. D., S.C., officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 23rd Bombay Infantry (Guards.)
HAY, 2nd Lieut. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Bombay, Infantry, is attached in the same capacity to 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).
SMITH, Surgeon J. B., I.M.S., general duty, Sind district, to officiate in medical charge 27th Bombay Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), during the absence on leave of Surgeon S. T. Aritoom, I.M.S.
BENN, Lieut. R. A. E., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), is attached in the same capacity to 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)
The undermentioned officers are placed on general duty, Mhow district:—
PARKER, Surgeon-Major W. A., M.S.
CROFTON, Surgeon W. J., M.B.
FOSS, Surgeon-Major J. E. V., M.D., M.S., having returned from l in England, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospi Aden.
WELLINGS, Surgeon-Major B. W., M.S., in medical charge, Station Hospital, Aden, is transferred to general duty, Poona district.
WOLSELEY, Surgeon W. O., M.S., in medical charge, Station Hospital, Ahmedabad, is transferred to general duty, Aden district.
PETERKIN, Surgeon A., M.B., M.S., in medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar, is transferred to general duty, Poona district.
ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., will rejoin the 1st Bombay Infantry (Guards).

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INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major S. L. Dobie, Captain K. M. Foss, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel B. G. Humfrey, S.C.; Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. L. Raven.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. J. G. Lewis, S.C., six months; Captain W. Giles, S.C., six months; Captain S. C. Gough, S.C., till Oct. 7; Surg.-Major J. B. Gaffney, one year; Lieut. A. S. Begbie, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel C. P. Newport, S.C., six months; Brigade-Surgeon I. B. Lyon, C.I.E., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Calman (Cov.), six months' m.c.; C. Johnston, three months' m.c.; W. Crawford, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; H. S. Tozer, three months' extraordinary leave; L. G. Wait, six months' m.c.; N. G. Wait, one month's m.c.; Lieut. M. A. Tighe, M.S.C., furlough on m.c. commuted to furlough on private affairs till Sept. 1; Captain H. B. Thornhill, B.S.C., furlough to March 23, and to return; D. L. M. Mackay (Cov.), furlough for one month and thirteen days; C. E. Mountford, six months' m.c.

Bombay Estab.—Miss Laura Brooke, six months' m.c.; H. Mainwaring, three months' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major G. H. Peevor, Lieut. G. R. Row, S.C.; Lieut. A. S. R. Annesley, Prob. S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate, Major D. S. Cunninghame, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major C. A. Cresswell, S.C.

Indian Marine.—1st Grade Officer H. A. Livermore.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. Preston, G. U. Millard, F. J. Ivens, S. G. Wood.

Madras Estab.—G. J. F. Norton, G. S. Forbes (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

AMES—Feb. 5, at Lexden Manor, Colchester, the wife of Major Gerard Ames, Royal Dragoons, of a daughter.

COKE—Feb. 10, at 13, Cadogan-square, the wife of Viscount Coke, of a daughter.

PRESSEY—Feb. 12, at Foxearth, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Wm. J. Pressey, M.A., of a daughter.

STEWART—Feb. 6, at Hopton Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Colonel Harry H. A. Stewart, of a daughter.

WORNUM—Feb. 13, at 6, College-terrace, Hampstead, the wife of Geo. Porter Wornum, M.R.C.S., England, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAGOT—BROWNRIGG—Feb. 9, at the British Consulate in Rome, Chas. FitzRoy Alex. Hallifax Bagot, eldest son of the late Col. Alexander Bagot, B.S.C., to Beatrice Laura, widow of the late General John Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., and daughter of Chevalier L. Desanges.

SCHACHT—CHAPMAN—Feb. 10, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Frank Frederick Schacht, M.D., to Agatha Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Barclay Chapman, C.S.I.

DEATHS.

BERNARD—Feb. 10, at 51, Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, Anne, widow of the late William Dallas Bernard, Deputy Commissary-General of Ceylon, aged 73.

BROUN—Feb. 9, at 143, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Anna Maria, widow of R. Broun, Esq., M.D., and eldest daughter of the late Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company, Governor of Bombay, &c., aged 71.

BURDETT—Feb. 12, at Shrubhurst, Oxted, Surrey, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Sedley Burdett, Coldstream Guards, aged 69.

BUSH—Jan. 30, at Croydon, Louisa Bush, widow of the late John Seaman Bush, late of India.

COCKERELL—Feb. 5, at Folkestone, Julia, the wife of Horace A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., aged 47.

CLARKE—Feb. 6, at the Hotel Bristol, Naples, of fever, Major-General Thomas Clarke, late Royal Artillery, son of George Jackson Clarke, D.L., The Steeple, Antrim.

CRAKE—Feb. 7, Caroline Dorothea, the wife of Captain Barrington Crake, Rifle Brigade, and daughter of the late Brent Spencer Follett, Q.C.

DUNDAS CLOETE—Feb. 10, at Monte Carlo, suddenly, William James Dundas-Cloete, of Churchill Court, Somerset, and late of The Hilton, Sutton, Surrey, formerly Captain in the P. and O. Service, aged 67.

FIREBRACE—Feb. 6, at Aberdeen, suddenly, of pneumonia, Lieut.-Colonel G. Firebrace, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Major William Firebrace, 58th Regiment, aged 48.

LEWES—Feb. 8, at Stanley Villa, Douro-road, Cheltenham, Harriet Ann, widow of Colonel Charles James Lewes, Bengal Army, aged 85.

LINDSAY—Jan. 30, at 85, Eaton-place, Lady Caroline Felicie Lindsay.

WILKINS—Dec. 20, at Shirley, Southampton, Sarah Ann, widow of Captain F. Wilkins, late Bombay Artillery, aged 60.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—Jan. 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of D. C. Baillie, C.S., of a son.

BRIGHT—Jan. 19, at Nya, Doomka, the wife of W. R. Bright, B.C.S., of a daughter.

EARWAKER—Jan. 23, at Perambore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor T. Earwaker, Madras Railway Volunteers, of a son.

FRANKLIN—Jan. 7, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. O. Franklin, Government Telegraph Department, Upper Burma, of a son.

HENDERSON—Feb. 4, at Colombo, the wife of John Seton Henderson, Esq., Captain Gordon Highlanders, of a son. (By telegram.)

LONG—Jan. 21, at Sarun, the wife of J. L. Long, Bengal, D.P.W., of a daughter, stillborn.

LUXA—Jan. 21, at Madras, the wife of O. A. Luxa, Salt and Abkar Department, of a daughter.

MATTHEWS—Jan. 9, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of W. Matthews, Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

O'NEAL—Jan. 16, the wife of Charles Fred O'Neal, Residency Office, Jeypore, of a son.

TRANFIELD—Jan. 21, at Madras, the wife of Mr. T. Tranfield, Bengal Medical Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARR—LILLINGSTON—Jan. 22, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, the Rev. Edmund Stileman Carr, C.M.S., Palamcottah, to Edith Margaret Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Clapham, London, and formerly Chaplain of Christ Church, Madras.

HEMSWORTH—STRETTON—Jan. 20, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, Lieut. D. Hemsworth, to Miss Annie Stretton, eldest daughter of Captain W. G. Stretton.

MAHAR—VIGRAS—Jan. 26, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad, Michael J. Mahar, Commissariat Department, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sergeant-Instructor Vigras, A.R.V.

DEATHS.

CARVILLE—Jan. 24, at Allahabad, Joseph Henry Carville, Outdoor Inspector, E.I. Railway, aged 51.

HILL—Jan. 20, at Berhampur, Moorshedabad, the Rev. S. J. Hill, London Missionary Society.

JACOBSZ—Jan. 24, at Vellore, Mr. Andrew Harris Jacobsz, pensioned clerk of the Quartermaster-General's Office, Fort St. George, Madras, aged 55.

JAMIESON—Feb. 11, at Fort Stedman, Burma, of wounds received in attempting to arrest the murderer of his commanding officer, Edmund Walter Jamieson, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut. and Adjutant of 3rd Burma Infantry, youngest son of Captain James Jamieson, Retired, 96th Regiment, aged 28. (By telegraph.)

MUMM—Feb. 5, in India, from an accident while riding in a steeplechase, Captain B. E. Mumm, 7th Hussars. (By telegram.)

PEDDER—Jan. 5, at Tickton Lodge, Clevedon, Julia Frances, widow of the late William George Pedder, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, and daughter of Colonel C. J. Prescott, Bombay Staff Corps.

SEAFORD—Jan. 30, at Colaba, Bombay, Frances Marguretta, second daughter of Catherine and George Seaford, Sergeant-Instructor G.I.P.R. Volunteers, aged 1.

WATKINS—Jan. 16, at 8, Ripon-lane, Calcutta, Kathleen Stratford (Dottie), the wife of Osbourne Richard Watkins, and eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bartlett, B.P.S., aged 21.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai expedition, dated Camp, Durband, through Kohat, Jan. 25th, says:—The camp has just moved here. It is reported that the cavalry reconnaissance up the Khanki Valley was fired on yesterday, but there was no casualties. The several columns are now in position and cross the border to-morrow, the first column by the Khanki Valley, the second column by the Durband route, across the Sarmana range. The third column also goes by the latter route on the following day, looking up some hostile villages *en route*. The second column at least will have to bivouac to-night. Five days' rations accompany the advance to-morrow, the remainder being stored at Hangu.

THE *Englishman* regrets to learn of the death, at Bombay, of Mr. Wilhelm Fuchs, of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who was on his way home. Mr. Fuchs, who has come out to India every winter since 1871, to take charge of the very extensive indigo business of the firm, was a well-known figure among the indigo community of Calcutta, and his genial and straightforward disposition was appreciated by every one who knew him. He acted as a member of the jury at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters it is notified for information that the dates for the sailing troopships are revised as follows:—The *Euphrates* will sail from Bombay on the 6th February, the *Serapis* on the 5th March, the *Malabar* on the 28th March, the *Crocodile* on the 2nd April, and the *Euphrates* on the 17th April.

THE 38th Bengal Infantry will be relieved in Burma by the 5th Madras Infantry, the 7th Bengal, who were warned, remaining in India.

CALCUTTA is about to lose two of its most enthusiastic Volunteer Officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Teale, whose first commision dates as far back as 1863, has just retired, his place being filled by Mr. H. Lee, Chairman of the Corporation. Sir Alexander Wilson vacates the command of the Calcutta Light Horse, consequent on his retirement from India, Captain Macnair succeeding him.

A REVISED edition of Volume IV., Part II., Army Regulations, India, has been approved by the Government of India, and will be issued for the information and guidance of all concerned. The distribution of copies will be made by the Superintendent, Government Printing, in communication with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

IT is notified for general information that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the honorary ranks of Captain and Lieutenant respectively, will in future be granted, "subject to Her Majesty's approval," to Deputy Commissaries and Deputy Assistant-Commissaries of the Indian Army Departments in the same gazette as that in which the promotions to those grades are notified in India.

IT has been decided that Native officers on the retired list, who are permitted to wear their uniform on certain occasions, may obtain their uniform at the Government clothing factories on payment. The Agents of the clothing factories in Bengal and Madras have been instructed to satisfy themselves that the applications from retired Native officers for the supply of uniform are *bonâ fide*.

THIRTEEN officers on the Bengal establishment attain "Colonel's allowances" during 1891. Among them are Sir Hugh Gough, Sir J. Hudson, and Sir W. Lockhart, Commanding the Lahore and Meerut districts and the Punjab Frontier Force respectively. The others are Colonel J. May, Commanding the B.I.; Colonel C. S. Maclean, H.M.'s Consul at Meshed; Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, late Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; Colonel J. Sconce, Survey Department; Colonel J. C. Minto and H. H. Mallock, Unemployed Supernumerary List; and Colonels P. C. Rynd, W. G. Cubitt, C. A. de Kanzow and D. Macdonald, residing out of India.

SURGEON-MAJOR OWEN, the Commander-in-Chief's Medical Adviser, has had a bad attack of intermittent fever at Simla, which, coming at the end of several months of indifferent health, has weakened him so much that he is obliged to go home to recover his strength.

LIEUTENANT BOWER, 17th Bengal Cavalry, who did such excellent work in 1889-90 in the pursuit of Dad Muhammed, the murderer of Mr. Dalgleish, has, after some study of meteorology, &c., at Dehra, started on another journey, this time in the unknown region north of the Eastern Himalayas.

LIEUTENANT CUPPAGE, of the 5th Bengal Infantry, is stated to have been selected for the important post of adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers—practically adjutant of the Presidency Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, which represents a good deal more than the C.V.R. Captain Barrett, 5th Goorkhas, reverts to regimental duty after five years' tenure of the post. His departure will, says a Calcutta paper, be heartily regretted by the great majority of the Volunteers connected with the Presidency Administrative Battalion, which is equivalent to saying that his work has been attended with conspicuous success in one of the most important points to which an adjutant of volunteers has to devote his attention.

THE study of the list of the Madras Army for January, 1891, is, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, as surprising as ever. There are now on the list 117 Lieut.-Colonels, 27 Majors, and 102 Captains; and of that little band of Majors only twelve are doing regimental duty! Out of the twenty-nine infantry regiments only thirteen are complete with commandant, 2nd in command, and wing commander. In the 19th Madras Infantry all the officers are "attached" except the commandant and three subalterns, two of them being of very junior standing; in the 3rd the regimental officers are represented by the 2nd in command and two subalterns; while in the 2nd the only officer belonging to the regiment, and now doing duty with it, is the commandant! What chance does a regiment have of becoming efficient, even in peace, when its officers are being constantly changed thus, and when its own *pukka* officers are allowed to be all away from the corps? There is evidently some serious fault in an administration which allows such an anomaly as regiments whose officers are all outsiders and strangers to the men except one or two.

LIEUT. ENGLAND, Royal Fusiliers, met with a severe accident at Poona on Jan. 26 at the manœuvres. He had been performing the duties of aide-de-camp to Colonel Meares, commanding the British Infantry Brigade, and was riding along the Sirur Road, when, somehow, he was thrown violently from his horse to the ground head foremost. His face was badly cut. When picked up he was unconscious. He was promptly placed in a *dhoolie* and conveyed to Yerrowda camp, where medical assistance was rendered. It is feared he has sustained some injuries to his brain.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP *EUPHRATES*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, Captain John R. E. Pattison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Jan. 28 from Portsmouth, which port she left on Dec. 31. The vessel called at Queenstown on Jan. 1, Malta on the 11th, Port Said on the 15th, and Suez on the 17th. She brought 70 officers, 18 ladies, 9 officers' children, 1,170 European rank and file, 30 women, and 54 children. The *Euphrates* passed H.M.S. *Crocodile* homeward bound on the 18th in the Gulf of Suez, and the *Malabar* on the 21st respectively, and sighted the *Reindeer* on the same day at 8.10 P.M. H.M.S. *Dolphin* and *Stork* were at Port Said on the 15th. On leaving Portsmouth the weather was very cold, the most severe weather experienced in England for very many years. During the voyage on the 23rd, at daylight she sighted two dhows; one has sent a boat to intercept them, and found out that they were in want of provisions; supplied 200 lbs. biscuit and 60 lbs. rice. The *Euphrates* experienced fine weather throughout.

Col. and Mrs. H. C. Leives and two daughters, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel R. Chalmer, 4th K.R.R. Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. R. Meshan, 2nd S. Rifles; Major and Mrs. F. Dorling, 1st Rl. Sussex; Major J. Croker, 2nd Rl. M. Fusiliers; Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. C. Dorman, Med. Staff; Major R. J. Romanes, 2nd K.O.S. Borderers; Surg. and Mrs. D. Wardrop, Med. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Barton, R.E.; Capt. O. J. H. Brooker, 1st N. Lanc.; Capt. J. J. Bonomi, 2nd Rl. Lanc.; Capt. J. C. Harvey, R.A.; Capt. and Hon. Mrs. R. French, 2nd Gloucester; Capt. G. R. Lampriere, 2nd Middlesex; Surg. and Mrs. V. H. W. Daveren, Med. Staff; Capt. J. C. Yales, W. York; Capt. H. de B. Howell, 1st Worcester; Capt. A. R. Braid, R.A.; Capt. H. J. C. Shanton, 2nd K.O.S. Bord.; Vety.-Surg. E. A. Kelly, A.V.D.; Lieut. O. H. Pedley, 2nd Borderers; Lieut. G. B. H. Rice, 1st R.I. Fus.; Lieut. F. S. J. Annesley, 1st E. Kent; Lieut. H. W. B. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. T. Fraser, Rl. Engineers; Lieut. M. H. Nunn, 2nd Worcester; Lieut. A. W. Booth, 2nd North Fus.; Lieut. H. R. Baker, 2nd W.I. Regt.; Lieut. D. M. McLachlan, 2nd Rl. Lancaster; Lieut. F. J. Wallis, 1st W.I. Regt.; Vety.-Surg. J. Laughlin, A.V. Dept.; Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps; 2nd Lieut. M. S. Hornby, 1st E. Lanc.; 2nd Lieut. L. T. Oakley, 1st E. Lanc.; 2nd Lieut. E. B. North, 2nd Rl. Lanc.; 2nd Lieut. W. R. B. Colan, 2nd West Yorkshire; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Bliss, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd Lieut. R. A. Haliland, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Prideaux, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Daly, 2nd West York; 2nd Lieut. H. A. K. Gough, 2nd Wiltshire; 2nd Lieut. D. B. Stewart, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. F. H. Weldon, 2nd Derby; 2nd Lieut. C. C. Ayerst, 2nd Devonshire.; 2nd Lieut. W. W. F. L. Musgrave, 2nd W. York; 2nd Lieut. C. Mansel Jones, 2nd W. York; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Gubbett, 2nd Derby; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Burthon, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Thackeray, 2nd K.L.I.; 2nd Lieut. A. W. M. Boodie, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Lieut. H. L. Tompkins, 2nd Rl. Lanc.; 2nd Lieut. C. Yatman, 2nd North. Fus.; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Hickie, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieut. A. R. Wall, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieut. H. C. Scott, 1st Norfolk; 2nd Lieut. G. W. G. Lindsay, 2nd Bedford; 2nd Lieut. W. T. Stevenson, 2nd Bedford; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Blunt, 2nd Rl Irish; 2nd Lieut. R. A. Berness, 1st R.W. Fus.; 2nd Lieut. J. E. Madden, 2nd S.W. Bord.; 2nd Lieut. M. F. Colchester Wemyss, 2nd S. Rifles; 2nd Lieut. T. E. Clarke, 2nd R.I. Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Haydon, 1st E. Surrey; 2nd Lieut. E. L. Mackenzie, 2nd Rl. Sussex; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Greig, 1st N. Lanc.; 2nd Lieut. F. A. Greer, 1st R.I. Fus.; 2nd Lieut. W. FitzG. Bourne, 2nd Rl Muns. Fus.; 2nd L. T. Saunderson, 1st R. Brigade; Rev. R. J. Conolly, R.C. Chaplain; Mr. J. H. P. Hisson, Captain's guest; wife of Vety-Surg. Walker, A.V.D.; Miss Wood, sister of Captain Wood; Miss Broadhead and three Nursing Sisters.

NINE inches of snow fell at Simla on the night of the 22nd ult., and a foot and a half in the accessible regions of Jakko.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A BILL INTITULED AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CERTAIN OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, at the request of the Secretary of State in Council of India, from time to time to require on public grounds any of the several officers specified in the schedule to this Act to leave India for the purpose of visiting Europe, and the departure from India and return to Europe of any such officer upon such requirement as aforesaid shall not be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or offices or employment, but such officer during such absence from India shall retain his office or offices.

2. Any such officer whose presence in Europe shall be required in manner aforesaid may, if the Secretary of State in Council shall so determine, but not otherwise, receive during his absence from India such part not exceeding one half of his salary as the Secretary of State in Council shall direct, and provided he returns to India and resumes his duties within such period as the Secretary of State shall appoint, he shall thereupon, if the Secretary of State in Council shall so determine, but not otherwise, be entitled to receive so much as the Secretary of State in Council shall direct of the salary which, but for his absence from India, he would have received during the period of such absence.

3. During the absence from India of any such officer, other than the Governor-General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, upon such requirement as aforesaid, the temporary vacancy caused by such absence shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council, and until the return to India and resumption of his duties by the officers so required to leave India the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to such salary and emoluments during his continuance in such office as the Governor-General in Council shall direct.

4. During the absence from India upon such requirement as aforeforesaid of the Governor-General of India or of the Governor of Madras, or of the Governor of Bombay, the temporary vacancy caused by such absence shall be supplied in the same manner as if the vacancy had occurred irrespective of such requirement as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

The Governor-General of India and members of his Council.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay and members of their Councils.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

THE CHIN COUNTRY.

The Fort White correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on Monday said :—"I am just able to give you the exact strength of the force which will constitute the column that is going to move against the Kanhows to enforce their submission and survey their hitherto unexplored country. It will consist of 350 rifles together with medical establishment, coolies, &c., selected as follows :—150 from the 2-4th Goorkhas, 150 from the 39th Garhwalis (late the 2-3rd Goorkhas) and 50 from the 4th Madras Pioneers. Captain Rundall, commanding the Chin Hills, goes in command and acts also as political officer, with Mr. Rawlings as his Assistant, and the following officers have been selected by Captain Rendall to accompany him :—Captain Rose and Lieutenant Brownlow of the 30th Garhwalis, Surgeon Williams, I.M.S., in medical charge, Lieutenant Battye, Station Staff Officer. Fort White command, Lieutenant Heycock, R.E, in charge of the survey party, and Lieutenant Holmes, of the 4th Madras Pioneers.

Thanks to the energy of the Pioneers under Lieut. Churchill the mule track they have rapidly made to Walawun allow of kits and forty-one days rations being speedily sent out ; and the force moving by two relays will be collected at Walawun on the 33rd. Captain Rundall will move with the first half of the force, and on the 24th he hopes to reach Tiddim and begins building the temporary post which will be used as a supplementary base from which to work more freely through the Kanhow country. Some signallers will accompany the column, and for them a small and easily defended little post has been built on the Kennedy Park, which overlooks the whole theatre of operations, and whence they will be able to communicate with No. 5 Stockade, and thus indirectly with us.

The Kanhows, and more especially those living in the village of Tungyang, which, by the way, is stockaded, are freely boasting of future exploits, and it seems probable that some brisk work is in store for the little column in addition to the usual severities inseparable from a campaign in these hills.

The commissariat charge at the base No. 5 and the mule transport charge devolve respectively upon Lieutenant Stone and Lieutenant Marlow, two as energetic officers as we could possibly wish for.

The Kale Valley and the Chin Hills commands have been separated, and thus Major Howlett is free for the former and Captain Rundall for the operations from here in his dual capacity as political officer and officer commanding the Chin Hills.

During the latter's absence Lieutenant Bateman-Champain will be left with 200 Gurkhas to protect Fort White. The fortunate men who have been selected for the expedition are in excellent spirits, but we, the less fortunate, left behind will have plenty of work, too, so as doubtless to prevent us passing our time in vain regrets.

OBITUARY.

—o—

GENERAL WILLIAM BARCLAY GOODFELLOW, Colonel Commandant R.E., Retired List, died on the 6th inst. at Torquay, in his eighty-fourth year. The deceased entered the service in December, 1824, became captain in August, 1834, major in April, 1848, lieut.-colonel in October, 1851, colonel in August, 1854, major-general in April, 1863, lieut.-general in July, 1871, and general in October, 1877. He served in the expedition against Kolapore in 1827.

LIEUT.-GENERAL R. MACKENZIE MACDONALD, of the Indian Staff Corps, died in London on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-sixth year. He entered the army in June, 1842, became lieutenant in July, 1845, captain in May, 1860, major in June, 1862, lieut.-colonel in June, 1865, brevet colonel in June, 1873, major-general in January, 1884, and lieut.-general in July, 1887, and served with the Ungool Field Force in 1847 and 1848.

MAJOR GONVILLE BROMHEAD, V.C., of the 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, whose name is inseparably connected with the defence of Rorke's Drift in 1879, died at Allahabad on Tuesday of typhoid fever. Gonville Bromhead, who was born on the 29th August, 1845, entered the Army on the 20th April, 1867, and was promoted to be lieutenant on 28th October, 1871. He served with his regiment in the South African War in 1877-8-9, including the operations against the Jakkas, and the Zulu Campaign of 1879. As second in command to Lieut. Chard, of the Royal Engineers, he took part in the gallant and successful defence of Rorke's Drift on the 22nd and 23rd of January, for which service he was mentioned in despatches, promoted to be captain and brevet-major, and received the Victoria Cross. The following is the reference in the despatches :—"The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops reports that, had it not been for the fine example and excellent behaviour of these two officers under the most trying circumstances, the defence of Rorke's Drift Post would not have been conducted with that intelligence and tenacity which so essentially characterised it. The Lieutenant-General adds that its success must, in a great degree, be attributed to the two young officers who exercised the chief command on the occasion in question." Major Bromhead, who received the Zulu medal and clasp, gained substantive rank on April 4th, 1883, and served with the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88, for which he gained the medal with clasp. Gonville Bromhead came of a military stock. His father, the late Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, was a major in the Army, and served at Waterloo ; and his grandfather was a lieutenant-general. The deceased was one of four brothers, all of whom embraced the military profession. The eldest, Edward, died in 1869, when a captain in the 76th Foot ; the second, who succeeded to the baronetcy, is the present Colonel Sir Benjamin P. Bromhead, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, who served in Afghanistan, Egypt, and in the Sikhim Expedition, where he lost his right hand ; the third, Charles James, now commands the 2nd Batt. South Wales Borderers, in which the deceased was serving.

CAPT. BERNHARD EDWARD MUMM, 7th Hussars, who died on the 5th inst. in India from an accident while riding a steeplechase, was born on April 15th, 1862, obtained his lieutenancy in the 7th Hussars in October, 1881, and was promoted captain in May, 1887.

MR. J. F. MUIR, C.S., Collector of Belgaum, has been allowed furlough for two years from 27th April, 1891, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. Fox, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still, Mr. W. M. Hitchcock, Mr F. A. Pearson, Mr. C. Sanderson, Mr. B. Miller.
For Colombo: *From Naples*: Mr. E. Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt, Miss Norton Miller.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. C. P. Penny, Miss Annandale, Miss Millar, Gen. Meyrick, Mr. W. and Miss Blair, Col. G. M. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Pane, Lieut. A. P. Davidson, Lieut. A. B. F. Davidson, Mr. Chatworthy, Mr. Michell, Miss A. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth and maid.
For Ismailia: Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Low and servants, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallowes. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill.
For Port Said: Miss E. Smith, Mr. John McLaren.
For Bombay: Mrs. Gill and two children, Mr. Hartley and child.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Rev. H. E. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Macdonald, Mr. J. L. Roberts, Miss J. Parker, Mr. A. Anderson, Lieut. Whiffin, Mr. R. Lyon, Mr. H. L. S. Wilkinson. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major A. C. Talbot, Mr. E. W. Goddard. *From Ismailia*: Capt. E. W. Dunn.
For Alexandria: Mr. Huntington, Mr. Harral, Mrs. Fowler, Rev. J. H. and Miss Calley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist and son, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.
For Malta: Lieut. C. F. Briggs, Staff Surg. W. B. Drew, Messrs. J. and E. Dykes, Miss Dykes, Miss Burlison.
For Port Said: Mr. Congreve, Miss Congreve, Miss Townsend.
For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Liepmann.
For Brindisi: Dr. E. S. Blaker.
For Kurrachee: (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. Goodwin.
For Madras (*via Bomaay*): Mr. A. H. Wood.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 23; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease, Mr. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. Barnes, two infants and nurse, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. Burt, infant and child, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, Misses Rattray (two), Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. M. Eales and family, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Thornhill and family, Mr. Walters, Mrs. J. E. Dickie, Mrs. B. Duce, Lieut. Faulkner, Lieut. M. B. Roberts, Mrs. Home and friend, Mrs. B. Walker, Mrs. Lewry. *From Brindisi*: Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Lieut. W. H. Persse, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. A. E. Rose, Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. M. Dennis.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour, Lieut. W. J. Digby, Miss Inglefield, Miss Truman, Mr. A. H. Leslie Melville.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. C. A. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell.
For Port Said: Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Nash and two children, Miss Dixon, Miss Savage.
For Ismailia: Mr. Mills, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Mr. and Mrs. Eadie, Miss Watch, Mr. Waysh, Mr. J. and Misses Sutcliffe, Mrs. Dugdale, Misses Hoyle (two), Miss Ash. *From Brindisi*: Prof. E. B. Hulbert.
For Malta: Mr. H. Head.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Miss C. A. Lowdell.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, child and maid.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 5.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. Bosanquet.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham.
For Gibraltar: Dr. Joseph and Misses Carson.
For Calcutta: Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. G. T. Lane.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Miss Addie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Hap and friend.
For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children.
For Bombay: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hannah, Surg.-Maj. A. S. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Capt. F. J. P. Butler, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. J. M. Beresford.
For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mrs. Hedges. *From Brindisi*: Mr W. D. Gibbons.
For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Walkingshaw.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant, Mrs. Griffin, Capt. A. L. Barrett, Miss C. Hannah. *From Port Said*: Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants.
For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham, Miss Stephenson.
For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Meredith

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour.
For Gibraltar: Mr. Brooks, jun.

S.s. *Massilia*: from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole.
For Calcutta: Major C. A. Creswell.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Colombo: Miss Walduck, Mr. C. E. Walduck.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evalt, Miss Dawson, Mr. A. H. Wood, Mr. W. T. Opie, Mr. R. C. Lyson, Mr. J. K. James.

Per B.I.S.N. *Huzara*, to sail Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Duncan Turnbull.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. G. Zobel and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 12.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley.
For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant and nurse, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. H. B. Addis, Miss J. O. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Flower, Miss Holland, Mrs. F. Russell Pulford.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss J. M. Gordon, Miss F. Lingard. *From Marseilles*: Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs. E M. Vincent, Capt. M. T. Shipley, Surg.-Maj. G. H. Peevor.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mrs. G. G. Hill, Miss E. Hopper, Capt. G. W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, two children, infant and nurse.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail from Bombay Feb. 27.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Miss Jopp, Miss E. J. Russell, Miss C. E. Russell, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Cassells, three children and ayah, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cockin and child, Mr. H. H. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. D. G. Henderson, Mr. C. N. Henderson.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. F. L. Charles, Lieut. F. J. C. Hughes, Capt. Herbert, Major and Mrs. Bannister.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, at Bombay, Jan. 26.

From London: Mr. A. S. Aikman, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Beadon, Miss Bothenheim, Mr. L. G. Bremner, Miss Bromhead, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Calthrop, Second-Lieut. G. S. Chisholm, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. W. C. Edwards, Mr. W. R. Finch, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mrs. Francis, Capt. J. C. Francis, Capt. Fry, Miss and Master Gibbs, Mrs. Gifford, Mr. Hannan, Mrs. Hannan and two children, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Hewson, Mrs. Holland, Mr. G. Lord, Mr. J. Macdonald, Rev. H. Macduff, Mr. H. Macduff, Mr. H. Mathew, Mrs. Mulrainey and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. O'Bryen, Sister Olive, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mr. and Mrs. Rushworth and two children, Mrs. Sibley, Miss Simpson, Sister Emily Sophia, Second-Lieut. A. L. Tarver, Mr. F. W. Tree, Mr. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Westmacott, Nurse Young.
From Brindisi: Mr. Alston, Rev. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Borradaile, Mr. J. Brown, Col. A. Chaplin, Mr. E. W. Coen, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cummins, Mr. W. Douglas, Capt. C. J. B. H. Dresser, Miss E. Duckworth, Mr. W. A. Duckworth, Mr. Bertram Falle, Mr. C. Ferry, Mr. A. M. Finlay, Mr. F. W. Fox, Mr.

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E. Buxton Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fowler, Mr. T. Fraser, Mr. F. Graham, Capt. C. R. Hayes, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. Lederlin, Mr. Loening, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. McFie, Mr. A. J. Millwood, Mr. Nathan, Mr. C. W. Olding, Mr. C. M. Pearce, General Playfair, Mrs. Pollen, Mrs. C. W. Ravenshaw and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. Scott, Col. C. McD. Skene, Col. and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. A. C. Tute, Rev. H. Whitehead.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. J. F. Davies, Mr. E. A. Elwin, Mr. H. Winteler, Mr. H. D. Wilbraham.

From London to Kurrachee: Mrs. J. and Miss Frizelle.

From London to Madras: Mr. J. C. Hawkins.

From Gibraltar: Miss A. Flynn.

From Malta: Col. James Skinner.

From Ismailia: Signor G. Valtattorni.

From Aden: Mr. G. Dress, Col. Spring, Capt. Thatcher, Mr. J. Torth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For Aden: Major H. Penton, Mr. Nuzeer Mahomed, Surgeon W. O. Wolseley.

For Suez: Surg.-Major Thos. H. Hendley, Mr. Wm. Kennedy.

For Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. N. G. Philips, Mr. H. W. Green, Mr. Colville, Mr. Stacey, Mr. Sandford.

For Port Said: Bishop A. Wilson.

For Brindisi: Mrs. R. Little, Master Little, Mr. A. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiari, Mr. John Mavrogordats, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Rowse, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. P. H. Beer, Surg. Moore, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. W. Cox, Mr. Paterson.

For London: Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. T. D. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Maxwell and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Hume, Master E. Hume, two Misses Hume and child, Mrs. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Sommer, Mr. N. Parvez, Mrs. W. M. Macdonald and infant, Mrs. P. W. Galloway, Mr. M. Mitchell, Major C. A. P. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dewey, Rev. J. L. Neeld, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. French Owens, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Muir, Miss Muir, Mr. G. C. Carmichael, Mr. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Stranack and infant, Miss Graybiel, Mr. E. J. Webb.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. B. Simpson, Sir A. Wilson, Major A. Impey, Mr. F. Gardner, Mr. H. E. M. James, two Sisters, Miss Alexander, Rev. H. C. Mabie, Rev. H. B. Waterman.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Watts, Mr. M. C. Gilde, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, jun., Mr. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, child, and infant.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. J. F. Thom.

For London: Miss Grayhill, Miss Heymer-Duigner.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For London: Mr. H. B. Turner, Mrs. Douglas, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. and Miss Delafield, two Misses Storm, two Misses Tilden, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. J. Loder, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tschirch, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Kitts, Rev. and Mrs. Bawmann, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. E. Stonor, Rev. Mr. Mabie, Rev. Mr. Waterman, Major and Mrs. H. Lucas, Miss L. Owen Smith, Miss Lambe, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Gott, Col. and Mrs. Tredway Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herbert Wright, Mr. A. G. Moon, Mr. Gowan, Miss Dawbarn, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wells, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Yule, Mr. Moss, Miss Scott, Mrs. Turnbull, Rev. Mr. Osborne, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mrs. Tonybee, Mrs. Newell, Mr. Duffus.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Norman, Sir R. Barrow, Mr. J. A. Ralli, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Dollet, Mr. Cox, Miss Frost, Mr. Deane, Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Filer, Capt. T. G. Watkins, Mr. A. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Capt. B. Lee-Warner, Mr. R. Zaidlow, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Westmacott, Mr. Malcolm Low, M.P.

For Port Shid: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

For Suez: Col. W. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Farnham.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. West.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. C. F. Preston, R.N.R., from London, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. L. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gill, Rev. C. H. L. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. H. A. Merewether, Mrs. and Misses Reynolds (two), Mrs. Bulkley, Mrs. Bryce and infant, Mrs. M. J. Sage, Mr. Melita, Mr. Carreras, Mr. Blore, Capt. Shopland, Mrs. G. H. Rogers and infant, Miss Barley, Mrs. Griffin and infant, Mr. J. Clegg, Col. Leigh, Mr. Croft. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child and servants, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Maj. F. Lloyd Dickin, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Miss Wright, Mr. Philip, Mr. Morrison, Mr. G. W. Goddard, Mrs. Stehelin.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Frank Pitt, Mr. J. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Hawker, Mr. J. Northcote, Mr. A. F. Sillem, Miss Ash.

For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. J. Fellowes and maids, Misses Fellowes, Miss Graham, Sir John and Lady Carden and maid, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Newman, Mr. J. G. Macfarlane, Col. Harrison-Oraufurd.

For Malta: Miss Douglas, Rev. R. F. MacLeod, Mrs. and Misses MacLeod and maid, Miss Chapell Hodge, Mrs. McConomy, Lieut. J. F. Green, Mr. J. H. D. Wickham, Mr. Raymond Maude.

For Brindisi: Mr. de Plaisant.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Hassard.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant, Mr. J. H. Merriman.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Major and Mrs. H. B. Ternan, Miss Hannah. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. Meredith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hesperia*, sailed Feb. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. John Gilchrist, Mr. J. D. Middleton, Mr. H. H. McNamara.

For Suez: Mr. G. B. Harcourt.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Vienna*, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool, Feb. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. Arch. Grey, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. G. S. Boreham, Mr. James McElroy, Mrs. C. L. Hall and child, Mr. T. E. Lander.

For Port Said: Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. James Davidson, Rev. David and Mrs. Kilpatrick.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. O. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nicholl, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford, Mrs. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Chambers.

For London: Mr. Mahomed Ishaz Khan, Mr. D. Ritchie.

For Brindisi: Mr. Smith.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Dean, Miss Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. F. Whitney, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. Beresford, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. Victor G. William, Lady Louisa Magenis, Hon. Edith Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Alden, Miss Carpenter, Mr. H. Spencer.

For Malta: Mr. J. de Bono, Mrs. Debono.

For Suez: Mr. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Wishardt.

For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Smith, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. Picker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Miss A. Guinness, Mr. G. Savielle, Rev. W. T. Hollins, Lady Tichborne, Mrs. Macleod, Miss A. M. Nevil, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss E. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stebbins, Mr. F. W. Stebbins; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lynde, Miss Edwardes, Miss Hopkins, Rev. and Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., two Misses Hoare, Sir F. and Lady Edwardes, Miss Lambe, Mr. J. Caldecott, Col. G. M. Abbott, Miss Doyle, Mr. H. Chalmers.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Locke.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 7.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Delafield.

For Brindisi: Mr J. Brewer, Mr. Brittain, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Falle, Mr. Hewson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. D. R. Lyall, Mrs. Osborne and child, Capt. Heygate, Mr. John Beames, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Molesworth and infant.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. F. Fowler.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

SEASON 1891.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ... (Calls Alexandria)	—	—	—	—	—	24 Feb.
Malabar ...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	19 Mar.
Crocodile...	26 Feb.	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	24 Mar.
Euphrates..	11 Mar.	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	6 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Euphrates	—	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.
Serapis	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	17 Mar.	21 Mar.	30 Mar.
Malabar	28 Mar.	7 Apr.	9 Apr.	13 Apr.	22 Apr.
Crocodile	2 Apr.	12 Apr.	14 Apr.	18 Apr.	27 Apr.
Euphrates	17 Apr.	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	3 May	12 May

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

H. W. BRENT, Director of Transports.

Admiralty, S.W., January, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	105½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		107	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		99	to	99
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr.ct.	937½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr.ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	907½
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	—
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	25	355
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	—
East India	1,000	130	1,300
Fort	8,500	100	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	40	425
Mercantile	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	445
Munmar M.	all	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	550
New Indian	125	11	96½
Prince of Wales	400	40	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,170
Sind	750	50	740
Volkart	all	60	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,460
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	490
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	100
Anglo-Indian	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	475
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	825
Empress Co.	all	25	580
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	475
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	100
Hindustan	1,000	40	505
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	690
Imperial Cotton	500	—	870
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	500	15	600
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	1,000	30	620
Knatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	580
Leopold	100	5	185
Madras United	1,000	50	1,830
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Marockjee Petit	all	50	1,210
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,620
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	125
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	690
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	55
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,310
Soondercas	1,000	—	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,060	25	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr.ct	2,375
Do New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	99
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	8,700
Indian Gr. & S. Asar.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	300	60
Kemp & Co.	170	250
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	880
Thacker and Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—January 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	106	6 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)		—	to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		107	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)		107	8 to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	100	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	101	8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	105	0 to	105 8
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	105	0 to	105 8
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	106	0 to	106 8
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	106	0 to	106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	193	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	166
Bank of Bengal	500	980	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	86	to	87
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175	to	180
Barnagore Jute	£10	80	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	9	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	420	to	420
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	107	to	108
Burrakur Coal	100	165	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104	to	105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	131	to	132
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	125	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	150	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	70	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	91	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177	to	—
Gourepore	100	126	to	127
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	105	to	106
India General Steam Navigation	100	86	to	89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	90	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	123	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	145	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	72	to	65
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	250	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	105	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	85	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	100	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	Liquidation.		
An luckie	100	50	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	45	to	—
Do. contributory	80	30	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160	to	—
Do. contributory	100	80	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coochesla (Cachar)	100	—	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	35	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunstri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	50	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	19	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	80	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	50	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Indian Terai	500	100	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	100		per	
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	€5	to	
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	100	Liquidation		
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	—	—	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100	to	—
Seemah	56	35	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	—	—	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Sungu River (Chittagong)	100	65	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	180	to	—
	110	25	to	—

LONDON.—February 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99¾	to	99¾
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109½	to	109¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	103	to	105
4	Do. 1886-90	104	to	106
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	107	to	112
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlements Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121	to	125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	123	to	131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	—	105	to	107
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	184	to	188
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24	to	25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A 1953	—	24	to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	29	to	30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	172	to	175
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	151	to	153
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	140	to	144
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	132	to	136
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	112	to	116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to	131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port., Ld.	20	80	to	90

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	all	14¼	to	4¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	15	to	15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	106	to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	106	to	109
Do. Exten., Austra & China	all	14¼	to	15
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	—	to	—
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	102	to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	102	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36	to	38

BANKS.

Agra	all	8¾	to	9¼
Chartered of India, A, and C.	al	26½	to	27¼
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.		24½	to	25
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	66	to	68

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '83, M.
Allison, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '91, B.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. H. S., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '90, Bo.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, B.

Bagley, Lieut. R. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., B.
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 yr., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., S.C., fr. Aug. 4, '90, B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barry, Bde.-Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, Bo.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. R. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 10 mos., B.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '90, B.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '90, Bo.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '90, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C. 15 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '90, B.
Browne, Capt. L. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Buller, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 2 yr. 4½ mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 yr., B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Maj. G. E. E., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. C. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '90, M.

Cameron, Surg.-Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., 122 dys., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, '90.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carson, Surg. W. P., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 22, '90, Bo.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '90, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., S.C., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Cologan, Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 45 dys, fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.B., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '90, B.
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.

Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C. (in Russia), Bo.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.
Dobbie, Surg.-Maj. S. L., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec 14, '90, B.
Dobson, Surg.-Maj. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Ebden, Lt.-Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '90, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Ferris, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '90, M.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '90, M.

Gaffney, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Garstin, Col. G. C. S.C., 1 yr. 295 dys., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '90, M.
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldney, Maj., T. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 14, '90, B.
Goldsmid, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '90, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., S.C., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., S.C., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, '90,

Halkett, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 27, '90, B.
Hancock, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '90, B.
Harenc, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., M.
Hardison, Lt.-Col. W. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '90, Bo.
Hatchell, Col. D. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, M.
Hawes, Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '90, B.
Hawkes, Maj. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '90, B.
Hawks, Lieut. T. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Herbert, Surg. H., 7 mos., Bo.
Higginson, Col. T., S.C., till Apr. 1, '91, M.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, Bo.
Hingston, Maj. C. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Hodgson, Col. C. N., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Holmes, Col. S. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '90, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 yr. 134 dys., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Maj. J. A., 18 mos. fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C. (in Russia), M.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jameson, Surg.-Maj. R., 13 mos., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Jamieson, Maj. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '90, B.
Jamieson Col. L. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Dec. 23, '90, Bo.
Judge, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '90, B.

Keegan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 13 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Kellie, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '90, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
Kerrich, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '90, M.
King Harman, Col. M. J., S.C., 13 mos. fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lamb, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. May 18, '89, M.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., till June 7, '91, M.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '90, Bo.
Lewis, Maj. E. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut. S. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., O.S.I., R.E., 1 yr. 8 mos, fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Maj. C. A. de N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 yrs. 6 mos, fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 234 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Maj., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 16, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
Mair, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr. 162 dys., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Manael, Maj. C. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., 1 yr. 266 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '90, B
Massy, Maj. C. F., S.C., B.
Massy, Bde. Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '90, B.
Mathew, Bde. Surg. R. G., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
McKenna, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McRae, Maj. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '90, Bo.
Mennie, Lt. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '90, Bo.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '90, M.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., till Jan. 9, '91, B.
Morris, Lt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col., H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Mullins, Lt. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.

Oakes, Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, M.
Orr, Maj. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '90, Bo.
Orr, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Peat, Col. W. S., Cavy., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '90, Bo.
Pelle, Maj. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Phayre, Capt. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 11, '90, B.
Phillpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 22 mos., fr. June 7, '89,
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.
Plant, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., till Apr. 1, '91, B.
Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Prondfoot, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., S.C., M.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Jan. 15, '90, B
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Read, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Maj. B. L. P., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B
Repton, Lt., F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
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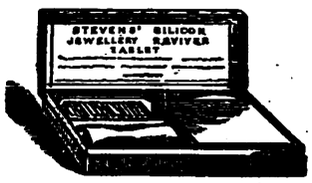
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AND

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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storms of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th February; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 5th February; and from Bengal to the 4th February.

H.E. THE VICEROY has consented to open the Bengal-Nagpore Railway on March 3rd. The ceremony will probably take place at the junction of the Assensole-Chakardarpore section with that further to the south.

H.E. THE VICEROY, during his visit to Chakardarpore, will probably hold a Durbar for the reception of the Chota Nagpore and neighbouring Chiefs.

THE Cesarewitch, who had been staying in Bombay strictly incognito for several days, left on Wednesday evening for Madras, where he arrived yesterday.

THE Cesarewitch, after visiting Tanjore, Madura, and other places in Southern India, embarks at Tuticorin for Colombo on February 11th. Thence he goes to Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, and Vladivostock, journeying through Siberia to Russia. Sir Donald Wallace, who is now staying at Government House, Calcutta, rejoins his Imperial Highness for his tour in Southern India.

THERE is no truth in the report telegraphed from England that the Russian Grand Duke has injured his spine by a fall. What he is suffering from is a feverish attack, and the doctors have recommended a change of climate.

H.I.M. SHIP *Admiral Korniloff*, with the Grand Duke George of Russia on board, departed on Wednesday afternoon for the Mediterranean, under the usual salute of 21 guns, which were returned by the land battery. The other two vessels left on Thursday for Colombo.

H.E. LORD HARRIS opened the third annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society on Tuesday. The exhibts are fairly good.

MR. ARCHER'S party was at Muang Sat on the 27th ultimo, and was about to proceed eastward towards the Mekong Valley. Fever had already broken out, but happily no one had been incapacitated by it up to date.

LORD LAMINGTON had joined the party after travelling up from Bangkok. His plan is to find his way across the Tonkin when the Commission returns to India.

MR. HUANG HSAO HSIEN has been appointed Commissioner for China under the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, and will shortly proceed to Darjeeling, instead of Secretary Chi, who, owing to illness, is unable to come. Mr. Huang is a Sub-Prefect in the Province of Sdechuen.

THE first column of the Miranzai Expedition has reached Gwada on the 27th, meeting with no opposition. The weather was cold but fine. The second column has blown up Mokhmoodeen's stronghold at Sinmela, and the third column has destroyed Sallai and returned to Darband.

OWING to the severity of the weather and the heavy snowfall in the Passes, traffic by the Khyber route has been closed for some time, caravans being detained at Dhakka. Sappers and miners have been engaged in clearing the road, which is now reported to be open.

ON Sunday evening four companies of the 1st Pioneers were sent from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, where the Arabs are giving trouble.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India left Calcutta on Monday night on his second tour.

GENERAL GORDON leaves Bombay for England next week, rejoining his appointment at Teheran in May.

THE new Governor of French India, M. Clement Thomas, arrived at Pondicherry on Sunday.

THE Government of India will probably shortly issue a revised set of rules regulating the concessions of land for mining purposes.

LIEUTENANT GRIMSTON, 8th Bengal Cavalry, will probably succeed to the Adjutancy of the Viceroy's bodyguard.

THE Championship and Gold Medal of the Indian Rifle Association has been won this year by Lieutenant Thelwall, North-Western Railway Volunteers, with 365 points.

IT is not improbable that Sir Evelyn Baring may succeed permanently to the Teheran post. Rumour points to Sir Auckland Colvin as Sir E. Baring's successor in Egypt.

NEWS from the Chin Country says that a column of 200 rifles, 28th M. I., under Captain Hastings, leaves Yawdwin shortly for the Chinbok Hills, to punish the Panchoung and Mon Chins for their daring attack on the Yawdwin post on January 5th.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE, in H.M.S. Boadicea, has been staying at Madras. The vessel left on the 3rd instant for Trincomallee.

THE Government Offices will probably close in Calcutta this season on March 28th, re-opening in Simla on the 30th.

THE native doctors, who have been treating the Ameer, adopt the plan of bleeding their patients freely when gout reaches an acute stage; and Abdul Rahman is said to have had eight pounds of blood taken from him in a few hours.

MR. HART remains in India till the points reserved for consideration by the Commission under the Sikkim-Thibet Convention have been disposed of.

THREE thousand magazine rifles have reached India; but as no ammunition has arrived, they cannot yet be distributed among the troops for experimental purposes. It was intended to issue twenty-five rifles to each regiment of British infantry in the country.

THE troops for the Black Mountain Expedition begin moving on the 15th instant towards the scene of the campaign, in place of the usual annual inspections at their different centres at Jamalpore, Howrah, Allahabad, and Tundla.

THE East Indian Railway Volunteers are to have this year a Camp of Exercise, the date for which has been fixed from the 15th to the 28th instant. The Camp will wind up with an inspection of the whole corps on the 27th.

LATEST news from Cabul describe the Ameer as almost recovered, though still slightly troubled with his gout.

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SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE will go home on sick leave, his health having suffered a good deal from the climate of Burma, and he having now been prostrated by a most severe attack of influenza.

THE Government of India have decided to make an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 for Volunteer Camps of Exercise.

OBITUARY.—Maior J. B. Clarke, 2nd Battalion the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), at Lucknow.

NOTES.

BOTH by telegraph and post the information comes from India that the agitation concerning the "Age of Consent" Bill is spreading throughout the country. Indian Native opinion may appear, according to the news sent to the English papers, to be pretty equally divided upon the subject, but according to the vernacular papers the preponderance of opinion is against legislative interference. This is likely enough, for the feeling in the *zenanas* amongst the mothers and wives of the present generation of Hindus is certain to be hostile.

THIS, indeed, has been long known to the authorities in India. A recent issue of the *Gazette of India* contains a correspondence between the Government of Bengal and some of the officials and physicians of the Lower Provinces on the alteration of the law relating to the legal age of consent. It is curious to notice that the informants of the Government of Bengal, native and European, agree in throwing the chief responsibility for the existence and perpetuation of the present evils upon the women. "Our mothers, mothers-in-law, and aunts," writes Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, a deputy magistrate, "do their utmost to force the child to premature motherhood. I know that in the case of my own brothers, I had to set my foot firmly down on the evil. . . . I found, however, my old aunt was secretly nullifying my wishes." Similarly, Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of Chittagong, says that "the women, the old ladies of the house, are the main cause of the scandal, and until they are got at, or some control is exercised over them, the practice will go on." Several other officials report to the same effect.

THERE is no doubt that one result of the Bill has been to create a fear amongst, not only the women but the men, that under its provisions the police will have the power of violating the privacy of the zenanas, and dragging the female members of a family into court on the slightest information from an employé, or from a rich and malevolent neighbour. It is true that, in introducing the Bill, Sir A. Scoble gave a reassuring announcement that this would not be so, but the dread of police interference is very great amongst the natives of India, and, in spite of all reassurances, great fear of such interference now exists in this matter. It may be unreasonable fear—but it exists nevertheless.

The Bill, narrow in its scope as it is, has raised a "sea of troubles" for the Government.

THE news from Upper Burma continues to be of anything but a pacific nature—riot and bloodshed have not yet ceased, and tranquillity has not yet followed upon annexation, although no doubt it is coming in the "sweet by-and-bye." The process of shooting down dacoits and burning villages has had a very fair and full trial, and its success is, to say the least of it, doubtful. Possibly the survey parties will in the end prove more efficient pacificators than the soldiery.

CONCERNING the former, the *Pioneer* gives the following information:—A great deal will have been done by the end of this cold weather towards completing our geographical knowledge of the more inaccessible portions of Upper Burma and its confines. It is in the north that most of the unexplored ground now remains, and in this quarter there are several parties afield. One, accompanied by Major Hobday, starts from Senbo, north of Bhamo, and working along the course of the Upper Irrawaddy, to where it diverges into the Mitika and Me-ka streams, marches for some distance up the former channel, and then makes a detour to the south-east and so back to Bhamo. Another party, accompanied by Lieut. Benny Tailyour, starts from Lashio in the Northern Shan country, and works over the country to the far east; while a smaller party, also from Lashio, marches through the Theinni Tsawbwaship to Kohang, on the far side of the Salween river, and thence to Namkam. A third party, starting from Bhamo, makes its way to Namkam through the Kachin country. On the other hand, the western side of the Irrawaddy will be looked after by a party under Captain Longe and Lieut. Gordon, which starting from Senbo will march through Mogaung to the Endawgyi lake and the hills west thereof—ground which, we believe, has only been visited once since the occupation, when a punitive expedition hurried through the country two or three winters ago, not without meeting with a good deal of resistance. In the south the only departmental officer on exploring work apparently is Mr. Kitchen, who accompanies the expedition against the almost unknown Boungshés; but in the Chin country generally a quantity of mapping will be done by military officers for the Intelligence Branch.

THE consent of the House of Commons to the motion brought forward by Sir W. Plowden and seconded by Sir Roper Lethbridge looks at first sight as if honourable members had shaken off their customary apathy regarding Indian matters and intended to give attention to any such matters as might be brought fairly before the House. We are afraid, however, that it is all "make-believe." We shall be glad to hold a different opinion if on the next "Indian Budget" night the Secretary of State will be found addressing a full and attentive House, instead of exercising his voice on "a beggarly account of empty benches."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL is not an oracle of wisdom, but he did not say an altogether foolish thing in telling his fellow-members that if ever India be lost to England it will be through the ignorant meddlesomeness of the House of Commons. The aphorism is not Sir George's own, but it does not lack merit on that account. It was said long before the enlightened electors of Kirkcaldy sent Sir George to Parliament—the original utterer of it is said to have been Macaulay—but Sir George in repeating it meant to teach the House the lesson that it had better leave Indian questions to those authorities in India who understood them best. Why, however, did the House decline to take into consideration the recommendations which have come so strongly from India for the abolition of the Presidency Commanders-in-Chief? There is a mystery in this—to some, but not to all. Patronage is powerful.

IT is officially proposed to create a sinking fund for division in 1958 among the holders of East Indian Railway Deferred Annuities, in repayment of their capital. This would greatly improve the position and value of the Deferred Annuity capital, although it would cause some reduction in the income of the annuitant. A circular on the subject has been issued to the proprietors of this stock.

THE Government of India has decided that, with a view to expedite the promulgation of orders to the Army, India Army Circulars shall be published, as a tentative measure until further orders, fortnightly, that is, on the 1st and 15th of each month. This arrangement came into operation with the issue of India Army Circulars dated the 1st January 1891. Since 1880, when these circulars

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were first introduced as a regular periodical publication, they have been published monthly only, except when it has been necessary, for the early promulgation of an important order, to make a special issue. Now that the periodical issue is to be fortnightly, it is probable there will be no need to make special issues, which would be an economy, especially as these special issues are always incorporated in the next periodical issue.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta early in April, and will visit Kumaun *en route* to Simla.

The starting of the Black Mountain expedition will probably be deferred for ten days, owing to the inclement weather.

The objects of the Miranzai expedition are practically accomplished, all the tribes, except one section of the Rubbia Kheyl tribe, having paid their fines or given security for doing so. The force will remain in its present position till it is settled what roads are to be made and what posts are required for the permanent control of the Miranzai border.

A skirmish is reported in South Lushailand. Mr. Murray, the Political officer, with 50 men, was suddenly attacked by a strong party and lost some men. No particular importance is attached to the incident.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Maharajah Durbunga, a leading nobleman in Bengal, has expressed approval of the Age of Consent Bill, but suggests the addition of further safeguards against malicious prosecutions.

Mukkmudin, the principal chief of the Rubbia Kheyl tribe, has surrendered to the Miranzai force, and has been brought to Kohat under escort.

Further details have arrived of the outbreak in South Lushailand. The disturbance occurred on the 8th inst. at the village of Jacopas. Mr. Murray had divided his men into two parties, which were simultaneously attacked. The party with him lost three, and the other party ten men before the attack was repulsed. Mr. Murray was obliged to fall back on the Koladain expedition, under Captain Hutchinson. He leaves the Koladain district to-morrow to punish the offenders. No serious spread of disaffection is anticipated.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who stood as the Liberal candidate for Deptford some years ago, has published a note on the Age of Consent Bill. He takes a different view from that expressed by his brother Mr. Monomohun Ghose, and he disagrees altogether with the opinion that the evil should be met by civil legislation, but while generally approving of the Bill, and asserting that the objections founded on religion or on the supposed violation of the Queen's proclamation are groundless, he regrets that the Government introduced the measure so abruptly. Had they taken the public into their confidence, they would, he thinks, have prevented the unwholesome agitation, and would have forced the Congress as a political body to discuss the subject. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, however, considers that the Bill should be passed, but with some further safeguards against malicious prosecutions, and an additional clause treating the offence as only a misdemeanour if the age of the girl be over ten.

Meanwhile, the agitation shows no sign of subsiding; on the contrary, it is spreading throughout the country. The supporters of the Bill intend to hold a public meeting in Bombay to-day, and meetings of both parties are being held, or are announced, in almost every important town in Northern and Western India. A Select Committee of the Council is now engaged in considering the measure by the light of the mass of opinions received. I do not know whether it will recommend any alteration.

About two months ago a street fight occurred in Calcutta between a number of Afghan hawkers belonging to two rival border clans, the Suleiman and Kheroti Kheyls, in which several men were wounded and one died afterwards. Thirteen men of the Suleiman faction were tried by the High Court yesterday, and all were acquitted of the main charges of causing grievous hurt and of being members of an unlawful assembly, but six were convicted of rioting, and sentence was reserved. The Kherotis will be tried this week.

The column sent from Fort Tregear to punish the Lushais for their attack on Mr. Murray's party at the village of Jacopas consists of 98 men of the 2nd Goorkhas, 45 of the Frontier Police, and three British officers. Colonel Evans, with about 200 men, is marching from Changsil, and will co-operate.

The Miranzai force will be broken up on the 24th, only the 29th Punjab Infantry remaining to finish the roads and build posts on the crest of the Samana range.

The Committee of the District Charitable Society of Calcutta have resolved to ask the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the extent of the distress among domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, and the best means of relieving and reducing it. The *Englishman* newspaper recommends the formation of some Eurasian regiments.

The formal opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway by the Viceroy takes place at Chakhardarpore, in Chota-Nagpore, on March 3.

It is stated that this is the severest winter known in Cabul for 50 years. Communication with Herat and Turkestan has been stopped for some days by snow.

(*Reuter.*)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The head-quarters of the Black Mountain force will leave Rawul Pindi for Derband on the 4th prox. The advance commences in two columns on the 10th. One column moves along the river, the other up hill to Tilli.

The Miranzai force has blown up more than 20 towers.

BOMBAY, FEB. 23.

A meeting, attended by over 4,000 Hindoos of various castes, was held here to-day in support of the Age of Consent Bill. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character, and a resolution was adopted urging legislative interference for the protection of child-wives.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The Government of India having decided that the walled city in Mandalay, in which the palace stands, and which has been converted into a military cantonment, shall henceforward be called Fort Dufferin, this opportunity might be taken to remove the palace. Many of those who are best acquainted with the province have long been of the opinion that it is advisable to demolish the palace at Mandalay for political reasons. The King of Burmah's most prized title was Lord of the Golden Palace. Without the palace, a Burmese king would be an impossibility.

This fact would be promptly recognized by the Burmans themselves. While the palace remains, hope will be entertained by the Burmans that the Alompra Prince may again occupy it. The palace is a tawdry building without architectural merit, being mainly built of timber, and would not last many years longer in the ordinary course. It is now used for public offices, which is very mortifying to the Burmans.

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

It has been ascertained that Wuntho Tsawbwa is personally implicated in the rebellion. It has been decided to permanently occupy his territory. This step is absolutely necessary for the peace of Upper Burma.

The *Mandalay Herald* publishes the following account of the insurrection in Wuntho:—"On the night of the 13th inst. a large force from Wuntho, under the command of the Tsawbwa's father, invaded our territory, and has to all intents and purposes proclaimed war against the Queen in a style that has not been done since the annexation. He and his force attacked and burnt down two military outposts, after driving out their garrisons, killing four men and seriously wounding eight others. He also destroyed the telegraph office in his attack on Kawlin. The Sub-divisional officer Kawlin wires that the military police have become thoroughly demoralized, and he has telegraphed for European troops, as the country is in a state of open war. He himself has retired on Htigyaing for safety, leaving Kawlin probably to the mercy of the rebels."

The *Mandalay Herald* attributes the outbreak to the objection of the Tsawbwa to a proposal to continue the Moo Valley Railway line through the Wuntho territory. This is a mere pretext, as the intention to carry the line through Wuntho has been known for two years, and a portion of the line running through Wuntho was surveyed more than a year ago. Little weight can be attached to the opinion of the Eurasian sub-divisional officer at Kawlin relating to the alleged disorganization of the military police. He appears to have precipitately abandoned Kawlin himself. Captain Smith, R.A., commands the force in the Wuntho district, which now includes some 400 European infantry and mounted infantry.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

There has been some further fighting on the Wuntho frontier. Two fresh attacks in considerable force were made on Kawlin, which were repulsed with the loss of 50 insurgents killed. Our loss in these attacks is not stated. The Kyankpintha post in our territory has been twice attacked unsuccessfully by rebels.

The force despatched against Wuntho now reaches 1,500 men and four guns. When Wuntho has been occupied the province will be thoroughly disarmed. The territory now ruled by the

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Tsawbwa is about 140 miles long by some 60 wide. Sir A. Mackenzie's action in deciding to immediately annex Wuntho is universally approved. The weak and vacillating policy pursued prior to Sir A. Mackenzie's assumption of office towards this petty but troublesome State is the cause of the present troubles.

FEBRUARY 22.

A proclamation is being issued deposing the Tsawbwa of Wuntho and calling on his followers to surrender and lay down their arms. It has been ascertained that the Tsawbwa personally led one of the attacks on Kawlin. With his characteristic energy, Sir A. Mackenzie has ordered a staff of engineers to immediately proceed to Wuntho, and to commence making roads through that territory.

The first batch of reinforcements, consisting of 150 military police under Captain Keary, commanding the Shwebo battalion of military police, and 50 Sepoys, arrived at Kawlin on the 19th inst., raising the garrison there to 270 men. The reinforcements arrived in the nick of time. Captain Keary found that a strong attack from three sides was being made on Kawlin by a considerable body of insurgents. This was the fourth time that Kawlin had been attacked. The insurgents had captured the Court-house, when Captain Keary, who arrived unperceived, charged the insurgents, driving them back into the jungle, where they held an entrenched position.

It required three attacks to dislodge them from this position. In the fortification 25 dead were found, including the leader of the Tsawbwa's troops. Many of the insurgents were wounded. Our loss in this affair was two killed and ten wounded. The insurgents are reported to be concentrating at Wuntho town. The Tsawbwa's troops have burned several frontier villages in our territory.

The force detailed for the occupation of Wuntho consists of half a battalion of British infantry, four mountain guns, the 22nd Regiment of the Madras Infantry, and a strong body of military police. Steps are being taken to prevent the Wuntho Tsawbwa escaping northwards to the difficult and mountainous districts extending from the Wuntho territory towards Mogoung. If allowed to reach there he might carry on a harassing guerilla warfare.

Had Wuntho been dealt with firmly at an earlier date, the present disturbances would have been avoided. The late Chief Commissioner took special credit for his policy towards Wuntho, which it has been found necessary to so soon reverse. In the administration report issued last December, Sir C. Crosthwaite said that the patience with which the Tsawbwa of Wuntho had been dealt with had been rewarded by a satisfactory change in his attitude He also mentioned, as especially satisfactory, that the Tsawbwa's wife and son had visited Mandalay. They were received there with almost royal honours. Sir C. Crosthwaite, in the same report, made the curious statement that the year which had just ended had seen the work of the pacification of the province brought to completion.

It was the immunity extended to his past rebellious intrigue and his misconduct in harbouring and assisting dacoits, and the undue honours shown to him, which emboldened the Tsawbwa to make the present attack. So far from manifesting any gratitude, he availed himself of the time allowed him to fully arm his followers for the struggle which all who watched the events in Burma knew to be inevitable.

The column with which Captain O'Donnell left Mogoung for Thama consists of 90 British infantry, 140 military police, and two mountain guns. Some doubt is felt as to whether it is sufficiently strong.

The *Mandalay Herald* announces that the following members of the engineering staff engaged on the Moo Valley Railway are reported to be missing since the insurrection at Kawlin:—Mr. Guinness, executive engineer; three supervisors, Mr. Daly, Mr. Neill, and Sergeant Lane; two overseers, Mr. Old and Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Bagley, executive engineer, and Mr. Daley are reported as injured by the rebels.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

TRAVANCORE FOR THE TRAVANCOREANS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

However favourably the Travancore Administration compares with that of neighbouring British Districts in most respects, there is one serious blot in it which requires the earnest attention of the local authorities, and that is the denial to the Maharajah's subjects of a fair share in the government of their country, and their systematic exclusion from the higher grades of the service. A monster petition, signed by over ten thousand Travancoreans of respectability, which is about to be presented to His Highness the Maharajah, complains in bitter but dignified terms of the number of foreign Hindus that have been granted appointments under the State. The petition has been over two years in course of preparation, and is chiefly the work of Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L., a Vakil of the Madras High Court, who personally is quite disinterested in the result, but as a Travancorean is anxious to see justice done to his fellow-countrymen. The case as stated in the petition is certainly a strong one, and the reforms demanded have nothing rash or unreasonable about them. All that the petitioners ask for is that rules similar to those in British territory regarding the distribution of public appointments should be passed and rigorously enforced from the immediate present so as "to secure a chance for the natives of the country, at least in the far future, to regain their former position and status in the land." It is contended that during the last seventy years Travancore has been continuously drained of its resources by a number of foreign officials, chiefly Brahmins, established there for temporary purposes only, who have drawn considerable sums of money in the shape of salaries, pensions, gratuities, &c., which are spent out of the country. In British India, the complaint is often made that the natives are not fairly treated in the matter of Government patronage, but this is not the opinion of the Travancore petitioners, who would be only too glad if in their own Native State they enjoyed rules similar to those in force in British India.

IMPERIAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

In one section the Imperial Museum, Calcutta, is sadly deficient. We refer to archæology. There is a small representative collection of sculptures from Gaudhara or the Yusulzai country, a few from Muttra, a few inscriptions, and a few casts. The Amravatti marbles are represented by one piece only. The pillars and architraves of a small portion of the Stupa of Bharhut form a most interesting starting-point to the whole collection. Dr. Anderson, the late Curator of the Museum, who, by the way, has no successor in office, found his materials a sufficient text for a most readable and accurate book; but the section at best falls far short of the needs and resources of such a country as India. The Archæological Survey did but little in the matter of collecting for the Museum, and yet such a work should have been one of the objects of its existence. As for numismatics, the Grammar of Archæology, as Professor Gardner has called it, it is almost unrepresented. There is a small nucleus in the shape of a cabinet of coins, but as yet no catalogue of them has been prepared or printed. Now in the case of a vast continent like India where there have always been many countries and many dynasties of kings, a chronologically arranged cabinet of ancient coins is absolutely necessary. Alexander the Great came to India, about 325 years before Christ, and we know the story of his expedition; but after him comes a blank for a matter of 1,300 years, about which the historian is silent, having no materials to work upon. The coins, however, which General Sir A. Cunningham, Mr. Masson, Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Thomas brought to light, furnish a clue to much of the history of this period, but it is strange that the Government of India has never set on foot any search in this direction. Private individuals have done a good deal, but their action has been disastrous so far as the Imperial collection is concerned. The private individuals who made the collections regarded them as private property and withdrew them from India. Hence it happens that now that India is waking up and many of her educated sons are taking to historical studies, one of the great obstacles to be encountered is the paucity of materials.

BUYING JUTE AT CALCUTTA.

In the Queen's Bench (Feb. 17) the case of Crichton *v.* Hindley and Co. was heard by Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury. Mr. Crichton, a commercial agent, sued Messrs. Hindley, jute merchants, of the City of London, to recover £1,000 for breach of an agreement. Mr. Crichton was engaged to go out to Calcutta to purchase jute. After he had been there some time they terminated his engagement, as they said he had not acted in accordance with their instructions, and they counter-

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claimed for £5,000 in respect of alleged over-purchase of jute, which they had to sell at a loss. The defendants asserted that a certain proportion of the purchases had been concealed from them, and only put upon them when the market dropped. Messrs. Hindley had a manager in India, of the name of Cooke, but they said the plaintiff was to blame, and could not shift his responsibility.

The jury were of opinion there was no justification for the charge of fraud, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £700.

Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and Mr. Hume Williams were counsel for Mr. Crichton; Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Boyle appeared on the other side.

Mr. Justice Wills entered judgment accordingly, with costs.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The following official telegram has been received at the India Office from the Governor of Madras:—"February 17, 1891.—Condition of affected tracts somewhat improved owing to good rain. In Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnivelly, and Coimbatore rain has come too late to save any large extent of wet crop, but will revive dry crops, replenish wells, and improve pasturage and water-supply. The cotton crop in Tinnivelly is saved. The only portions of the presidency giving cause for anxiety are two taluks of Chingleput, one taluk and one zemindari division of North Arcot, one taluk of South Arcot, and three taluks of Tinnivelly, comprising an area of 4,700 square miles, with a population of 1,250,000. Even in those tracts there is at present no distress calling for relief measures, and the people are in good condition. There is very little demand for labour as yet on public works, as there is employment in fields, sufficient public works being provided."

INCOME-TAX ON DEFERRED PAY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The majority of us would think that the last thing to come under the income-tax would be a soldier's deferred pay, but it is not so. Soldiers employed in the Public Works Department and in military offices are all taxed on their incomes, because they receive consolidated salaries and are held to be in civil employ, notwithstanding that all their incomes are below Rs. 500 per mensem, and the majority below Rs. 200 per mensem; and under the Act soldiers drawing less than Rs. 500 per mensem are exempt from the tax. These soldiers, too, are credited with no deferred pay while drawing such salaries. All deferred pay earned by them, therefore, must have been credited to them only while they were serving with their regiments or in departments where there are no consolidated salaries. When these soldiers are promoted to warrant rank, the deferred pay thus earned by them years ago is handed over to them, *minus a deduction for income-tax.* We certainly think that this is an unjust imposition, for deferred pay is an accumulation of a daily recompense for past services, and in the case of the men we have mentioned, for past services in strictly military employ, the pay for which, when under Rs. 500, is not taxable. The incidence of the income-tax on any soldiers drawing less than Rs. 500 per mensem is also questionable, seeing that all soldiers, no matter in what employ, are subject to the disciplinary provisions of the Army Act, and are, therefore, liable to trial by court-martial, and also liable to all the penalties under that Act. This is no dead letter, either, and such non-commissioned officers are tried by court-martial, and subjected to the penalties under the Army Act; though, were they civilians, no punishment but dismissal from their situation would, in most cases, overtake them. As an apt illustration of the doubtful justice of the income-tax on these non-commissioned officers, we may conclude these remarks by putting the following case. A store-sergeant of the Ordnance Department, employed in an arsenal, may be selected for appointment to the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance of the Circle. In this latter situation he would draw a consolidated salary, though his work may be no more civil than it was when employed in the arsenal; and he would immediately cease to draw deferred pay, and also be at once taxed on his income. His pay, however, in both situations would be about the same, when all allowances and privileges are taken into consideration.

REVOLUTION IN TEA.

(*Englishman.*)

It is no exaggeration to speak of the altered conditions of the tea trade in our time as amounting to a revolution. The old monopoly of China might have been expected to make a better stand, but we have seen the Indian product triumph over all obstacles, and take the lead in the home market. Even more surprising than the success of Indian tea is the rapid advance of our Ceylon rival, which is in a great degree due to the energy and enterprise of the leaders in the industry. The other day, Reuter solemnly reported that Ceylon tea had attained the phenomenal price of 100 shillings per pound in London, and the probability is that the correspondent who supplied the startling intelligence was quite unsuspicious of the hoax that was implied in quoting such a price as that of a genuine market transaction. As we explained, the Ceylon planters, with a wager in view, are themselves responsible for the running up of the price at the Mincing Lane sales, and Gallabonde Estate is to be congratulated on having won the bet, by obtaining the top price. While, however, these sales are inflated by friendly competition, they serve to illustrate the methods by which Ceylon teas have been bought so much into notice. Ceylon tea commands the more admiration for its commercial growth, that it only dates from 1868, the year of the coffee blight. It possesses some of the good qualities of both India and China teas, and it can be used without blending; it has grown greatly in public favour, its consumption in the United Kingdom last year being upwards of 30,000,000 lbs. Its keeping qualities are not always satisfactory, and much of it deteriorates rapidly on exposure to the air.

Old records show that the tea-plant was known in India a hundred years ago, as a curiosity in gardens. Warren Hastings sent some seeds to a friend in Bhutan, and in 1788, Sir Joseph Banks, on behalf of the East India Company, submitted a formal proposal to the Native authorities for the cultivation of tea. Six years later the Company itself discouraged the idea, from fear of injuring its China trade. In 1825 the Society of Arts moved in the matter, and offered their gold medal for a successful experiment. But the reward was not claimed till 1839, when a Mr. C. A. Bruce, to whom the discovery of tea in India is commonly attributed, was awarded the medal, "for discovering the indigenous tea tracts, and successfully cultivating and preparing tea in the British possessions in India." The credit was, however, contested by a Native named Moneram Dewan; while a Captain Charlton had actually received a medal from the Calcutta Agricultural Society five years before, for drawing attention to the existence of the tea-plant in Assam. All unknown to the Society of Arts the Government made two unsuccessful attempts to start a tea garden between 1835 and 1838, and in 1840 the Indian Tea Company was formed. But in those days distances were great in India, while prejudice was even stronger than to-day; so that it was nearly ten years before the "tea-fever" took hold of the public. Then the eagerness to invest caused estates to fetch many times their value, and soon brought about the inevitable crisis. Huge profits and dividends had been made, not so much from tea manufactured as from the far easier production of seed, and temporary success led to extravagance, not to say fraud—company promoters having been known even to sell land which had no existence.

LAW AND POLICE IN THE PUNJAB.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Some time during last year the police at Lahore successfully prosecuted some natives of the district for enticing away certain women from the villages for the purpose of selling them to cultivators in Sind. As this disgraceful traffic in women had long been in vogue, every effort was made to unearth the offenders and to connect the crime with them, to secure convictions, with a view of putting a stop to the practice of dealing in women.

In 1890 three men were sent up for trial to the District Magistrate at Lahore, and of these, one was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment under Section 366 and 344–346, and Gurdit Singh and Ram Singh, under Section 366, to 7 years imprisonment each. The District Magistrate had found that the accused had set out from Santpura to convey five women to Sukkur, with the view of selling or otherwise disposing of them to persons in Sind and elsewhere as bigamous wives or concubines. He found that whilst the women had no moral objection to entering into such relations with persons near their house, they were unwilling to go on such a distant journey, and that force was consequently used to compel the women to enter the train at Mian Mir by the accused acting in concert. This use of force constituted abduction within the meaning of Section 362 I. P. C., and in connection with the purpose for which the women were abducted rendered the accuseds' act an offence under Section 366.

The accused having appealed against this order, the case came before the Chief Court, who first dealt with the conviction of all accused under Section 366.

They agreed with the finding of the District Magistrate, that no deceit having been used, the mere conveying away of the women for the purpose mentioned, however grossly immoral, did not amount to an offence under Section 366; but they disagreed with his finding that the women were rapidly taken across the platform and hustled into the train, and that, therefore they were taken away from Mian Mir by force. With respect to this, the Chief Court observed that they could hardly help thinking that the magistrate, in arriving at this finding, must have been influenced by his desire to punish what was cer-

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tainly very immoral and disgraceful conduct on the part of the accused, and his seeing that the only means of doing so, on the charge then before him, was to find that force was used by the accused at Mian Mir. The Judges said that the magistrate, though he did find that the women were kept in restraint at Santpura and Bhanni, did not appear to find that there was any use of force in order to compel them to go from any place up to the time of the arrival of the party at the station. The sitting of the women under the trees in charge of their male companions was an act perfectly compatible with the women going voluntarily; it was what any three men escorting five women to go off by train would naturally have done. So, too, was the speaking to the station-master, and the taking the women straight to the train. As to the "hustling," this, the women said, was done by the station-master, and it seemed to have been no more than what would be done to any party in the position of the five women. The women admitted that they made no complaint to anyone at Mian Mir, and the constable Azum Khan, who jumped into the train and travelled to Raewind, where he reported the matter to the sergeant, did so not because any act on the part of the accused or the women led him to believe that the latter were being taken away by force, but because he had heard that this immoral traffic was going on, and he suspected, from the general appearance of the party, that they were engaged in it. No doubt the women did complain, either of their own accord or on being questioned by the sergeant when the train reached Raewind, but the Chief Court did not infer from this that their departure from Mian Mir had been against their will. On the contrary, it appeared to them a most natural inference that their alarm and unwillingness to go was first aroused when they found themselves really off by train —a mode of conveyance which some of them at least never used before—bound for so distant a place as Sukkur. Under these circumstances the Chief Court was unable to concur with the District Magistrate that there was any abduction of the women by the accused from Mian Mir, and they therefore set aside the conviction under Section 366. As regards the question whether the accused might not be convicted on the facts found of a charge under Section 498 I. P. C., the Chief Court remarked that this was a point they need not now consider, for, as no complaint had been filed against the accused by the husbands of the women, it would be impossible to alter the conviction under Section 498. The accused were therefore simply acquitted under Section 366.

As regards the charges under Section 344–346 I. P. C. against Atu, the Chief Court said that there was no reason to believe that the women were subjected to any restraint or confinement at Santpura in which they could not acquiesce during their stay there. They were therefore also unable to uphold this conviction, and acquitted the accused on all charges.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The news of Mr. Bradlaugh's death will cause no surprise, though it will occasion great grief in India, where his personality has for some little time past been the subject of a hero-worship which there is no need to look upon otherwise than with sympathy and respect. Three years ago he was scarcely known in this country—a circumstance which reminds us that it is quite possible to estimate the Indian part of his work without paying regard to his special opinions in other domains of intellectual activity. The turn in his destiny, indeed, which changed him from a lecturer into a politician somewhat obscured from view the iconoclastic part of his work, as he called it—work which, so far as the English, and, we may add, the Indian, public were concerned, he advanced on his own lines and independently of them. Even here the years brought with them a change of mood and attitude, no matter how tenaciously Mr. Bradlaugh may have held to the convictions which first brought him into prominence. To those who were careful to limit their sympathy with him to his political and social work it has been, for more reasons than one, gratifying to find that the large opportunities which entrance into Parliament gave Mr. Bradlaugh forced into a quite secondary place the peculiar work which brought him his early fame, and which, we may add, provoked prejudices and animosities in the midst of a nation which is still in the main profoundly religious. When he had conquered a place for himself in Parliament, he saw that there was much better work for a man who wanted to do good in his day and generation than turning heavy artillery against the cherished beliefs of the times. Those who fought so hard to keep him out of the House of Commons little suspected the kind of man that they had chosen to quarrel with. It was a surprise to every one of them later on to find that the bull-dog pugnacity with which he returned to the encounter every time he was driven off only kept from view a "sweet reasonableness" which is becoming increasingly rare at Westminster. No more conciliatory man ever took part in public life than this gentle Danton, moved to defiance not by his own love for warfare, but by the unwisdom of his enemies. When the battle was over, people saw they had mistaken their man in two things—first, in thinking that he was afraid of them, and then in thinking that there was anything in him of which they need be afraid. He became in time one of the most intrinsically Conservative forces in the House. The Conservatives got to like him, finding that the only thihg about him that they could not forgive was the wrong that they had done him, though, for the matter of that, they had faithful allies in a large following of Nonconformists, whose backslidings Mr. Bright assailed with intolerable sarcasm. He became, if not one of the most popular men in the House, at all events one of the most respected. Members trooped in when he was speaking, for he spoke eloquently, and never without meaning and conviction. No one put more honest energy in his work. Prompt and instinctive as was his apprehension of a subject, he never took one in hand without mastering it, doing with his might whatever he put his hand to. There was always the consciousness amongst those who listened to him that it was an original voice and not an echo that they were hearing. In the brief but eloquent speech which he delivered to the Bombay Congress, he told the people who were looking to him to give voice in Parliament to their wishes, "I must judge the right I advocate, and I may not always judge it as you do; but as long as you let me speak for you, I will only speak that which seems to me to be right and true." It was the same with his attitude on questions of social economy. Though he was well abreast of the latest and most advanced opinion on these matters, he was never led on to the acceptance of any view with which he could not put himself in full intellectual sympathy. Doubtless he would have won votes if he had joined the mob who have been recklessly advocating an Eight Hours' Bill. He certainly lost votes by taking a line of his own on the subject, though he has certainly gained the respect of honest men of all parties by his resolute resistance to the radical propagandists, headed by Mr. Cunninghame Graham. Of such a man we may fairly say, in full recollection of points upon which we differed from him, that he could be trusted to represent Indian claims in the British Parliament. We have never understood why he championed such a measure as the Indian Councils Bill of last year, though the ready acquiescence in fair and honest criticism which he showed by drafting the amended scheme was an ample compensation for the mistake of last year. Nor could we approve of his championship of the discontents of the Maharajah of Cashmere, skilfully though he did that particular business. But it is permissible to differ from a politician's work, and yet to accord praise to the spirit in which it was done. We must remember that Mr. Bradlaugh was a beginner in the advocacy of Indian interests, a beginner who at the last had had scarcely two years' experience of the work. Imagine the same man, with ten years' experience of the subject, with his keen bright intelligence, his absorbing passion for justice, and his broad-minded sympathy with humanity, and it is of a "Member for India" who would have done much good and little harm that we should have had to think. But he has died young, not as men's years are counted, but as we count the special service to India, actual and intended, which alone makes him a personage interesting to the people of this country. We all have cause to regret his death; those have especial cause to regret it who knew the man as he was, splendid in physique, but more splendid still in the keen clearness of his intelligence, in his courage, his unflinching honesty of pprpose, in a kindliness of heart that would have been almost feminine except for the manliness which was dominant over every act of his life. So far as India is concerned, his death is the disappointment of a promise upon which hung many hopes, and all who hold that this country needs an unofficial spokesman in Parliament, whose honesty and disinterestedness shall be beyond suspicion, will recognise that India has lost by his death.

MADRAS.

(*Feb.* 5.)

THE total excise revenue of the Madras Presidency amounted in 1889–90 to Rs. 1,14,02,052, viz. from country spirits, including toddy, Rs. 1,03,20,629; foreign spirits, Rs. 4,16,666; miscellaneous, Rs. 24,535; rentals for the vend of opium, including miscellaneous items, Rs. 2,57,697; and pass duty on opium collected at Indore, and pass fees in account current with Bombay, Rs. 3,82,525.

THE fund raised in Bangalore to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, and amounting to about Rs. 7,000, has been lying idle since its collection. A Technical Institute was first proposed, but abandoned as the fund collected was much too small for the purpose. Next the idea was started that an addition to some institution already existing—say the Museum or the Bowring Institute—would be advisable; but nothing came of it. Now the idea is afloat that a good public clock is a desideratum in the Civil and Military Station; and Mr Cook, Principal of the Central College and Municipal Commissioner,

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intended to propose to the Municipal Board last Saturday that the Committee of the Jubilee Fund be asked to give a moiety of that fund for the purpose. It is proposed to fix the clock in St. Andrew's tower.

A GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY just published gives the programme of the Cesarewitch's reception at Madras. He arrives by special train at 9 A.M. to-morrow (Friday), and will be received at the railway station by the Governor and his personal staff; the General Officer Commanding the Madras District, with his staff, and the Commissioner of Police also attending. The Madras Railway Volunteers will form a guard of honour on the station platform, the native troops forming a guard outside. The route will be lined by troops, the Gevernor's body-guard forming the escort, and the British infantry with a band will form a guard of honour at Government House. Salutes will be fired on the arrival of the special train and on the Cesarewitch's arrival at Government House. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, and all civil and military officers in Madras, and other gentlemen desirous of attending, will assemble at the railway station, and the Foreign Consuls are also invited. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Madras, and the Members of Council will be presented to the Cesarewitch by the Governor.

BOMBAY.

(*Feb.* 7.)

MR. F. T. RICKARDS, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has been allowed furlough for four months.

SURGEON G. S. THOMSON, India Medical Service, has been granted leave for six months on medical certificate.

CONDUCTOR H. JEPSON, Ordnance Department Bombay Circle, has been allowed furlough to Tasmania for one year.

MR. R. WOOLLCOMBE, District Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted eighteen months' furlough.

MR. JAMES CURRIE, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Kurrachee, resumed charge of his office on the 6th January 1891.

MAJOR C. W. H. Sealy, Staff Corps (Second Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar), Acting First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed furlough to Europe for fourteen months.

MR. H. C. R. JOHN, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from 3rd December 1890.

THE services of Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from 16th March 1891.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, barrister-at-law, acts as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Hart on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. R. Woodrow on privilege leave, Mr. A. Stewart will do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, South Canara, and Mr. H. Murray will do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Canara, in addition to his own duties, pending the return of Mr. W. A. Talbot from leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, acting Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, six months' leave on urgent private affairs from the 25th April 1891.

LAST Saturday afternoon Mr. W. S. Caine left for Europe by the mail steamer. At 11.45 A.M. Mr. Caine, in company of Mr. Jamshedjee N. Tata, Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Vacha, and Mr. Dorab J. Tata, drove in a carriage and pair to the Apollo Bunder, and, accompanied by the three gentlemen, proceeded in a steam launch to the mail steamer which left at 2 P.M.

GENERAL SIR HARRY AND THE MISSES PRENDERGAST arrived here on Monday morning, and were guests at Government House. The General left for Cutch, *en route* for Dwarka, on Wednesday by the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Kapurthala*. He is accompanied by Mr. J. Raitts, his able assistant. They go from Dwarka to Amreli *via* Jamnugger and Rajkote, and return to Baroda on the 12th instant.

THE meeting held in the Town Hall on the 30th ult. was not very well attended, the audience largely consisting of native gentlemen. The proceedings were of a similar character to temperance meetings all the world over, except that perhaps the denunciations against non-abstainers were a trifle less fiery than usual. The Rev. Mr. Bateson's speech on temperance in the Army proved rather trying to a good many of the native gentlemen present, who evidently were struggling hard with their "beauty sleep." Mr. W. S. Caine, who modestly paused in the entrance while a lady was playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" on the piano, was greeted with loud applause, and his speech was well received by the audience. The last-named gentleman leaves by to-day's mail steamer.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Thursday adopted the Committee's report on the revised estimates of the Tansa Waterworks, and sanctioned the amended estimates at Rs. 1,47,00,000, resolving at the same time that application be made to the Government of India for sanction to the raising of the additional 24 lakhs of rupees required to cover the enhanced charges for the works. The Corporation next considered Colonel Merewether's proposition that the estimated expenditure on new roads, planting and turfing of new ground, filling low ground, and building the superintendent's house at the Victoria Gardens, be sanctioned at Rs. 12,550, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 18,180, and Rs. 16,000 raspectively; but, notwithstanding the explanation given by the Municipal Commissioner that the several improvements in connection with the Gardens were necessary, a majority of Councillors, mostly natives, voted against the items, and the proposition was therefore lost.

H.E. LADY HARRIS visited the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital on the 30th ult., at 5 P.M., and was received by the honorary secretary, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, and the following members of the committee:—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshaw B. Master, and Jehangeer J. Cursetjee. Her Excellency expressed herself highly satisfied with her visit, and presented a beautiful little picture to the Institution, and expressed her willingness to visit the hospital again. The honorary secretary, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, gave the following brief report of the working of the hospital. The institution was started as an experimental measure about four years ago. Four hundred and fifty females had taken advantage of it, and over two thousand had been refused admission for want of accommodation. The present accommodation was sufficient to admit ten females every month. In the commencement it was for six patients monthly. There are sixteen females in the hospital at present. The monthly expenditure is Rs. 750, and the monthly income from fees Rs. 450. The difference was paid from a temporary fund started for its maintenance. The committee have been able to raise another fund of Rs. 50,000 for a permanent building, and have applied to Government for a free site. As soon as they hear from Government, they will commence work, and make a fresh appeal to the Parsee community for help. If the accommodation be doubled, the committee hope to make the Iustitution self-supporting, and admit a larger number of free patients. At present they can only admit 20 per cent. free.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Arts held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall last evening, the Hon. Mr. Fr. L. Latham was elecfed Dean, and the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, S.J., the Hon. Mr. R. M. Saytni, M.A., LL.B., Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Syndics for the ensuing year.

In the Faculty of Law, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. F. Farran was was elected Dean, while Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Shantaram Narayen were appointed as Syndics.

In the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Mr. T. Cooke, C.I.E., was appointed Dean, and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E., and Professor S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., were chosen as Syndics.

Brigadier-Surgeon A. N. Hojel was appointed Dean in the Faculty of Medicine, while the Syndics elected were Surgeon-Major J. Arnott and Dr. Temuljee Bhickajee Nariman.

BENGAL,

(*February* 4.)

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS, Calcutta High Court, has been granted furlough for five months. Mr. C. H. Hill will probably be again appointed to officiate.

MR. F. J. JOHNSTONE, Chief Engineer, Assam, arrives in Calcutta next week to take up the appointment of Chief Engineer, Bengal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(*Feb.* 5.)

THE snow at Simla has stopped the progress of the improvements at the Viceregal Lodge, where workmen have been busy since the close of the season. A small turret is being added to the main building, on the summit of which is to be a water reservoir. Considerable additions are also being made to the stables, where a new row of buildings is in process of erection, containing stalls for fourteen horses, and servants' rooms above; in addition to this there is a new coach-house and some other servants' rooms.

THE announcement that the Amir is rapidly recovering from his recent dangerous attack of gout will be welcome in Tirah, the Shinwari country, and Kohband, where the uneasy rumour had prevailed, being industriously circulated by Mulla Nafab-uddin (*alias* Mulla Hada) a refugee in Bajaur, and his *sheikhs*, that the Amir was dead.

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OBITUARY.

GEN. GEORGE CLIFFE HA CH, C.S.I. (formerly Judge Advocate-General in India), died on the 11th inst. at Cheltenham, aged 71. He entered the service in December, 1838, became lieutenant in November 1840, captain in April 1851, major in March 1858, lieut.-colonel in December 1864, colonel in December 1869, major-general in July 1881, lieut.-general in January 1887, and general in July 1889. Lieut.-Gen. Hatch served as Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Army under Lord Clyde at the relief of Lucknow in 1857, and in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore, receiving the brevet of major and the medal with clasp.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM LOWRY AUCHINLECK, commanding Sirhind District, and of Crevenagh, Omagh, county Tyrone, died on the 13th inst. at Umballa. The deceased was born in December 1840, joined the Army as an ensign in December 1857, and served with the 53rd Regiment with the Oudh Field Force of 1858–59, and was present at the action of Toolsepare and minor affairs, receiving the medal. He commanded the 63rd Regiment in the Southern Afghanistan of 1879–80 (medal), and served in the Egyptian War of 1882 in command of the 1st Bn. Manchester Regiment, receiving the medal and Khedive's star. He also held the following staff appointments:—Town major, London, Canada West, March 1868 to May 1868; adjutant, School of Instruction for Volunteers, Quebec, June 1868 to June 1869; adjutant of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, now the 3rd and 4th Bns. Manchester Regiment, from 1874 to 1877; and was one of the most popular men with all ranks and an excellent adjutant; brig.-general, Bengal, from 18th December 1888.

MAJOR EDWARD BAYNES NIX N, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 3rd Burma Regiment, who was cruelly murdered by a Pathan Sepoy who was running amuck, on the 11th inst., at Fort Stedman, Upper Burma, aged 42, entered the Service in August 1866; became lieutenant in July 1869, captain in August 1878, and major in August 1886, and served with the expedition against the Jowaki Afreedees in 1877–78, receiving the medal with clasp. He also served in the Afghan War of 1878–80, and received the medal. Major Nixon was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for having, on the 1st of August 1871, swam out to a private of the Meywar Bheel Corps who had fallen into the Banda Lake in fifty feet of water, and assisted in supporting him to the shore.

LIEUT. EDMUND WALTER JAMIESON, of the Madras Staff Corps, died on the 11th inst. at the age of 28, at Fort Stedman, Burma, of wounds received in attempting to arrest the murderer of his commanding officer, Major Nixon. He was the youngest son of Capt. James Jamieson, retired, 96th Regiment, and obtained his lieutenancy in May 1882. Lieut. Jamieson served with the 1st Bn. of the Berkshire Regiment throughout the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dowar, receiving the medal and Khedive's star. He served throughout the campaign in the Eastern Soudan in 1885 with the 1st Bn. of the Berkshire Regiment, and was present in the reconnaissance to Hasheen on the 1st of February, and in the engagements at Hasheen and the Toirek Zereba and the subsequent advance to and burning of Temai (two clasps). He also served with the Burmese expedition in 1886, receiving the medal with clasp.

"*APPROACHING END OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.*"

Pressure of Indian mail news prevented us from reproducing last week the following letter, addressed by Sir George Birdwood to the *Times*; but it will still have interest for our Anglo-Indian readers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It would appear that the *Madras Times* is responsible for giving currency to the statement that a number of Brahmans are going about the Deccan saying that "according to the Hindoo *shastras*" (*i.e.* sacred "Scriptures") British rule will cease in India with the present century, when the government of the country will "revert to them again." I need scarcely say that no prophecy of the sort exists in any of the canonical books of the Hindoos, and that, if it did, the Brahmans are the last people in India who would desire to see it fulfilled. Their position and influence have immensely improved under the British *raj*, and, intolerable as some of the effects of our Western civilization must necessarily be to them, there are no people more loyal to our administrative supremacy in India. The prophecy, in the form in which it appears in the *Madras Times*, seems to me to have been invented by some enemy of the "Congress movement"; and, so far as it has any support from the *shastras*, is probably founded on the fact that, according to the *Rewa-purana* (more correctly *Rewa-mahatmya*), the Ganges, which, ever since the Indian Aryas emigrated from the Punjab into Hindoostan, has been the chief sacred river of India, will cease to be so regarded from *samvat* 1951, or A.D. 1895. The special sanctity of the *tripatha-ya Ganga*, "three-pathed Ganges," flowing out of heaven, over earth and sea, into hell, will then pass, and for ever, to the Nerbudda. This is the Narmada, the "Delighting" of the Hindoos, the *Nahr-Buddha*, "the river of Buddha" of Vincent; the latter etymology being a more delightful absurdity even than the derivation of Lambeth from *Lamabeth*, "the house of the Archbishop," for Vincent was in earnest, and not writing for *Punch*. The Nerbudda is already a river of great sanctity, for the people of Guzerat and the Deccan, especially under its older name of Riwa, which it gives to the State of Rewa (*cf. rew*, a ford, shoal, sand, Naharaina, Riviera, &c.), in which it rises, near the sources of the Son. Its old name is still current in most of the six States of Rewa-Kantha ("river-side") lying along its left bank near its debouchure in the Gulf of Cambay; and the same word reappears in the names of Rewas and Rewadanda, small ports in the Colaba district, near Bombay, and possibly in that of the *tahsil* of Rewari, in the Punjab. This alternative name of the Nerbudda takes us back to one of the oldest known Aryan names of a river, the Rha,* or Volga, the name of which has come down to us in the word rhubarb—that is, *rêon barbaron*, or rheum—*i.e.*, Rha-barbarum, otherwise Rha-Ponticum. The word is also directly connected with the Greek *reo* and *reio*, the Finnic *riwa*, the Latin *rivus*, Persian *rud*, the English "river"; and with such river-names as Eurotus, Callirrhœ, Strymon, and Rothay (Ambleside). According to the *Rewa-purana*, therefore, in 1894 will be the last of the great duodecennial fairs, held when the Sun is in Aries and the planet Jupiter in Aquarius, at Tri-veni ("Triple-braid") or Prayaga, the hallowed point of confluence, near the modern Allahabad, of the Ganges, Jumna, and mystic Saraswati; and thenceforth the historical Ganges, "the purifier of the fallen," will be deserted as the supreme fountain for the cleansing of sin for "the most ancient Rewa," or Nerbudda. All along the course of the Ganges, from Gangotri, its mountain spring, and Hari-dwar ("Hari's door"), where it bursts from the Himalayas, to the island of Saugor (Sagara, "Ocean"), at the mouth of the Hooghly, vested sacerdotal interests are strong; and the religious observances of 3,000 years cannot, one would presume, be revolutionized in a year; and, after all, the *Rewa-purana* may not be of sufficient authority to determine the event; but the change is prescribed, and I have heard it talked of among the Hindoos of Western India for the last forty years. If it ever takes place, we may expect that it will be worked out in the most matter-of-fact manner, Karod, Bhadbat, Sukaltirth, &c., gradually, and without, at first, much observation, taking the place of Prayaga, Benares, &c. But in anticipation the possible devolution of popular veneration from the Ganges to the Rewa in 1895 strongly affects the imagination, and must move a people so impressionable and devout as the Brahmanical Hindoos to the inmost depths of their internal consciousness. It really seems to involve a reconstruction of Hindooism in one way or another, and at least affords every Hindoo an occasion of profound consideration. The progressive may seek in it an opportunity for authoritatively harmonizing modern ideas with their ancient Brahmanical faith, and the reactionary for securing such a revision of existing caste regulations as will more clearly define and defend the future position of Hindoo orthodoxy in its yearly growing contact with Western civilization. Both parties will probably, in the end, be found reconciled in an identical formula. If it can be arrived at, Brahmanical culture will yet be saved; and that would prove the final victory of the wary wisdom of the Hindoo race over "the vain mad fight for life and breath" of the last of their political conquerors. Meanwhile it cannot be too clearly understood that every sincere Hindoo regards the caste system of his forefathers as now dangerously menaced, and that the supreme question with all the more thoughtful and patriotic of them is how, under the circumstances of their present international relations, it may be insured against further disintegration. They know that if India—that is, India of the Hindoos—is to live at all in future as in the past, caste, which is the chief corner-stone of Hindooism, must be preserved; and they are prepared to make any sacrifice so that it at least may be maintained intact. And, in so far as they are animated in this by an instinctive desire to vindicate their historical individuality, they should have our warmest sympathy. Of late years the reaction against European ideas has been rapidly gathering force in India, and it is easy to comprehend how greatly it must be intensified by the associations connected with such a date as 1895, and the close, with the current decade, of a great secular period. It would be quite natural, therefore, if the hope should spring up far and wide that, with the end of the present century, will come the end, also, not of British rule in India, but of the undue predominance of those aggressive Western influences which, wherever they reach, are rapidly undermining the whole industrial, social, and religious fabric of Hindooism.

In illustration of this estrangement of Hindoo feeling from us, I was allowed some years ago to publish in the columns of the *Times* a series of *Kirtans*, or ballads, that were then being sung, or otherwise circulated, throughout the "Mahratta country" of Western India. They were especially directed against the indulgence in European luxuries, inasmuch as their use was subversive of the caste system of the Hindoos, and of the authority of the Brahmans, based on it. Since then I have carefully collected everything of the sort that I have been able to get from India, as such popular publications, produced for sale only among the people themselves, afford Englishmen a clearer insight than they can in any other wise obtain of the true condition, wants, and aspirations of the countless millions of Hindoos living hidden from our eyes beyond the English and Anglicized "pale" in India. What strikes one most is the universality of these local publications, and the unanimity with which they all deal with the same old subjects—the greatness of the Hindoo gods, the sanctity of caste, the evils of foreign influences and institutions, and

* Oxus means "water," and not specifically "river," and this word reappears in Oxford, Exe, Uxbridge, Esthwaite, the Wash, Wisbeach, Ouse, Isis, whisky, &c

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the necessity of the due discharge of all the duties of life as laid down by the so-called "Code of Manu" and cognate law-books of the Hindoos. These songs and ballads even cease to be interesting to Europeans on account of their monotony, and this is why I have not for so long a time thought it worth while to send any more of them to you for republication in the *Times*. But a broadsheet I have recently received will, I think, be acceptable, in the present connection, to many of your readers. Of course, much of the potency of its impacted venom is evaporated in the translation; but enough remains to show the intensity of native antipathy to our foreign system of social economy, local government, and education. This little sheet is headed "Hindoo Maxims," and the thirteen given are as follows:—

Accursed the man, whatever his worth,
Who is poor in purse, and base in his birth.

That man is a fool, whosoever he be,
Who'd not do anything for a rupee.

What "master pleases" be careful to do,
And be cheating him while he's beating you.

'Tis good to eat, but keep your own pice,
And, if you can manage it, steal the rice.

When you hear the cry "Murder," run away,
The police will take you up if you stay.

If you beat a man, swear he beat you,
And to his one witness you bring your two.

The unity of the Tamil nation
Is maintained by caste and litigation.

Municipalities always tell lies;
The Census is but a Tax in disguise.

Why tax for Bridges and Roads? In our lives
We need but three things—gold, houses, and wives.

A confounded, useless botheration
Is your brand-new nuisance—Sanitation.

To cook for man woman chiefly was meant,
Ignorance is *her* highest ornament.

If you don't wish them to gobble up you,
Be kind to the devils—and white men too.

Ablessed the man who never lacks
For assafœtida, ghi,* and jacks!

* Clarified butter.

These brutal distichs are attributed in a foot-note to the "Kurrol" of "Tiruvalluva." But this is only the author's bitter humour. The Kurrol, a translation of which, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, was recently published by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., is a body of "proverbial philosophy," meted out in couplets, on the duties of man's daily life, and dated not later than the tenth century of our era. The real name of its author is unknown, but of course he knew nothing of the bullying ways of "white men," or of "sanitary improvements," "female education," and the rest of the wry-faced blessings of our Western civilization. The sting of the ascription of the doggerel I have quoted to "Tiruvalluva" lies in the fact that he is one of the purest of Hindoo poets, and, like all the classical writers of the Hindoos, remarkable for the delicacy of his descriptions of women, and for his elevated sense of the relations that should subsist between them and men.

This leads me to the agitation against the practice of "child-marriage," recently undertaken by Mr. M. M. Malabari. The marriage of a child is utterly abhorrent to the moral sense of every man; and Mr. Malabari has my sympathy in his efforts to expurge this cruelty from Hindooism. But, above any other subject affecting the Hindoos, this is the one they should be scrupulously left to deal with themselves. Parsees and Mahomedans, and, perhaps, even Englishmen, may discuss it in the newspaper press, and in pamphlets and books, but the organizing of committees to concuss Government on the question should be left to the Hindoos themselves. It is an abominable stain on their civilization, although, in truth, rather nominal than real; while, on the other hand, the marriage laws of the Hindoos have served to create the highest type of family life known. For its simplicity, affection, reverence, and purity, it is absolutely unapproachable by any other nation. This, however, is not my point, which is the great risks run in intermeddling from without with the inner life of the Hindoos. The Act of the Hindoo Legislature authorizing the marriage of Hindoo widows was one of the chief causes of the tacit acquiescence of the Hindoos, in many parts of India, in the Mutiny of 1857. Everyone who was in India at the time must be perfectly well aware of this, although the fact may nowhere be on official record. That their sensitiveness on such matters has in no degree diminished in the last forty years, is shown by the reception given in India to Mr. Ashburner's article on the Hindoo marriage laws, in a late number of the *National Review*. In reply to him the *Banganivasi* writes:—

"Mr. Ashburner, in order to falsely slander Hindoo wives and widows, has set steadfastly before him the picture of English wives and widows; and it is a faithful description of the English women we have from his pen. Among them, truly, 'there is no wife, no widow, nor chaste woman.' English society has granted full liberty to its females, whether wives or widows, to indulge in libertinism. . . . In England there is no distinction between a chaste woman and a public woman. In England *there are no prostitutes as a separate class*, because there are prostitutes in every house. . . . The English writer, Reynolds, and the French writer, Max O'Rell, have revealed these secrets. . . . It is only by making Hindoo society your model that you English people may, after ages, raise yourselves from the Hell into which you have sunk. . . . The picture of your vice is being constantly witnessed in your law courts, in your everyday life, in your literature, and in your history. Our young men of good character, who happen to go unguarded to your country, fall into the snares of your sirens there, and return home utterly demoralized, degraded, and depraved. . . . In your country a woman having even 100 lovers is accounted chaste; but in our country the chaste woman is worshipped as a goddess, and worships her husband as a god; and when he dies she either ascends the funeral pyre or practises a life-long *brahmacharya* [life of continence, literally, 'Brahmanical practice,' —*i.e.*, asceticism], in expectation of meeting her beloved one in the next world. In this world, none but a Hindoo has so strong a right to call himself the son of his father; and the Hindoo female would rather cast herself a thousand times into the blazing fire than accept your accursed counsel—*i.e.*, as to the age of consent, widow remarriage, &c."

Where is the wisdom of driving patient people to exasperation like this? And note, what has infuriated the *Banganivasi* is not so much the article in the *National Review*, but the fact that it is written by a distinguished Bombay civilian, who only the other day was Acting Governor of Bombay, and may therefore be suspected of reflecting the opinions and the possible intentions of the English officials in India. There is the rub. I could send you fifty similar extracts from Hindoo newspapers and pamphlets on this vexed question of the "Age of Consent"; and they all are equally remarkable not only for their opposition to any legislation on the subject, but for the way in which they utterly ignore the old Acts of the Indian Legislature in suppressing *sati* (widow-immolation), and legalizing the marriage of widows. These Acts simply do not exist for the orthodox Hindoo, and those who avail themselves of the latter are, *ipso facto*, no longer Hindoos, but reprobate outcasts.

All this should be very instructive to stay-at-home English people who take an honest interest in India. It should bring home to them, in a very practical manner, the great difficulty of our position in India, standing, as the paramount Power, between the ancient co-operative civilization of the country itself and the modern competitive civilization introduced from Europe, and responsible for the peaceful regulation of the friction that must of necessity everywhere arise between them. This friction is found at every point of contact between the two systems, and is based on the inherent antagonism that has always existed between the "excessive individualism that has been the noisy glory of the West and the self-denying communism which, where it has not been overthrown by foreign conquerors, has made the quiet stability of 'the immemorial East.'" *Augurium ratio est, et conjectura futuri*; and if we self-governing English people fail to rightly apprehend the cardinal facts that should determine the policy of our rule in India, then not all the warnings of "the astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly prognosticators," and the apocryphal Hindoo *shastras* can save us from the things they are said to declare shall come upon us.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Northbrook Indian Club, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *EUPHRATES*.

Her Majesty's Troopship *Euphrates*, Captain John R. E. Pattisson, sailed for England on Feb. 7th, with 40 officers, 11 ladies, 17 officers' children, 1,115 European rank and file, 33 women, and 63 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. H. M. Burgess and daughter, Bengal R.A.; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. L. Gubbins and two children, Bengal Medical Staff; Major H. A. D. Curtis, Ms. R.A.; Major A. Keene, Bo. R.A.; Capt. J. R. Dick, Bengal A.P.D.; Capt. R. E. Boothby, Bengal R.A.; Qr.-Master and Mrs. H. H. Bray, East Lanc.; Surgeon J. Maher, Bengal Med. Staff; Surgeon G. M. Dobson, and child, Bengal Med. Staff; Surgeon J. F. Bateson, Bo. Med. Staff; Surgeon J. F. McMillan, Bo. Med. Staff; Surgeon H. G. Hathaway, Ms. Med. Staff; Surgeon G. C. Wood, Bengal Med. Staff; Capt. F. Amber, Lanc. Fus.; Capt. W. H. Ellis, Surrey; Capt. P. H. Saulez, Bo. Staff Corps; Capt. J. S. Eggington, R. Sussex; Capt. G. S. Duffus, Bengal R.A.; Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse, Bengal Rifle Brig.; Lieut. S. H. Pelly, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. A. A. Jones, Ms. Staff Corps; Lieut. A. E. Hatch, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. G. J. Dickson, Wilts. Regt.; Vety.-Surg. and Mrs. C. E. Nuthall and two children, A.V.D.; Vety.-Surg. G. C. O. Fowler, A.V.D.; Lieut. W. B. Wallace, Suffolk; Lieut. C. A. Edwards, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. W. Perrott, Bo. R.A.; Lieut. R. Fitzmaurice, Bengal R.H.A.; Lieut. C. C. D. Morice, Bengal R.E.; Lieut. A. C. Herbert, Warwick; Lieut. C. J. Windham, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Brown and infant, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. G. A. Dall, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. F. S. E. Boothby, Lincoln; Lieut. and Mrs. A. Algar and children, M.W.D.; Lieut. L. J. N. Briscoe, Ms. 11th Hus.; 2nd Lieut. Hon. B. Wilbraham, Rifle Brig.; 2nd Lieut. Hon. E. A. Swinhoe, 3rd Drag. Gds.; Lieut. R. A. Chambers, North Fus.; Wife of Lieut. Stokes Roberts and two children, Ms. R.E.; Wife of Vety.-Surg. Crow and child, Bengal A.V.D.; Wife of Capt. G. A. Bochmer and two children, East Surrey; Wife of Capt. E. T. Taylor, Ms. Cheshire.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

THE SIMLA INSANITY.

As the time approaches for the annual flight of the Viceroy and Heads of Departments to the Hills, the press of Calcutta returns to its annual custom of denouncing the "Simla Exodus." Under the heading of "The Simla Insanity," the *Statesman* this year leads the way of protest. The late editor of the Calcutta Journal, Mr. Robert Knight, was the staunch and uncompromising opponent of the official movement, and the 27th of January being the anniversary of Mr. Knight's death, his successor in the editorial chair follows an "In Memoriam" leader with another, recalling how long and how strongly his predecessor endeavoured to stop the departure of the lords of the Council from the plains where heat and dullness reigned to the mountain where cool breezes and all manner of delectable delights waited the coming of the weary Indian official. The present editor of the *Statesman*, whilst regretting that the task of protest which has fallen to his lot cannot be carried out with that fulness of knowledge, keenness of insight, and clearness, and force of diction which were so markedly conspicuous in all his predecessor's writings, does not, however, shirk the duty which has devolved upon him—the duty which is a sacred one with all journalists—of instructing Governments. Here is how the Calcutta monitor of Viceroys commences his note of warning:—"With Sir Frederick Roberts now in Calcutta, and the Viceroy and the Government also in our midst for a few short weeks, preparatory to another flight to their summer retreat in the hills for a further nine months of the year, we should be wanting in our duty if we did not avail ourselves of the brief opportunity thus afforded of saying a few words pointedly on the subject, here in the metropolis of India, where public opinion can in some degree make itself felt. We shall have much to say that will be very unpleasant reading to Sir Frederick Roberts, but we advise him for his own sake to stay in Calcutta and hear it, for the sake of the safety of the Empire which is so largely in his keeping."

What, under these circumstances has been the action of Sir Frederick Roberts we can only surmise. The Wedding Guest in Coleridge's immortal ballad did not go to seek counsel of the Ancient Mariner, but once "buttonholed" by that grandest of "bores," he could do nothing but listen "like a three years' child." The Mariner had his will with him, and so doubtless had the editor with Sir Frederick Roberts.

The editor devotes four lengthy columns to denounce the wickedness of the exodus to Simla. It is not the cost of the annual migration which chiefly affects him. That has ever been subordinate, he says, in his eyes, to the political mischief of which it has been the parent. Quoting Sir John Kaye, as having affirmed that Simla "had produced more political insanity than any other place in the world," he goes on to reproduce the old charges brought against it by Calcutta. Not only does the Government lose all "touch" during the eight months of its residence on the mountain with what little public opinion there is in the Presidency towns, but it finds itself in an atmosphere which insensibly affects its vision until it is able to see nothing in its true light. This has been spoken and written in Calcutta over and over again since the day on which Sir John Lawrence took his first departure for Simla and allowed the Heads of Departments to follow him. Calcutta has never ceased to denounce the "exodus" as a wicked and insane thing, and such denunciation is likely to continue. But the editor of the *Statesman* goes further. He looks upon Simla as having caused every trouble and difficulty which the Government of India has had to meet since Simla became an official seat of residence. He instances many such troubles and difficulties; but here are two which he commences with:—

"It was at Simla, as we shall presently show, that, in 1838, Sir William Macnaghten succeeded in persuading Lord Auckland that we could secure the perpetual alliance of the Afghan people by forcing the half-imbecile Shah Soojah upon them as their Amir. It was at Simla, again, that the late Sir Charles Macgregor, in 1884, persuaded Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Frederick Haines to consider seriously his mad project of 1876-77 for embark-

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ng a force of 65,000 men at Bombay for Baghdad, to march thence up the Euphrates and Tigris to attack Russia in the Caucasus, or Armenia! So ashamed of the project had he himself become four years before, that he sent a letter to the London *Statesman* from Cabul, in which he denied that he had ever suggested such a project at all. When writing thus, he was not aware that the fact of the scheme had been elicited from Mr. Stanhope in the House of Commons, by an interpellation of Mr. Grant Duff, while Lady Macgregor has told us that the scheme was conceived by her husband in concert with Lord Salisbury, who also had become so utterly ashamed of the insanity in 1880, that he excised with his own hand, every line in her husband's diary that connected his lordship's name with the project. Ashamed of the scheme, Colonel Macgregor at first denied that he had ever projected it, while we now learn from his *Life*, published by Lady Macgregor, that he brought it forward a second time, in consultation with Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Frederick Haines at Simla, in June 1884. The scheme was rejected by them in favour of an almost equally wild one for marching 30,000 men to Herat. And this scheme was Sir Frederick Roberts's own."

Without pretending to offer a syllable in defence of the above "insanities," one might fairly ask if the writer is aware that there is a power in England superior to all "Authorities" in India? Why blame Simla for evil done which the British Government was as responsible for as the Indian one? We are not of the Russophobist school to which the late Sir Charles Macgregor and his friends belonged; but we do not think that even Lord Lytton would have gone into the Afghan War that he did had it not been for promptings from home. It was not "Simla insanity," but a madness which arose much nearer Downing Street.

We shall return to this matter.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 31.)

Porter, Mr. L. A. S., Bengal Service, is appointed to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. M. Macpherson.

Meiklejohn.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn to be commissioner of Coorg, vice Col. T. G. Clarke, retired.

Norris, the Hon. J. F., Q.C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months and eight days, from the 26th March 1891.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Beale, Capt. A., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Regiment Bombay L.I., is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda.

Impey.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. C. A. Kemball.

Cornish, Capt. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for one year.

Cockcraft.—The services of Lieut. C. M. Cockcraft, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating wing officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Gunthorpe, Col. E. J., Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Law, Col. V. E., political officer in charge of the ex-Amir, is granted privilege leave, for three months, from the 3rd April 1891.

MILITARY.

Muir, Major C. W., C.I.E., 17th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, who has vacated that appointment, dated Jan. 16, 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Ramsay, Colonel H. M., General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal (p.a.), for two years.

Durand, Major E. L., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd Class, Resident, Nepal (p.a.), for seven months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Channer, Major B., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Dec. 24, 1890.

Dale, Lieutenant G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced Feb. 5, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Eliot, Colonel H. E., General List, Infantry Commandant, the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Feb. 12, 1890.

Hill, Major W., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year; pension service, 26th year, commenced Jan. 5, 1891.

Lloyd, Major E., Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced Oct. 16, 1890.

Turner, Captain J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Adjutant, Governor-General's Body Guard, for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Dec. 18, 1890.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Michell, Major St. J. F., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Presidency District, vice Col. Money on leave.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi District.

Grove, Second-Lieutenant J. S., Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Smith, Lieut. F. A., wing officer, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating adjutant 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Champain, Second-Lieut. H. F. B., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Carden, Second-Lieut. J. R., Royal Scots, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Ward, Lieut. A., officiating wing officer on probation, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary arrangement, to the 22nd Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Pennyman, Capt. A. W., 2nd battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for six months, on medical certificate.

Galloway, Lieut. P. W., 1st battalion East Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Bray, Capt. and Quartermaster H. H., 1st battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Ross-Johnson, Lieut. H., 2nd battalion Liverpool Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 23.)

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Michel, Capt. C. B. D., Middlesex Regiment, late aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Canada:—

Duffus, Lieut. E. J., 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

Waller, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Monghyr, is confirmed in that appointment.

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BRITISH BURMAH.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

Geyer, Mr. A. H., Assist. Supdt. of Police, is appointed to be Personal Assist. to the Chief Commsr., as a temporary measure.

Adams, Mr. C. A. E. G., is appointed to be an Extra Assist. Commsr. and posted to the charge of the Amarapura subdvsn., Mandalay dist.

Cronin, Lieut. J. J., Assist. Commsr., is appointed to officiate as a Depy. Commsr. and posted to the charge of the Kyaukpyu dist.

Burne, Mr. K. G., Depy. Commsr., is posted to the charge of the Mandalay dist.

Bear, Mr. E. G., Extra Assist. Commsr., is posted to the charge of the Mogok subdvsn., Ruby Mines dist.

Macnabb, Lieut. D. J. C., Assist. Commsr., is transferred from Pakokku to duty in the Gangaw subdvsn. and in the Chin Hills, with head-quarters at Gangaw.

Rawlings, Mr. A. E., Extra Assist. Commsr., is transferred from Kalemyo to duty in the Kubo Valley, with head-quarters at Auktaung.

Browne, Mr. C. E., Extra Assist. Commsr., is transferred from Mingin to Kalemyo.

Bere, Mr. S., Assist. Commsr., is transferred from Myanaung to Mogaung.

Pritchard, Capt. A. B., Assist. Commsr., is transferred from Amarapura to the charge of the Myanaung subdivn., Henzada dist.

Adamson, Mr. H., C. S., Depy. Commsr., is granted furlough for 18 months.

Marindin, Mr. C. R., Magistrt. and Collctr., Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for one year.

Streatfeild, Mr. H. C., C. S., is appointed to be substantive, pro. tem., Under-Secrty. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 27).

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified:—

Poulter, Lieut. C. McC., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer, 30th Madras Infantry, December 22, 1889.

Geoghegan, Lieut. S., Royal Irish Rifles, wing officer, 14th Madras Infantry, November 22, 1889.

Scott, Second-Lieut. B., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wing officer, 21st Madras Infantry, August 26, 1889.

Dew, Second-Lieut. A. B., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wing officer, 22nd Madras Infantry, December 16, 1889.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from June 28, 1889:—

Fordyce, Lieut. H. L. D., Royal Artillery, wing officer, 29th Madras Infantry.

Clarke, Col. T. G., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India from or after January 26, 1891.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

Candy.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon Mr. Justice Candy, acting Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, six months' leave on urgent private affairs from April 25, 1891.

Errington, Lieut. W. H., 1st Grenadiers, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. R. Watson, transferred.

MILITARY.

Thompson, Surgeon G. S., Indian Medical Service, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for six months; pension service, 3rd year, commenced June 24, 1890.

Welman, Lieutenant H., Staff Corps, to be captain.

Errington, Lieutenant R., Staff Corps, to be captain.

Sealy, Major C. W. H., Political Resident, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for fourteen months on private affairs.

Creagh, Major O'M., V.C., Staff Corps, commandant, 29th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Feb. 13, 1890.

Preston, Captain R. W., Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Sept. 10, 1890.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains:—

Jepson, Commander H., Ordnance Department, Bombay Circle, is allowed furlough to Tasmania for one year on medical certificate.

Windham, Lieutenant C. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate; pension service, 4th year, commenced Dec. 17, 1890.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ASHCROFT—Jan. 27, at Ulwar, the wife of the Rev. Francis Ashcroft, of a daughter.

BAILLIE—Jan. 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of D. C. Baillie, C.S., of a son.

BRESLAUER—Feb. 5, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of M. Breslauer, of a daughter.

BROUNGER—Jan. 27, at Amritsar, Punjab, the wife of S. G. Brounger, of a son (still-born).

CAMPBELL—Jan. 29, at Cuddapah, Madras, the wife of W. Howard Campbell, London Missionary Society, of a son.

COX—Jan. 31, at Umballa, the wife of J. H Cox, A. V. D., of a daughter.

CROWDER—Feb. 2, at 33, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of W. Crowder, of a son.

EARLE—Jan. 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of Archdale Earle, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—Jan. 28, at Arkonam, the wife of Mr. A. A. E. Edwards, Apothecary, M.R.C., of a son.

HUTCHESON—Jan. 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., of a daughter.

JAMES—Jan. 27, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major Montague James, Sind Horse, of a daughter.

MINTER—Jan. 24, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain John Surtees Minter, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MYATT—Jan. 30, at Girton House, Bombay, the wife of Mr. B. Myatt, B. & P. S. N. Company's service, of a son.

RODWELL—Jan. 29, at Allahabad, the wife of E. H. Rodwell, of a son.

RYAN—Jan. 21, at Jacobabad, the wife of E. Ryan, North-Western Railway, of a son.

SEAFORD—Feb. 6, at Bombay, the wife of George Seaford, Sergeant-Instructor, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Parel, of a son.

TAYLER—Jan. 30, at Assensol, the wife of J. W. Tayler, E. I. R., of a son.

THOMAS—Jan. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of William Thomas, of Saidpore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOCARRO—ESPERANCE—Feb. 2, at St. Peter's Church, Bandora, by the Very Rev. T. Dalhoff, S.J., Administrator Apostolic, Bombay (assisted by the Rev. Fathers Nuckel, Usteri, Althoff, Leao, and H. Pereira), Joseph Bocarro, third son of John Bocarro, Esq., J.P., late of the Educational Department, to Rose Mary, second daughter of M. F. Esperance, Esq., Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bombay.

BROWNE—HATHWAY—Jan. 26, at Lucknow, N.W.P., by the Rev. F. J. Clarke, Civil Chaplain, Edward George, Surgeon, Medical Staff, youngest son of the late William Browne, Esq., of Killymaddy House, Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Hamilton Robert Hathway, B.S.C., The Crofts, Hampton Park, Hereford.

CUPPAGE—MAY—Jan. 28, at All Saints' Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev. W. F. Thompson, Lieut. W. A. Cuppage, 5th B.L.I., eldest son of the late Major J. M. Cuppage, H.M.'s 89th Regiment, to Caroline Isabelle (Cara), eldest daughter of Colonel James May, 5th B.L.I.

GOWARD—CHADBURN—Jan. 30, at St. Thomas' Church, Dacca, by the Rev. C. W. Jackson, E. A. Goward, son of R. Goward, Ashfield, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Maud Emily, eldest daughter of C. F. Chadburn, Dacca.

GRACEY—BERRILL—Jan. 26, at All Saints' Church, Rae Bareli, Hugh Kirkwood Gracey, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Alice, fourth daughter of Mr. G. F. Berrill.

HICKS—DOYLE—Jan. 31, at the Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad, by Right Rev. Dr. Pesci (assisted by Rev. Fr. Victor), William Farquharson Hicks, only son of Lieut.-Gennral F. C. Hicks, B.S.C. (retired), to Jennie Frances, second daughter of Major T. Doyle.

HOLLAND-PRYOR—MOIR—Jan. 28, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. Oscar Watkins, Chaplain, Lieut. Pomeroy Holland-Pryor, 3rd Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Holland-Pryor, of North Park, Croydon, to Agnes St. John, second surviving daughter of Brigade-Surgeon W. Moir, Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

HORSFALL—BERKELEY—Jan. 26, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. Spence-

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Grey, Chaplain, Meean Mir, E. K. Horsfall, eldest son of the late R. Horsfall, to Evelyn Alice, fourth daughter of the late L. Berkeley.

O'KINEALY—LEWIS—Feb. 2, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. Lewis Davidson, M.A., P. O'Kinealy, barrister-at-law, to Grace, daughter of E. Lewis, Esq. J.P., "The Mainder," Monmouthshire, England.

STERNDALE—RAYMOND—Jan. 24, at Kannyhatti, Sylhet, by the Rev. T. Townley Crossfield, Chaplain of Cachar, Henry Percy, only son of the late William Craufuird Sterndale, Esq., to Emily Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Bernard Raymond, Esq., of the P. & O. Company's service.

URQU ART—DALLIMORE—Feb. 2, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. W. B. Handford, George Moore Urquhart, Bombay Civil Service, to Jeanie Hazelden, third daughter of the late G. R. B. Dallimore, Esq.

WALKER—BRUCE—Jan. 21, at Tokankala, Assam, by the Rev. S. Endle, Thomas J. Walker, to Annie Jeannie Shepperd, eldest daughter of C. P. Bruce.

WRIGHT—PRINCE—Jan. 28, at St. Mary's Church, Shahjahanpur, by the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, Edmund Hasell Wright, Surgeon, I.M.S., Madras, youngest son of the late George Augustus Wright, H.E.I.C.S., to Alice Eveline Prince, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Prince, D. S. of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

DEATHS.

BIRCH.—Jan. 28, at Bombay, Colonel Valentine Birch, Commandant, 9th Bombay Infantry, aged 53 years.

CHEW.—Feb. 1, at Budge-Budge, Edward Chew, Senior Commander, I.G.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*, aged 44 years.

CLARKE.—Jan 28, at Lucknow, James Bond Clarke, Major, 2nd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), aged 45 years.

CORREYA.—Feb. 5, at Girgaum, Bombay, John Henry Correya, late Preventive Officer, H.M.'s Customs.

DICK.—Feb. 3, at Madras, John Henry Dick, aged 78 years.

HAMILTON.—Jan. 22, at Harda, of fever, Emily Helen (Milly), the beloved and deeply regretted wife of Walter K. D. Hamilton, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, and third daughter of the late Dr. Miles Craggs, of Chanda, aged 19 years 4 months and 15 days. "After life's fitful fever she sleeps well."

KALLONES.—Jan. 15, at Madras, T. F. T. Kallones (late of Mymemsingh, Eastern Bengal), aged 53 years.

LUMSDEN.—Feb. 2, at Fyzabad, Ann Amelia, the wife of Mr. A. Lumsden, Post Master, Ajmere, aged 32 years.

MARÇON.—Jan. 30, at Calcutta, Léonce Marçon, esq., aged 58 years.

NEWMARCH.—Jan. 6, at Sydney, N. S. Wales, Minnie, wife of the late Colonel Henry F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff.

OWEN.—Feb. 2, at 16, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, J. C. Owen, Chief Interpreter and Translator, High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

SEAFORD.—Jan. 30, at Colaba, Bombay, Frances Marguretta, second daughter of Catherine and George Seaford, Sergeant-Instructor, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, aged 1 year and 7 days.

TAINSH.—Jan. 30, at 20, Forbes Street, Bombay, Edith Daisy Douglas, only daughter of James Macneill and Blanche Edith Tainsh, aged 9 months. (Scotch papers please copy.)

WRIGHT.—Jan. 30, at Poona, Edward Wright, son of the late Dr. Edward Wright, London, and late of Adelaide, S.A., aged 75 years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT GRIMSTON, 6th Bengal Cavalry, will probably succeed to the Adjutancy of the Viceroy's Bodyguard when Captain Turner has completed his five years' tenure of the post in April next.

THE troops for the Black Mountain Expedition were to begin moving on the 15th instant.

THE 4th Sikhs will arrive at Darban on the 19th; the No. 4 Company Sappers and a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers on the 22nd; the Mountain Batteries, on the 25th; the Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, on the 27th; Dogras and Khyber Rifles on the 26th; the 11th Bengal Infantry and Guides Infantry on the 27th, when a concentration of troops for the river column and the Filli Spur will be complete. One squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, half of the Derajat Mountain Battery, the 28th Punjab Infantry, forming the Oghi Column, will reach their destination on the 26th instant. No. 1 British Mountain Battery and three guns march for Abbotabad on the 19th instant.

THE Lahore paper says that natives who have come across the border to Mardan report that large numbers of Bonerwals are flocking across to join the Black Mountain Hassanzais against our troops. If the report is true, the expedition will be anything but a "promenade." It is, however, not considered likely that the Bonerwals will really try conclusions with us, although a few are sure to join the Hassanzais, as they did last time. Reports which come across the border in this way are invariably full of exaggeration, wherever exaggeration is possible.

A POLK telegram of 29th January states that a column of 200 rifles of the 28th M. I. under Captain Hastings, D. S. O., Lieutenants Dominechetti and Quinn, accompanied by Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., as Political Officer, and Surgeon Dewes, leaves Yawdwin shortly for the Chinbok hills to punish the Panchoung and Mon Chins for their daring attack on the Yawdwin post on January 5th, on which occasion they rushed into the post and succeeded in completely looting the police officer's house, Mr. Barber having a narrow escape. They also wounded a military police sepoy and one follower severely. The same tribes have also to account for the raids committed in the valley since the last expedition. They have collected a number of guns, and report says they intend to make themselves objectionable. The Yawdwin post is to be held by the 28th M. I.

QUITE a gloom has been caused in Umballa by the death of Captain H. P. S. Estridge, Adjutant of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment, writes the *Pioneer*. Captain Estridge was playing in the station polo game, and, when some distance from the ball, came in collision with another player. Both were violently thrown to the ground, and Captain Estridge's pony rolled over him. He was carried to the Officers' Hospital, but never rallied, or regained consciousness, and passed away without pain on Wednesday evening. The mishap appears to have been purely accidental, and no blame is attached to the officer with whom he came in collision. Captain Estridge was thirty-two years of age and had only lately been promoted to the rank of captain. He succeeded to the adjutancy a few months ago. He was an officer of great promise, and by his kind and genial disposition, and the interest he took in the regiment and in his profession, had endeared himself to all ranks.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—It has been rumoured for some time that after the close of the present season the troopers will be no more known to Bombay harbour, and that Karachi is to be the landing and embarking station for India. Bnt we are glad to learn that the statement is, to say the least, premature, the matter not yet being settled. The question was first brought up last season, and Karachi harbour having been inspected was reported to be quite suitable for trooping purposes. There are, however, many other considerations to be taken into account besides the suitability or otherwise of the Karachi harbour. Such an increase of strength and arrangements in the Commissariat Department would be necessary, that it is doubted if it will not be cheaper to let things remain as they are. Economy, therefore, is the point which, we are told, is now occupying the attention of the authorities Without doubt in time of emergency Karachi as a landing place would be invaluable. Troops could reach the frontier in a couple of days less time than by the Bombay route. But for ordinary purposes in time of peace the advantages of Bombay cannot be gainsaid. The facilities for embarking and disembarking, for docking and repairs, are so great, and the central situation of Bombay renders it so pre-eminently superior for distributing troops to all parts of the country, that we can but imagine, if any change at all be decided upon, that it will not be carried out in the near future, and if Karachi be used as a landing station at all, it will be for the north-west frontier troops only, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay being served precisely as they are to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, Mar. 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Henderson, Mrs. P. P. Dease, Mrs. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. Barnes, two infants, and nurse, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. Burt, infant, and child, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, Misses Rattray (two), Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. M. Eales and family, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Thornhill and family, Mr. Walters, Mrs. J. E. Dickie, Mrs. B. Duce, Lieut. Faulkner, Lieut. M. B. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Home, Mrs. B. Walker, Mrs. Lewry, Mr. E. F. Knight, Mr. G. W. Millais, Mrs. and Miss Kensington, Mrs. L. S. Carey, Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, Mr. Hasselby. *From Brindisi*: Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Horsfal, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Lieut. W. H. Persse, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. A. E. Rose, Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Mr. Iver Macphorson, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. M. Dennis, Mr. C. Spedding, Mr. Johnston, Col. T. O. Wingate, Mr. Lawrence, Lieut. J. Kendall.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson, Miss Seymour, Lieut. W. J. Digby, Miss Inglefield, Miss Truman, Mr. A. H. Leslie Melville, Messrs. T. R. and W. F. Layburn, Col. and Mrs. C. D. Durnford, Mr. Fraston.

For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Pullan.

For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. C. A. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell,

For Port Said: Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Nash and two children, Miss Dixon, Miss Savage, Miss Patching.

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For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Mr and Mrs. Eadie, Miss Watch, Mr. Waysh, Mr. J. and Misses Sutcliffe, Mrs. Dugdale, Misses Hoyle (two), Miss Ash, Gen. and Mrs. W. H. R. Simpson and servant, Lieut. Lumsden, Lord and Lady Ruthven and maid. *From Brindisi*: Prof. E. B. Hulbert.

For Malta: Mr. H. Head, Mr. P. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes, Lieut. W. H. Smyth, Lieut. C. E. Munro, Surg. W. Belt, Engineer R. Phillips, Assistant Paymaster R. E. Smith, Boatswain M. Flynn.

For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): Miss C. A. Lowdell.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, child, and maid, Messrs. J. S. and R. M. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson.

For Yokohama (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. Hawed Campbell, Mr. Hugh de Bergh, Mr. A. Earle, Misses Lilian and Caroline Earle. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roome.

For Singapore: Mr. Jones.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Mar. 5.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik, Mrs. Walkingshaw and two children. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Grigor, Mr. Ashburner. *From Port Said*: Mr. Walkingshaw.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. Bosanquet, Mr. F. H. A. Fostel

For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Pigott and child, Miss Pewes, Mr. Goring Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Binks, Mr. G. Allford, Mrs. Forsyth, two children, and nurse, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Westale, Misses Westale. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. L. Scott. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Miss Bradshaw and maid.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Rev. W. W. Pomeroy, Rev. Sidney Pike.

For Gibraltar: Dr. Joseph and Misses Carson.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. G. T. Lane, Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Mr. Bauchamp, Major C. A. Creswell.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. Hyams, Mr. and Mrs. Le Creu, junior, and two children, Mr. and Misses Le Creu, and maid.

For Sydney: Miss Bartrum, Mrs. and Miss Gillies, Mr. W. Cooper, Miss Everett, Miss Jones, Mr F. Pigott. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Zuhlke.

For Adelaide: Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterhouse and family, Misses Noel (two).

For Singapore: Capt. A. C. Bolton. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pryer.

For Yokohama: Miss May Hickson, Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. F. W. Gotch.

For Penang: Mr. Laws.

For Port Said: Mr. Walkinshaw.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Mar. 5; from Brindisi, Mar. 15.

For Sydney: Dr. and Mrs. G. Hurst, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Keep, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Skarratt, Mrs. and Misses Chambers, Mr. Chambers, Miss Gordon, Miss Pickersgill, Miss Golding, Mrs. Blenkins, Mrs. Powell and child, Miss A. Crittall, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Battle, Miss M'Carthy, Mrs. J. Ferris, Miss Hugo, Mr. A. Bridgman, Miss Brennan, Mr. J. B. Elley, Mr. and Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. J W. Walsh, Mr. B. Marshall, Mr. Edward Comerford. *From Ismailia*: Capt. Knox.

For Melbourne: Mrs. Barney, Mrs. S. A. Anderson, Mrs. Lyons, Misses Easson (two), Mr. and Mrs. Catto and child, Mr. H. Saywell, Mrs. T. A. Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. Thodey, Mr. R. Thodey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Miss Marsland, Miss Barnes, Miss Gregory, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bruce, Master Bruce, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Miss Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hallorden and two infants, Mrs. Powell and maid, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macdowell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. MacPhail, Mr. G. W. Peyton, Mr. O. J. Evans. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newbigin and two children, Misses Newbigin (two), Mr. Bonville Were. *From Ismailia*: Mr. H. Miller. *From Port Said*: Mrs. and Misses Green.

For Auckland: Mr. D. W. Mac Innes, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. T. Cook. *From Venice*: Mr. Greenen.

For Lyttelton: Mr. C. S. Gill, Miss Campbell.

For Penang: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. A. Rikkers.

For Wellington: Mr. Grant, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Eadie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Tilly.

For Hobart: Mr. C. Hawes.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Miss Addie, Misses Edwardes (2), Mrs. Gawne, Miss H. L. James, Mrs. Dormer-Bicknell, Miss Napier Bicknell. *From Brindsi*: Mr. H. Hap and friend.

For Napier: Mr. and Miss Avison.

For Dunedin: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. S. Williams.

For Adelaide: Mr. and Misses Harris-Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and child. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Stow.

For Yokohama: Mrs. and Miss Baxter, Mr. Henderson, Master Simpson, Mr. F. M. Willis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Wileman.

For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Laubenburg, Messrs. H. W. and E. A. Price.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Tolson and infant, Miss Greeve, Mrs. Tolson, sen., child, and maid. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Sinaeur, child, and Maid, Miss Goldman.

For Bombay; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hannah, Surg.-Maj. A. S Reid, Mr. G. Wellington, Gen. and Mrs. R. B. H. Blundell. *From Venice*: Capt. F. J. P. Butler. *From Brindsi*: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. F. Clark.

For Hong Kong: Misses Galton (two), Mr. G. Thomson.

For Gisborne: Mr. A. F. Rogerson.

For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mrs. Hedges. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. D. Gibbons.

For Townsville: Miss MacGillwray.

For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. W. King, Mr. W. S. King, Mr. A. H. Heath.

For Albany: Miss E. Gordon.

For Calcutta(*viâ Colombo*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Sawyer.

For King George's Sound: Mr. Baynton Knight.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Appleby and son, Capt and Miss Harrison, Miss Burton, Miss Turner.

S.s. THAMES. from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant, Mrs. Griffin, Capt. A. L. Barrett, Miss C. Hannah, Dr. E. R. da Costa, Mr. J. M. Orr, Mr. W. Wilson. *From Brindisi*: Col. F. F. Jacob, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. A. Fanshawe. *From Port Said*: Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *Erom Ismalia*: Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child, and servants.

For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham, Miss Stephenson.

For Kurrachee: (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Meredith.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Gurney.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs M. J. Balfour, Mr. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Dickson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Brooks, jun.

For Shanghai: Mr. Heffer.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 20.

For Brisbane: H.E. Gen. Sir Henry Norman, Lady and Misses Norman (two), Mr. J. Bell.

For Bombay: Mr. Coley, Mr. Franks. *From Brindiis*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole, Mr. J. M. Beresford.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bromfield, Mr. H. Miller, Professor Irving. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waite and family.

For Adelaide: Miss Hatherell,

For Sydney: Miss Crossley.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley.

For Hobart: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Graham.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine, Major Musa Bhai, Lord Ratna Sala. *From Brindisi*: General Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Yates.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbons and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hunt, Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. Nicholson, Miss Groves, Miss Single, Mrs. A. Shanks, Miss Jenn, Mr. and Mrs. Oxtoby, Misses Oxtoby (two).

For Adelaide: Mr. Ives, Mr. & Mrs. Fredden.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Kerrin, Mrs. D. Kerrin, Miss J. Kerrin, Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Ellis and two children, Mrs. Westmoreland and two children.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman.

For Brisbane: Mr. H. F. Cole.

For New Plymouth: *From Brindisi*: Miss King.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins.

For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Hong-Kong: Mr. A. G, Wileman.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and son, Miss Wilson, Miss Dunnett. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. Williams.

For Melbourne: Lady Hopetoun and maid, Hon. E. de Molenys, Lord North and servant, Hon. Miss North, Miss Mackellar and maid, Mrs. Maxwell, infant, and three sons, Misses Maxwell, Mr. and Miss Mooney, Misses Rudd (two), Miss Kemp, Rev. M. Morris, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Low.

For Sydney: Mrs. and Misses Pilcher, and maid, Mrs. Ronald, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Beath, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. MacMahon.

For Adelaide: Countess of Kintore and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jenkin.

For Auckland: Miss Gascoigne.

For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. Buckrill and infant.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconca*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. C. Tafel and maid.

For Colombo: Miss Walduck, Mr. C. E. Walduck.

For Aleppey: Mr. Ingleby, Mr. W. Kent.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evalt, Mr. A. H. Wood, Mr. W. T. Opie, Mr. R. C. Syson, Mr. J. K. James.

For Masulipatam: Mr. O. S. R. Krishnamma.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Newton, Mr. John Ross.

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Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Duncan Turnbull, Mrs. Livingstone and child.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. G. Zobel and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 12.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley.

For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Comrie, child, and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Feb, 21.

For Kurrachee: Mr. R. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodgson, infant, and nurse, Mrs R. W. Egerton, Mrs. H. B. Addis, Miss J. O. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Flower, Miss Holland, Mrs. F. Russell Pulford, Mr. W. L. Holman, Miss Holman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss J. M. Gordon, Miss F. Lingard. *From Marseilles:* Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs. E. M. Vincent, Capt. M. T. Shipley, Surg.-Maj. G. H. Peevor, Surg.-Maj. A. Deane.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Lockster Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Mar. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. F. L. Charles, Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, Capt. Herbert, Major and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. Rigold, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley Taylor, child, and nurse, Lieut. Herbert.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed from Birkenhead, Feb. 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. D. Cheyne, Miss Alice Cheyne, Miss Daisy Cheyne, Master Alex. Cheyne, Miss Whitmore, Miss Agar, Mr. A. Cavan, Mr. E. E. Williams, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. J. C. Robinson.

For Madras: Miss M Richardson, Lieut. Applin, Mrs. Applin.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eric H. J. Lawson, Mr. W. H. Bonnand, Mr. Buttram, Mrs. Crowshaw, Miss Crowshaw, Mr. T. H. Bell, Mr. H. Gough, Mr. Meares.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, at Marseilles, Feb. 12.

From Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. Grant and child, Mrs. Fitzerbert and child, Mrs. C. F. Vyse and sister, and three children, Capt. Prosser, Capt. H. Carleton, Major and Mrs. Corse Scott and two children, Miss Neill. *For Liverpool*: Mrs. McRae and child, Mrs. E. W. Cunliffe and three children, Mrs. Boarse, Miss Bradshaw and two children, Miss Peyton, Col. and Mrs. Farwell and infant, Mrs. R. M. Dane and child, Miss F. Thompson, Mrs. Conyngham and two ladies, Mr. Borrowdaile.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from London, Feb. 19; from Naples, Feb. 28.

For Singapore: Mr. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Guild, Mr. J. Kydd, Mr. J. D. Monro, Mr. C. Donaldson, Mr. Riccard. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Donaldson, Mr. H. T. Haughton. *From Colombo*: Major and Mrs. A. H. Browne,

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnstone, child, and maid, Miss Johnstone, Mr. W. Crichton Fyfe, Mrs. F. W. Fox, Rev. Mr. Still, Mrs. Still, Mr. W. H. Hitchcock, Mr. C. Sanderson, Mr. B. Miller. *From Naples*: Mr. A. Pearson.

For Colombo: Mr. J. G. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dickson, Miss Chamney, Mr. Ogden. *From Naples*: Mrs. E Sewell, Mr. E. Wyatt, Miss Norton Miller.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. C. P. Penny, Mrs. Annandale, Miss Millar, Gen. and Mrs. Meyrick, Miss Ryan, Mr. W. and Miss Blair, Col. G. M. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Lieut. A. P. Davidson, Lieut. A. B. F. Dawson, Mr. Chatworthy, Mr. Michell, Miss A. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth and maid, Mr. J. Poroys, Major and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley and maid, Rev. A. R. Price, Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Mr. E. W. Rebbick, Mrs. W. Head, Mrs. G. H. Marwood, Mr. Cunninghame Grahame, M.P., Mr. Ryan, Alderman Surdall and two friends.

For Ismailia: Mrs. T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. Elkington, Miss M. Smith, Mr. D. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Low and servants, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallowes, Mr. Woolright, Miss F. Smith, Mr. F. Milton, Miss Watson, Capt. H. F. and Mrs. Townshend. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roome.

For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Belcher, Mr. B. Jackson, Capt. Dundas and servant.

For Penang: Miss Clarke. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mr. Huttenbach.

For Hong Kong: Major J. T. Turner, Mr. David Currie, Mr. J. W. Hunstone, Mr. G. Higgin, Miss Heaviside.

For Port Said: Miss E. Smith, Mr. and Miss Congreve, Misses Townshend.

For NAPLES: Mr. and Mrs. Chirol and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone, Misses Hill (two), Mr. J. S. and Misses Burroughes (two).

For Manila: Mr. Knight.

For Sydney: Mr. F. Pigott.

S.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, from London, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Alister H. Clark and maid, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Finlay, Miss Finlay, Mr. H. B. and Miss Baildon, Mr. D. Morehouse, Mr. Hadlow, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. R. Blackwood, Mrs. E. H. Davies, Mr. Chauntler, Mr. R. M. Muller. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. England, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Landale, Mr. W. Dobson, Mr. Skerrett-Rogers.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. F. Bolton, infant, and maid. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Dowling and maid.

For Sydney: Miss Heycock, Misses Bell (two), Mr. W P. Warton, Miss Andrews, Mr. Hearder, Mr. Keith Angus, Mr. T. D. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Lester, Miss Skelton, Miss H. M. Jones, Mr. Galpine, Mr. C. W. Chichester, Mr. C. Heat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. J. Macdonald.

For Bombay: Rev. H. E. Barrell, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Macdonald, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Miss J. Parker, Mr. A. Anderson, Lieut. Whiffin, Mr. R. Lyons, Mrs. Hartley and child, Mrs. Gill and two children, Miss Abell, Dr. H. S. Barkworth, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Miine, Capt. W. J. Nantes. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major A. C. Talbot, Mr. E. W. Goddard, Mr. R. de Winton, R.A., Mr. M. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Jackson, Capt. E. W. Dun, Mr. C. Fitch, Mr. Andrews.

For Lyttelton: *From Ismailia*: Mr. J. Northcote.

For Alexandria: Mr. Huntington, Mr. Harral, Mrs. Fowler, Rev. J. H. and Miss Calley, Miss Newton, Gen. R. H. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Millson, Mr. W. H. Evans. *From Venice*: Colonel Gardner, Mr. T. S. Kennedy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. P. Gilchrist and son, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Slater.

For Singapore: Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. MacGillavry, Mr. A. M. Rogers. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Barlow, Mr. J. P. Roger.

For Yokohama: Mr. J. W. Morrison. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mullar.

For Hong Kong: Maj. and Mrs. S. G. Selfe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. B. Moorhead, Mr. E. T. Bond, Mr. Balfour.

For Wellington: *From Colombo*: Mr Morris, Mr. Perry, Miss Morris, Miss Blackman.

For Auckland: Mr. A. E. Kemsley, Mr. R. Appleyard.

For Malta: Lieut. C. F. Briggs. Staff Surg. W. B. Drew, Messrs. J. and E. P. Dyke, Miss Dyke, Miss Burlison, Mr. W. Russell, Mrs. Locker, Mrs. Howell and two children, Mr. Ralph Kerr.

For Adelaide: Mr. E. A. Saunderson, Mr. Hearder, Mr. L. Potter.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Liepmann.

For Penang: *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wilson.

For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. W. Styan.

For Brindisi: Dr. E. S. Blaker, Lieut. W. H. Norris and friend.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. Goodwin.

For Rockhampton: Mr. W. A. Mayers, Mr. H. J. Johnson.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. H. Wood.

For King George's Sound: Mr. R. H. Goodwin, Mr. C. Vaughan.

For Maryborough: Mr. C. G. Gordon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mrs. G. G. Hill, Miss E. Hopper, Capt. G. W. Maxwell.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 7; Calcutta, Feb. 5; Madras, Feb. 5.

Per P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell.

For Aden: Mrs. Hormusjee and two children.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. J. F. Thom, Miss Askamp, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bragdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bragdon, Miss and Master Bragdon, Mrs. Hawkes, and Mrs. Towe.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Burney, Mr. M. C. Gilde, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson (jun.), Mr. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, child, and infant, Mr. J. MacFarlane, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. Charles Haas, and Capt. Tufnell.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. B. Simpson, Sir A. Wilson, Major A. Y. Impey, Mr. F. Gardner, Mr. H. E. M. James, two sisters, Miss Alexander, Mr. T. Longmuir, and Mr. Haimon.

For London: Miss Heymer-Duigner, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, two children, and infant, Capt. P. W. Case, and Mr, Dixon.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, 14th February 1891.

For London: Mr. H. B. Turner, Mrs. Douglas, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. J. Loder, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tschirch, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Kitts, Rev. and Mrs. Bawmann, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. E. Stonor, Major and Mrs. H. Lucas, Miss L. Owen Smith, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Gott, Col. and Mrs. Tredway Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herbert Wright, Mr. A. G. Moon, Mr. Gowan, Miss Dawbarn, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wells, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mr. and

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Mrs. Geo. Yule, Mr. Moss, Miss Scott, Mrs. Turnbull, Rev. Mr. Osborne, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mrs. Toynbee, Mrs. Newell, Mr. Duffus, Mr. W. Pickford, and Mrs. Watts

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Norman, Sir R. Barrow, Mr. J. A. Ralli, Mr. W. S. Whiteside. Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Dollet, Miss Frost, Mr. Deane; Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Filer, Capt. T. G. Watkins, Mr. A. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. B. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Westmacott, Mr. Malcolm Low, M.P., Mr. Robert B. Clegg, Mrs. Gribbin, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. A. G. Pears, Mrs. Brooke, Mr. P. Church, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford, Baron and Baroness Rosenberg, Rev. Mabie, Rev. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Sanday, and Mr. R. Laidlaw.

For Venice: Dr. A. Benson.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

For Suez: Col. W. Hallett and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Farnham.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. West.

Per S.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, Feb. 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. O. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nichol, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Chambers, and Mr. Roney Dongal.

For London: Mr. Mahomed Ishaz Khan and Mr. D. Ritchie.

For Brindisi: Mr. Smith.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Sean, Miss Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe, Mr. Geo. E. Scott, Mr. F. S. Thompson, and Mr. Samuel Thompson.

The following passengers proceeded by the Italian steamer s.s. *Po*, Capt. Anfossi, on Sunday for Naples and Genoa:—

Rev. Digel and three children, Rev. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. West, Miss L. Hoffman, Mr. Thomas Abad, Mrs. Antonia Abad Sala, Mr. Joan Hora, and Mr. Marcellino Navarra.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Jan. 16, Arrived at Bombay, Feb. 2.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Siam*, Cap. P. W. Case.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. G. Ashby and infant, Mr. Ardesar Framjee Bhumgara, Mr. Abdul Ghofur, Mr. W. H. Chave, Mr. P. Connell, Mr. Hurnam Das, Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Mr. P. Platt, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sellar, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Seymour.

From Brindisi: Mr. Anderson, Mr. A. H. Bradley, Mr. Fromme, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. Gillespie. Mr. H. Sevestre, Surg.-Major Sweeney, and Mr. W. H. H. Vincent.

From London to Madras: Mr A. W. Laye.

From Brindisi to Bussorah: Mr. R. Murton and Mr. Salmone.

From Brindisi to Kurrachee: Mr. and Miss Croft.

From Brindisi to Yokohama *via* Bombay and Calcutta: Messrs. F. C. and J. Stoop.

From Brindisi to Shanghai *via* Bombay and Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. McCalmont Hill.

From Ismailia to Kurrachee: Mr. H. C. Cookson.

From Ismailia to Bombay: Dr. Murphy.

From London to Colombo: The Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

From Aden: Mr. G. S. Curtis, Rev. T. B. French, and Rev. A. C. Maitland.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The *Liberal* thinks the Age of Consent Bill a mistake. It does not satisfy the Hindoo community, and it is not in accordance with the dictates of science. If it be passed in its present shape, it will lead to many abuses which did not exist. We need not enumerate them all, but shall mention one: it may lead to cases of abortion. Of course it is not pleasant to discuss the subject in the columns of a newspaper; but that there is such danger we have not the least doubt. And if the law be passed as it stands, it will legalise and license outrages on girls above twelve who have not yet attained their maturity. Thus both on the grounds of religious neutrality and the laws of nature the Bill stands condemned in its present form.

The *Hindoo* is of opinion that "those who entertain the belief that English education alone will regenerate the Hindoo nation will read with disappointment and pain the speech of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, an ex-Judge and some time officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. This gentleman opposed the Bill on the ground of its being, in his opinion, an outrage on the orthodox susceptibilities of the Hindoos and an infringement of the Proclamation of the Queen. That the orthodox Hindoos are opposed to the measure now before the public is well known; his colleagues as well as himself know it. But that a person of his culture and experience should think that this amendment of the Penal Code is opposed to the spirit of that memorable document suggests sad comments on the moral weakness of even our best educated countrymen." After disputing the opinions of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, our contemporary says:—"The very justification of the absolute supremacy of England in this country is the superior morality and civilization of the English nation, and the opinions of the Government representing such a nation should be as a rule in advance of those of the Indian people. And it is the duty of those Indian gentlemen who have been educated by the literature and example of that nation to help it in giving effect to those advanced opinions as far as may be compatible with their individual convictions."

The *Indian Nation* says:—"We have stated over and over again that there is little chance of the law affecting practice to any great extent. A class of crimes will be created, the detection of which will be impossible except by parties who have no interest in enforcing the law. We do not therefore support the measure on the grounds ordinarily assigned, namely, the grounds of social reform. Nor do we oppose it on the ground ordinarily assigned. There is proposed no greater encroachment on Hindoo practice than what was created by the Indian Penal Code. The extent of the encroachment may be greater; but there is no alteration in principle. In the second place, interference with *criminal* practices has already happened more than once, and its legitimacy has been recognised. Witness the abolition of *suttee* and infanticide. Therefore, let no false alarm be raised. Our position is a middle one. We stand by our amendment. If it has to be explained, in a very short compass it amounts to this: Raise the age of consent as between husband and wife to the attainment of puberty; lay down a definite physical test of puberty; do not lessen the protection which girls already enjoy, and raise the age of consent as between a girl and a stranger to twelve; we might even say thirteen or fourteen."

The *Bangabasi* says:—"It is an egregious error on the part of our legislators to introduce this Bill into the Council. Of all the ten *sanskars* (essential and purificatory rites) that of *garbadhan* is the principal one. It is the ceremony which must be observed as soon as a certain physical event takes place in the wife, and which is indissolubly connected with the Hindoo religion. If, on the occurrence of such event before the age of twelve, the observance of the *garbadhan* ceremony is prohibited by the force of law, it will certainly interfere with the religious rites of the Hindoos."

The *Dainik* declares that the *Shastras* say that it is at the age of ten years that a certain physical event takes place in the girl; it may take place later on. The *Shastras* enjoin that on the attainment of certain physical conditions there must be the consummation of marriage. If the *garbadhan* ceremony is not then observed, the progeny of the girl will not be entitled to perform religious rites for to give offerings to the *manes*. As instances are not rare of girls becoming mothers at the age of thirteen, the provisions of the Bill are looked upon as most dangerous to Hindooism. To limit the age of consummation of marriage is wholly opposed to the *Shastras*. On the other hand, it would not be irreligious if the limit were fixed at the age when a certain physical event takes place in the wife.

The *Sahachar* thinks that the majority of the people are opposed to the Bill. Though no one doubts the sincerity of the intentions of the Government, still a general consternation pervades the country. It is the opinion of the public that a council in which the people are not represented is not competent to consider these questions, and that it is not desirable that the Legislature should interfere in a matter which is being considered by the people themselves.

CHOLERA IN CHINA.—A native newspaper in Shanghai lately published an article by a Chinese medical practitioner on the proper treatment of cholera, a disease specially fatal to Chinese. The writer notices seven symptoms of cholera—vomiting, diarrhœa, low pulse, cold limbs, perspiration, spasms, and exhaustion. His practice is at once to order a prepared dose to be heated and taken warm to the extent of a good-sized teacupful. In this dose the main things are ginger, ginseng, Chinese cardamoms, and a sort of caraway seed. After this the patient receives *atractylodes alba*, called *peshu* by the apothecaries, a medicine of which the Chinese think a great deal as an aromatic tonic and stimulant. They use it in cases of profuse sweating and apoplexy, chronic dysentery, and rheumatism. It belongs to the *cynaraceæ*, among the species of which are found many plants known in Europe as furnishing useful stomachic and febrifuge medicines. If the disease progresses still into the spasmodic state with numbness of the limbs he would use *pæonia albiflora* with *boyma rutæcarpa*, and a pepper wort, known to druggists by the name of *xanthoxylum piperitum*. It is one of the commoner aromatic stimulants in China and Japan. To this he adds a cinnamon bark. To soothe the extraordinary derangement of the system he gives pig's liver mixed with brick dust from the inside of a furnace—a mixture known as "liver of the hiding dragon." To this are added two or three ounces of ginger. He notices as curious that the name of the disease does not occur in Chinese literature before the middle of the 17th century, and says that it came with the present dynasty from Manchuria, spreading from the north southward. He remarks the use of the name "Manchurian sickness" and of "the foreign cholera." Chinese doctors appear, from what is here said, to be fond of using mild remedies, while they avoid those which are very powerful in their operation; as to the nature of the medicines, they appear, on the whole, much the same as our own.

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INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rule.)

—:o:—

Abud, Capt. H. M., 12 mos., Bo. S.C., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '90.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.
Aitken, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Aldworth, Lt. L. B., Burma Police, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Alexander, E. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '90.
Allen, C. W., Ben. Ordnance, 12 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 23 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '90.
Anderson, A., Cawnpore Factory, 10 mos., May 21, '90.
Aston, H. F., Bom. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 20, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.

Bagshaw, C., Forest Dept., N.W.P., 12 mos.
Bailey, C. H., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
Bailey, Lt.-Col. F., R.E., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D.S.C., 12 mos.
Baker, Surg. R. J., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Bamber, H. W., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., Ben. Marine, 21 mos., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Bayne, C. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 21 mos., Feb. 2 1, '90.
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 17, '90.
Bennett, W. E. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 13, '90.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 30 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Biddulph, C. E., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos. and 10 days, Nov. 14, '90.
Birkbeck, Bur. P.W.D.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., N.W.Provs., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '89.
Boileau, H. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, 90.
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 32 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Boydell, J. E. N., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., Ma. Educl, 12 mos., May 6, '90.
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, Ma. Educl., 12 mos., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Fncl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.
Brendon, C. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 days, Mar. 29, '90.
Brodley, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., Ben. Police, 18 mos, Apr. 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '90.
Browne, G. A. St. B., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. G., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bull, C.A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Buyers, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 12, '90.

Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 days, June 4, '89.
Campbell, T. J., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Carey, B. S., Burma Commn., 12 mos., June 6, '90.
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Com., to Feb. 28, '91.
Casperz, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 23, '90.
Chapman, R. C., Ben. Secret., 8 mos., Apr. 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen.
Cole, S. H. M., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. and 9 days, Aug. 25, '90.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 8 mos. 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Cotgrave, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Cornish, W. H., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21 days, Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Acct. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Cumins, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16½ mos., June 5, '90.
Cuthbertson, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Sect., 12 mos., May 12, '90.

Dallas, J. E., Ben. Secret., 6 mos., Nov. 10, '90.
Daly, W. W., C.I.E., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 mos., June 28, '87.
Dance, G. W., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Dangerfield, P. W., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 33 mos., Apr. 22, '88.
Davidson, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 16, '90.
Davis, W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Dawe, W. H., Ben. Rev. Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Denman, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 20, '90.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
D'Oyly, E. H., Ben. Police.
Douglas, A., Ben, Marine, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '90.
Dracup, R. H., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 34 ms., July 24, '88.
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., to Apr. 1, '91.

Engledue, Lt.-Col. W. J., R.E., to 23 Nov., '91.
Eales, C. L. M., Bev. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Edwards, A. C., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., July 25, '90.
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D. 24 mos., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., N.W.P. Med., 12 ms., Aug. 15, '90.
Evans, H. E. G., Ma. P.W. Dept., 32 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Fagore, S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 4 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 13 mos., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Apr. 30. '90.
Fanshawe, A. U., Ben. Cov. India P.O., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Farrant, E. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., Ben. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., Ma., 21 mos., May 6, '90.
Faulkner, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., June 20, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.
Fernandez, T. R., Bo. Survey, 3 mos.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos., '90.
Foord, A. M., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Forbes, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Mar. 33, '90.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 mos., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos.
Fraser, A. H. C., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 mos., July 4, '90.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 13 ms., Oct. 11, '90.
Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 22, '90.
Gates, F. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 11 ms., Apr. 25, '90.
Gay, E., Comptr. Gen., India, 19 m. & 15 d., Apr. 15, '90.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Gibson, J. E., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., Comn. N.W.P. & O., 4 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Good. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, D. C., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '90.
Gouldworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 42 mos, Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '90.
Greer, A. C., Ben. Cov., Commn. Punjab, 12 mos., Nov. 15, '90.
Greer, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Growse, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '90.

Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Survey Dept. Ben., 24 mos.
Hamilton, R.E., Comp. C.P., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G.M., P.W.D., 24 mos., July '89.
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D , 18 mos., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Hennessy, S. H., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 4, '90.
Henry, A.L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 1. '90.
Henslowe, F.B., N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 mos. June 6, '90.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Hibberd, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 1, '90.
Hinde, A. B., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., May 10, '90.
Hobart Hampden, A. G., N.W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., Ben. For. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos, Nov. 8, '90.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '90.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 48 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hutton, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Ivens, F. J., Indian Rails, 12 mos., May 23, '90.

Jackson, M. H., Ben. P.W.D, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '90.
Johnson, T. W., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '90.
Jordan, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 14 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '90.
Kerr, D., Ben. Rails, 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 19 mos. and 15 dys., Apr. 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., Forest Dept., Ben., 15 mos.
Kipling, J. L., Cen. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben. Sect., 10 mos., March 7, '90.
Knowlys, H.B., Berars. Comn., 24 mos., May 28, '89.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T, Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 27 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Lane, J. M., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '90.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 mos. 22 days.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., Ben. P.W.D. Accts., 24 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Le Messurier, Col. W., R.E.
Leslie, M., Cent. Provs. P.W.D., 13 mos., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Liebschwager, R. W., Bo. P.W.D.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.
Lucas, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Aug. 1, '90.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 ms., June 15, '90.
Lyde, Capt. M. C., Bo.S.C., Bo. Political, 24 mos., Sept. 21, '90.

Macdonald, Surg. J. R., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 13½ mos., May 3, '90.
Mackenzie, T. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos. 17 days, Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Nov. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., Depy. Comr., Punjab, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '90.
Macpherson, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos. and 45 dys., Oct. 18, '90.
Macpherson, J. L., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 21 mos., Nov. 5, '89.
Manson, E., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Manson, J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., July 14, '90.
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 19 mos., Mar. 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 30, '90.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs. 6½ mos., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Maunsell, F. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., Ben. Dockyard, 6 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
McLoughlin, J., Ben. P.O., 15 mos., May 1, '90.
Mellard, G. N., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 ms., Apr. 3, '89.
Meredith, A., R.E., Asst. Comr. Punjab. 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Merriman, J. H., Ma. Rev., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '90.
Midwinter, W. C., Bnrma Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Mills, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 ms., Apr. 15, '88.
Mitchell, T. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '90.
Monteath, J., Ben. Cov., Bo. Secret, 22 mos. & 27 dys., Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surj.-Maj. J., Ben. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '90.
Moran, C., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., May 11, '90.
Morley, G. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comm. H.A.D., 18 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 28, '90.
Morrison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Mountford, C. E., Ben. P.O., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P.W.D., 26 mos., July 7, '89.

Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Norman, M. J. J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '90.
Norton, G. J. F., Ma. Salt., 7 mos., Nov. 30, '90.

O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 12 mos., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lieut.-Col. F. G., R.E. Ben., P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Oliver, N. R., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 16, '90.
Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '90.

Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secretariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Pechell, E. D., Ind. Tel., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '90.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.
Pemperton, Surg. R., Ma. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 10, '90.
Peterson, Dr. Peter, Bo. Educl, 14 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos., Nov. 22, '89.
Pierce, E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., to May 19, '91.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., India, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '90.
Porteous, A., Ben. Cov., Assam, 16 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Preston, S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Jan. 31, '90.
Propert, E. P., Ben. Forest Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '90

Ransom, S., Ben. Mar, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 28 mos., Apr. 3, '89.
Rattray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 23 mos., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 13, '90.
Reddie, T., Master Pilot Ben., 12 mos.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 27, '90.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 mos.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 39 mos., June 23, '88.
Roberts, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 17 mos., May 23, '90.
Rose, A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Rose, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Ross, H. T., Ma. Cov., 8 mos.
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen. 18 mos., Oct. 29, '89.
Rutherford, J. M., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '90.

Sandford, W., Ben. P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Scobie, D. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 mos.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 10 mos. dys., May 1, '90.
Shaw, G. W., Ben. Cov., Burma, 24 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Ind. Tel. Dept., 2 mos., Sept. 18, '90.

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Shaw, J., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Sherring, H., Ben Educl., 15 mos.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apt. 12, '90.
Shuttleworth, A., Bo. Forest Dept., 3 mos.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Smith, C. A., Ma. P.W.D., 19 mos., Aug. 24, '89.
Smith, C. S., Ma. Consr. of Forest, 34 ms., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 5, '90.
Spooner, G. P., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 9, '90.
Stanhope, L. C. E., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 mos.
Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 ms., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey R. S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 29, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & G. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Commn., 25 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Telegraph Dept., 18 mos.
Sullivan, W. J. A., Ma. Police, 18 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 42 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Talbot, W. A., Forest Dept., Bo., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '90.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 8, '90.
Taylor, H. R., Ma. Survey, 21 mos., July 11, '89.
Thomson, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Thornhill, Capt. H. B., B.S.C., Andamans Comn., 12 mos., to Mar. 23, '91.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 36 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Tickell, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., Ben. Pol., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Nov. 25, 90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Mar., 9 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tooza, R. W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '90.
Torrie, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tritton, S.B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tupper, C. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Secret., 21 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.

Upcott, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Mar. 29, '90.

Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 40 mos., May 13, 87.

Wait, L. G., Ben. P. D., 18 mos., Apr. 24, '90.
Wait, N. G., Ben. P.O., 13 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Walker, W. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Walker, J. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Walsh, S. P., C.I.E., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., May 20, '90.
Ward, Col. T. M., Bo. S.C., Bo. Survey, 6 mos., Sept. 12, '90.
Warden, H. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Warlenby, J., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 11, '90.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Commn., 19 mos. 10 days, May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos. 19 days, Mar. 24, 90.
Welsh, W. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 6, '90.
Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Winterbotham, H. M., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Wiseman, W., Ben. P W.D., 6 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Wood, C. A. H., Ben. P.O., 16 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Rails., 12 mos., June 27, '90.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 27 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wyman, J. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Wynne, S. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 28, '90.

Yates, L. E. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos. 27 days, May 23, '90.
Young, W. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 16 mos., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 19 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 mos., May 30, '90, Ma.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 mos., June 27, '90, Ben.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 mos. 22 days, Nov. 7, '89, Ben.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 mos., Mar. 16, '90, Ben.

Gell, Right Rev. Bishop, 6 mos., May 6, '90, Ma.
Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.
Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89, B.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 mos., Ben.
Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '82, Bo.

Orton, Rev. F., 32 mos., Apr. 23, '89, Ben.

Penny, Rev. F., 24 mos., May 2, '90.

Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90, Ben.
Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 mos., July 1, '90, Ma.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.
Wright, Rev. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

ADDENDA.

Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 mos., Nov. 8, '90, Ben.
Sanders, Rev. M. C., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90, Ben.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 mos., Nov. 14, '90, Ma.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '90, Ben.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 mos., Nov. 29, '90, Ben.
Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 mos., Jan. 24, '91, Ben.

ADDENDA.

Emerson, Surg.-Maj. G. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '90.
Shirres, L. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Jan. 3, '91.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 30, '90.
Clarke, Col. S. C., R.E.
Knyvett, C. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos.
Tickell, R. H.
Morrison, F., Ben. P.W.D.
Raven, P. E., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.

INDIAN MEDICAL EXAMINATION, 1891.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

1.	Burton-Brown, F. H.	3,625
2.	Lumsden, J. S. S.	3,340
3.	Dease, B. H.	3,330
4.	Brown, A. T.	3,215
5.	Bird, R., M.D.	3,180
6.	Oldham, B. C.	3,165
7.	Wilkinson, E.	3,160
8.	Duer, C.	3,155
9.	Wood, H. S	3,125
10.	Entrican, J., M.D.	3,090
11.	Donovan, C., M.D.	3,050
12.	Frost, G. H.	3,035
13.	Smith, S. B.	3,030
14.	Graves, D. H. McD.	3,020
	Penny, J.	3,020
16.	Ewens, G. F. W., M.D.	3,010
	Henvey, W.	3,010
	Pridmore, W. G.	3,010
19.	Irvine, J. W.	3,005
20.	Dallas, S. A. C.	2,995
21.	Palk, C. H. L.	2,975

LAST month the Government decided to raise the status of the Kapurthalla Raja in the matter of complimentary khillats, which will in future be of the value of Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 4,500 as heretofore. This honour is granted in consideration of the State's loyal services in the Afghan War, and of the good administration of the State during the minority of the present Raja.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Camp Ghandasam, through Koha, 30th January, says:—A reconnaissance of two companies of the 5th Punjab Infantry with some of the head-quarters staff, left here at 11 A.M. yesterday, to reconnoitre up the Dar-a-dar Valley, leading into the Momozai country. They found the large village of Dar-a-dar on the right bank of the stream, protected by six towers, occupying a very commanding position. In the valley they reached the Kharah, or Dar-a-dar kotal, at about 4 P.M., and saw lying beneath them the Lakardarah valley in the Shaikhan country, and in the distance Kachai and Mari, both in British territory. This pass is the easiest and most important of any which leads into the Shaikhan country. The snow on the kotal was three feet deep and frozen hard. A few stray shots were fired at the reconnaissance, and we heard that Makhmaddin's son had only recently vacated the village at the foot of the kotal. The reconnaissance returned to camp after a weary day at 8 P.M. The third column arrived at 2 P.M. yesterday, and are encamped near the first column on the right bank.—A later message of Sunday's date says:—It was decided yesterday that the first column, consisting of the 1st, 4th, and 29th Punjab Infantry, with No. 4 Mountain Battery, should return to Darband; that the second column, consisting of No. 3 Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners, the 3rd Sikhs, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the 23rd Pioneers, should proceed *via* the Darada pass through the Mammazai country into the Shaikhan country and thence to Shahu Khel; and that the third column, consisting of three troops of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the 5th Punjab Infantry should return to Hangu. It is supposed that the first and third columns will watch the Sarman range while the passes are being improved and posts built. The ration convoy arrived safely from Hangu this morning without being fired at. Foraging parties are out daily, but little has been found. The third column has just started *en route* for Hangu. The first column starts to-morrow, and the second column on the 2nd February.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated, Camp, Jhandasam, through Kohat, 1st February, says:—The demolition of towers and villages still continues. Yesterday the following villages were destroyed: Inzawar, Aiam Khan, Mela, and Lagarromila, and various nameless towers and water-mills belonging to Makhmaddin. It has been decided to build posts on the crest of the Samana Range, and sites have been selected. The Darband road is also to be repaired and otherwise improved. The enemy has been very passive, and so far, we have had no shooting into Camp. It is thought that the second column may meet with some opposition through the Mammazai and Shaikhan country. A reconnaissance party left here this morning to explore a pass, near Kacha, said to lead into the Shaikhan country and believed to be a fairly good road. It is rumoured that we are to go against the Sturi Khels, a second division of the Alzai, after the arrival of the second column at Shahu Khel. The 1st Punjab Infantry and two guns of the No. 4 Mountain Battery remain here for the present in an entrenched camp. Sir William Lockhart and Major Leigh accompany the second column. Terms will be made with the Mishtis on our arrival in their country, provided no opposition is offered to the troops. The health of the troops is good, but there are a few cases in hospital, consequent on the severe exposure. Communication was established yesterday with Kohat by means of heliograph, the central station being at Lakha near Hangu. Rain commenced to fall early this morning and still continues. There are heavy clouds all round. The 23rd Pioneers and the Sappers arrived here to-day from Salphalmela, from whence they have been repairing the Darband road. Makhmaddin's famous tower of Jhandasam has been blown up. The sight was a grand one, as the tower stood some fifty feet high and was the strongest one we have yet come across. The spot is now marked by a few loose stones and some *debris*.

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—:o:—

BOMBAY.—January 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 105⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	950
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	907½
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr. ct,	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	137½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	55	350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	8,500	150	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	425
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	440
Munmar M.	250	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	545
New Indian	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	400	40	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	420
Volkart	all	60	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	135
Alliance Spinning	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	100	4	80xd
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	970
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	460
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	825
Empress Co.	all	15	550
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	610
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	100
Hindustan	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	820
Imperial Cotton	500	—	370
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	500	25	620
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	670
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	525
Leopold	100	10	189
Madras United	1,000	50	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,200
Mazagon	250	5	110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	740
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	747

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	—
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,600
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	260
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,100
Treacher & Co.	all	1,000
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—February 2.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 105	4 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	107	4 to —
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107	4 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1890)	100	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	101	8 to —
5	of 1878 (1908)	105	0 to 105 8
5	of 1884-5 (1905)	105	0 to 105 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0 to 106 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	106	0 to 106 8
4½	of 1882 (1902)	103	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	200 to —x
Alliance of Simla	100	165 to 166
Bank of Bengal	500	985 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	150 to —
Delhi and London	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	107 to —
National of India	£12½	173 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	—	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	— to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	— to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	—	— to —
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	80 to —
Bengal Coal	100	1,740 to —x
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	7½ to 8
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2 to —
Bengal Mills	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	76 to —x
Bonded Warehouse	445	440 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	102 to 103
Burrakur Coal	100	165 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	104 to 105
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	132 to —
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	150 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	52 to —
Equitable Coal	250	165 to —x
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	94 to 95x
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	177 to —
Gourepore	100	125 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70 to —
Howrah Docking	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills	100	104 to —x
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to 93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	81 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	91 to 92
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190 to —
Murree Brewery	100	128 to —x
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 to —x
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	90 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	36 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55 to —
Riverside Press	100	72 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	250 to 260
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	105 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	85 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Assam	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	160 to —
Do. contributory	100	80 to —
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Central Cachar	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	20 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	40 to —
Dehra Dun	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to —
Dhunsiri	100	40 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	19 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30 to —
Endogram	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	— to —
Grob (Assam)	100	30 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	45 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55 to —
Indian Terai	500	94 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley	—	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	55 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	95 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	— to —
Mim (Darjiling)	—	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110 to —
Do. contributory	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttock (Assam)	—	— to —
Do. contributory	—	— to —
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	— to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	—	— to —
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30 to —
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	— to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180 to —
Upper Assam	100	25 to —

LONDON.—February 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99 to 99½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109½ to 109¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	— to —
4	Indian Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	103 to 105
4	Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 112
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlement Government	103 to 105

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
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Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	121 to 125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102 to 105
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	128 to 131

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Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5½	to 5¾
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E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24	to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to 30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to 114
Great Indn. Peninsla., guaran. 5p.c.	100	170	to 174
Madras, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	149	to 152
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	140	to 144
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to 136
Oude & Rohilkund, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	102	to 105
Rohilknd. & Kumaon, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	112	to 116
Scinde, Punj., & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24	to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1951	5	28	to 29
South Indian, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	128	to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Lim.	20	114	to 117
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Do. 6 p.c. Deben.	all	—	to —
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	102	to 105
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Chartered of India, A. & C.	all	27½	to 28½
Chartered Mer. of L., L. & C.	all	24½	to 25½
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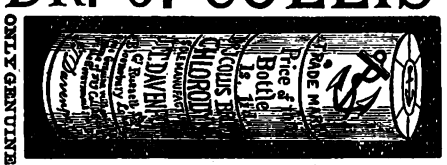
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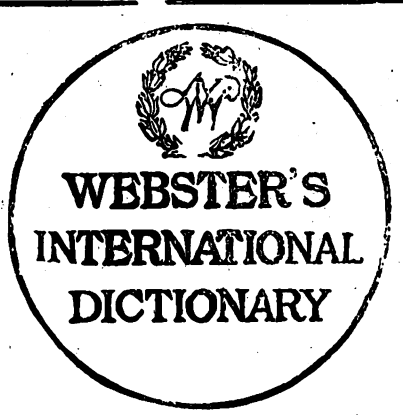
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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storms of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th February; from N.W.P. and Punjab to the 12th February; and from Bengal to the 11th February.

THE VICEROY was to leave Calcutta on the 2nd of March to open the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. His Excellency leaves Calcutta for Simla about the end of March.

LADY LANSDOWNE proceeds to Calcutta on March 12, breaking her journey at Lucknow, where she will make a short stay.

THE Budget statement to be submitted March 30 will show the financial affairs of Government to be more satisfactory than was anticipated; but there will be no remission on taxes, Government having lost very heavily on opium during the past year.

MR. J. L. MACKAY, President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to succeed Sir Alexander Wilson as additional Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. H. B. Turner was unable to accept the appointment, as he leaves shortly for England.

MR. MACKAY, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the annual meeting of that body on Monday, declared that, so far at any rate as Bengal was concerned, there was no necessity for fresh factory legislation.

A SPECIAL grant of some ten lakhs is likely to be made this year to the Commissariat Department to complete the arrangements for mobilisation. This sum will allow a full reserve of clothing to be formed.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE CHESNEY is about to pay a short visit to Rangoon with a view to inspecting the harbour defences there, which are now approaching completion. This will be the Military Member's last chance of seeing these works, with the progress of which, and those of Indian ports generally, he has been so much concerned during his term of office.

ONE effect of the new warrant for the amalgamation of the three Indian Staff Corps will be that officers of the Madras and Bombay armies serving in Bengal will henceforth be eligible for district commands in that Presidency, as well as for staff appointments at Army Head-Quarters. The new Warrant has effect from the 28th January.

LATEST news from Kabul reports the Amir to be making steady progress towards recovery, and that he is able once more to attend to public business.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, whose arrival at Kashgar was recently reported through Russia in the European telegrams, has sent a report of his explorations to the Government of India.

No confirmation has yet been received of the reported gathering of a Chinese filibustering expedition against Mogaung on the Northern Burma frontier; but precautionary measures are being rapidly carried out to reinforce the garrison with regular troops.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, Deputy Accountant-General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been granted furlough for seven months.

MR. A. B. PATTERSON will, it is understood, succeed Mr. Carey as Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue. Mr. Carey retires from the post on the 7th of next month.

MR. A. MARTINDALE, Political Agent at Bhopal, probably goes on leave in April.

THE comments of the different Local Governments on the Factory Commission's Report are now coming in to the Government of India. But until they are all received the question of legislation remains in abeyance.

THE salary of each Judicial Commissioner in Oudh will be fixed at Rs. 3,500 monthly.

THE late heavy rain in Baluchistan has not only wrecked nearly all the native infantry barracks at Quetta, but has caused much damage to the fort and quarters at New Chaman.

The Shipping Commission have returned to Calcutta, having completed the taking of evidence at the other Indian ports.

OWING to the difficulties encountered in getting rolling-stock across the Irrawaddy from Mandalay to Sagain, the Mu Valley Railway will probably not be ready for opening to Shwebo until June.

MR. J. L. O'CALLAGHAN having returned from Burma to Calcutta, the Committee on the Kidderpore Docks, of which he is President, will shortly assemble. Mr. Mackay has been nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Horace Bell by the Port Commission. Mr. Ormiston, the Dock Engineer at Bombay, will join the Committee as an expert. The question is mainly an engineering one, but Mr. Mackay will represent the landing and shipping interest, as affected by proposals of Mr. Apjohn, the Engineer in charge of the docks.

THE Government of India have decided to make an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 for Volunteer Camps of Exercise.

IN connection with the decision of the Government of India to invest an additional crore of rupees in Government Paper, the *Englishman* announces that the purchase has already been nearly completed.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is at present on a tour of inspection in Sind and Quetta.

DR. NIELD COOK has been appointed Health Officer, Madras Municipality.

MAJOR BROMHEAD, V.C., South Wales Borderers, and of Zulu Campaign renown, died at Allahabad, Feb. 7, from enteric fever.

SIR THARIA TOPAN, a well-known Khoja merchant of Bombay and Zanzibar, died at his Bombay residence, Feb. 9.

INDIAN GOLD-MINING SHARES.—There was some demand on Saturday for the shares of the Mysore Companies, and in the case of Mysore and Gold-fields of Mysore an improvenment of 1-16 occurred. Mysore-Harnhalli advanced 1s. Nine Reefs were exceptionally dull. Mysore shares were last quoted 5⅜ to 5⅞ xd., Nundydroog 1⅝ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid) 4s. to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 10s. to 10s. 6d., Champion Reef 1⅜ to 1½, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅜ to 2½, ditto Preference 2 9-16 to 2 11-16, Devala-Moyar 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. 7s., Mysore-Wynaad (19s. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., South-East Mysore 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. to 2s. 6d., Gold-fields of Mysore 2 to 2-16, New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Mysore-Harnalli 12s. to 13s.

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NOTES.

THE news from Burma telegraphed by the *Times* correspondents and by *Reuter* is still of raiding, fighting, and burning. It is altogether very unsatisfactory and very unpleasant reading, for it would seem to indicate that "pacification" is still a very far way off.

From India proper the news is quiet enough, notwithstanding the reports of monster meetings being held to protest against Sir A. Scoble's Bill being finally passed.

The *Bombay Gazette* says that people in Calcutta who are likely to know say that Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill is certain to be passed during the present session of the Legislative Council, and that it is highly improbable that Government will consent to any material change being made in its provisions. While the Viceroy and his advisers are paying respectful attention to every manifestation of hostile opinion concerning the measure, they are believed to have found nothing in the opposition to the Bill which would warrant them in staying their hands, and the agitation in Bengal, coinciding as it has done with revelations of the wide prevalence of the evil in question in that province, is, it is said, likely rather to help than to hinder the Bill.

The correspondence on the subject has become more lengthy than edifying. Letters anent the protected age controversy have become unutterably vile, writes the *Indian Witness*. Shastric texts are quoted that fairly reek with filth. An expurgated edition of the Laws of Manu is certainly demanded if it is intended that Indian women shall ever wade through their pages. "Surely the battle could have been fought without such revelations of Shastric nastiness."

FROM the Annual Report of the Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund it appears that over twelve lakhs have been already spent in the erection of buildings especially adapted for affording medical relief to native women. The number of women who had received medical aid during the year comes to 411,000, and by far the greater part of this relief has been afforded by thirty-eight hospitals of various sizes, all directly governed by or affiliated to or connected with the Association. The total income of the Central Committee up to date has been Rs. 8,83,735. The amount now invested by the Central Committee and provincial branches is nearly eleven lakhs, producing an annual income of Rs. 50,000; besides which the local associations and committees possess independent invested funds of Rs. 3,39,000. There is a sum in hand amounting to Rs. 35,000, and donations have been promised to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000.

AT the annual meeting of the Fund, the Viceroy delivered an interesting and important speech, dwelling upon the want of support in Bengal, and expressing a hope that this "reproach" would be removed during the year. His Excellency also remarked that the official work of the Fund was practically carried on free of charge, and stated that the duties of the Secretaryship, so ably performed by Captain Streatfeild, would in future be undertaken by Mr. J. P. Hewett. Sir Charles Elliott announced that he had received an offer of Rs. 15,000 for the Children's Ward of the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, on condition that before the building was opened next month a further sum of Rs. 20,000 was subscribed, this amount being required to complete the dispensary out-houses.

The *Bombay Gazette* takes the same view as we have done regarding the *Statesman's* lengthy diatribe against Simla upon which we have commented editorially. Our Bombay contemporary says:—"If Calcutta journalists would look around and see what precise kind of public opinion is asserting itself in their city at this moment, they would be rather thankful that there is a Simla where Government can shape their course with a certain resolute independence of the reactionary movement in Bengali society. The argument assumes, as nearly all the arguments against the exodus have assumed, that Calcutta opinion is necessarily enlightening and wholesomely restraining. The latest sample of this opinion rudely rebukes the assumption. As regards the particular instance of Sir Charles Macgregor's plans for checkmating a Russian advance upon India, we should be sorry to think that the presence of the Government in one locality or another had any influence upon the productive capacity of earnest strategists. Sir Charles Macgregor would have been busy devising plans of campaign of the offensive-defensive kind, no matter where the office of the Quarter-master-General might have been located. If the contents of every pigeon-hole in the Intelligence Branch of that Department could be strewn upon the streets of Calcutta—which, apparently, is the *Statesman's* patent device for saving us from rash adventures across the frontier—a good many schemes as daring as those in question would be brought to the view of friends and enemies. But we believe it is sound theology that temptation, when it is not acted upon, is not sinful, and the Government of India may be forgiven their annual journey to Simla if the chief sin in their sojourn there were their being tempted of Sir Charles Macgregor and the strategists."

THE *Englishman* contradicts the rumours that the Viceroy intends spending the hot weather either at Ootacamund or Darjeeling, and positively asserts that Lord and Lady Lansdowne will spend the season at Simla.

WE find, then, in the Indian Army List the following interesting information regarding the number of combatant officers in the three Staff Corps. Bengal has 203 lieutenant-colonels, 131 majors, 335 captains, and 462 lieutenants, besides 114 probationers—altogether a very satisfactory complement of officers as regards numbers, though the distribution of rank does not bear very close inspection. For instance, there are many more colonels than majors, and the total of colonels and majors together comes to 334, while the captains only number 335, and only under the Staff Corps system has it ever been dreamt of to have as many field officers as captains. But then the brain of man never conceived a more costly, foolish, and illogical scheme of officering an army than that which, under the name of the Staff Corps, has wrought so much harm to the Indian service.

THE natives throughout India are showing considerable sympathy and generous feeling towards the late Mr. Bradlaugh's family on their recent bereavement. Meetings have been held in several places to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate in some enduring form the memory of Mr. Bradlaugh's services to India. Resolutions have been passed for this object, and committees have been formed to collect subscriptions, while letters of condolence have been sent to Mr. Bradlaugh's daughters.

THAT is what the "heathen" have done. The following is what the "Christian" *Bombay Guardian* has done. It has written:

Charles Bradlaugh is dead. On Friday, the 30th ult., his soul passed into the presence of his Maker, there to receive the reward of the deeds done in the body. For many years an open blasphemer, since his Parliamentary career opened he has sought to throw a veil, as it were, over his previous career, and to pose as a champion of the right and good, while still avowing himself an atheist. The necessity for paying this outward regard to decency was doubtless enforced upon his mind by the opposition shown to his admission to the House of Commons in 1880, which was renewed yearly till 1885 Telegrams give but little detail, but there is no hint that any repentance toward God took place. Indeed, one would gather that on his death-bed there was no room for repentance. His state was reported as 'comatose' for some days previously.

The "heathen" must have been somewhat puzzled to detect the meek and loving spirit of Christianity in the above. Does the *Bombay Guardian* go in much for "converting" the "heathen" we wonder?

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

Brigadier-General Wolseley, C.B., leaves Mandalay to-day to take command of the operations in Wuntho. There has been further sharp fighting in Wuntho. The column from Shwebo attacked the rebels near Okpho, killing over 50 and wounding many more, and capturing a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Our loss was three Europeans killed and ten wounded.

Our force now at Kawlin numbers 600, including 200 Europeans. It advances immediately on the town of Wuntho, which is said to be held by 700 men. The Tsawbwa is reported to be stockaded with another strong body of men four miles from Wuntho. Another column marches to attack the Tsawbwa to-day. Many of the villagers from across the Wuntho border, who were ordered by the Tsawbwa to stockade their villages, have asked leave to come in to Kawlin.

Captain Hastings, of the 4th Burma Regiment, has inflicted a severe punishment on the Panchaung Chins, who recently committed numerous raids and attacked the Yawdwin post. Several villages were captured, and 22 Chins were killed and many were wounded. Our casualties were one Sepoy killed and two Sepoys and two coolies injured by the Chins, who rolled down boulders and fired the grass.

FEB. 24.

The proclamation by Sir A. Mackenzie deposing Moungoungmyat, the Tsawbwa of Wuntho, declares that he has committed a series of unprovoked attacks on posts and villages in our territory. The Chief Commissioner announces that he has no wish to punish the people for the misdoings of their ruler, and offers a free pardon to the inhabitants who lay down their arms and surrender within fourteen days. He adds that the Tsawbwa will not be restored, and those who surrender need have no fear of injury from any quarter.

The British infantry who took part in the fight at Okpho belonged to the Devonshire and Duke of Cornwall's Regiments. The names of those killed are—Arthur Brent, Joseph Batchelor, and John Brown. It has been ascertained that the Tsawbwa commanded in person. His horse has been captured. The British infantry behaved with great spirit, rushing a strongly stockaded position. The force engaged consisted of 100 British infantry, 40 mounted British infantry, 40 military police and 100 Madras Sepoys.

During the past few days the insurgents have made several attacks on small posts in our territory further north. These attacks were pluckily resisted by the police and sub-divisional officers.

Captain O'Donnell reached Thama without fighting. The Thama chief joined him, and accompanied the troops northward. A small column leaves Bhamo to-morrow for Tonhon to operate against Kanlaing, who is giving trouble.

FEB. 25.

Wuntho has been occupied by Major Smyth's mounted infantry without opposition. Major Smyth reports that when the troops arrived there the Tsawbwa's Palace was being strongly blockaded. It has since been set on fire and destroyed. The villagers are now returning in large numbers and laying down their arms. The Tswabwa is believed to have fled to Pinlebu, whither the column is now proceeding. Captain Hutchinson, advancing to Kawlin from Yeu, found himself confronted by a strong blockade, held by the rebels, near Okham. An assault was ordered, and the position was captured after five hours' fighting. The enemy lost 27 killed. Captain Hutchinson was severely wounded in the thigh.

Dacoits have attacked a village six miles south of Bhamo, inflicting considerable damage and carrying off four women.

FEB. 26.

The Tsawbwa's palace at Wuntho has been burned, in order to convince the people that his rule is terminated.

The palace was being strongly stockaded when the troops arrived at Wuntho. The Tsawbwa has retreated to Pinlaing, and the column is proceeding thither. Brigadier-General Wolseley rode from Tigyaing to Wuntho at night with a small escort, through a disturbed country, in order to assume the command.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The census was taken throughout India last night.

It is expected that the report of the Select Committee on the Factory Act Amendment Bill will be presented to the Legislative Council on March 6.

The number of persons attending the mass meeting protesting against the Age of Consent Bill on Wednesday is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 100,000. Probably the former is somewhat under and the latter considerably over the truth. The promoters of the meeting assert that Mahomedans, Sikhs, and Jains were largely represented, as well as Hindoos.

A meeting of Mahomedans, held in Bombay, has declared against the Bill, while a large meeting of Hindoos in Poonah has expressed its approval of the measure.

Mr. Tata, a Parsee citizen of Bombay, has announced his intention of presenting a large sum of money to enable the poorer Parsees to prosecute their studies in the liberal arts and sciences, either in India or in Europe.

A Lushailand telegram in the *Calcutta Englishman* states that a handful of police were recently attacked at the village of Jacopas, and made a most gallant fight. These men, about 20 in number, under Jemadar Singh Gurung, were in the village as guests in a house, when they were suddenly surrounded and attacked by 100 armed Lushais. After a sharp fight, the Jemadar, although badly wounded, withdrew his men in good order, carrying the wounded, and brought the party safely, after four days' march, to the Koladain stockade. Our loss was one naik, two Sepoys, and one servant killed; one Jemadar and two Sepoys severely wounded.

MARCH 1.

The committee which the Bengal Government appointed last August to inquire into the condition of the police, and the reasons why so large a proportion of serious crime escapes detection, has now presented its report. An exhaustive inquiry has been made under the three following heads—village police, regular police, and criminal courts. Several witnesses have been examined, and opinions have been collected from public associations as well as from district and police officers. It is understood that the committee has submitted a large number of recommendations, one of the most important being that appointments to the grade of sub-inspector, instead of being filled, as now, by promotion from the ranks, should be made direct from candidates who have passed the first University examination. This suggestion, if adopted, ought greatly to raise the status of the police, by throwing open the higher grades to educated natives. The committee also, it is understood, suggests the appointment in every district of one or more public prosecutors selected from the local Bar.

The agitation against the Age of Consent Bill continues unabated. It is asserted that the large attendance at the open-air meeting on Wednesday was due to the fact that advertisements had been circulated stating that the Viceroy would be present, and that the proceedings would conclude with a display of fireworks. There has been, undoubtedly, much wire-pulling, not always of the most scrupulous kind, by some of the leaders of the opposition, and it may be conceded that a large proportion of the crowd was attracted by idle curiosity, but it is no less clear that a strong and genuine dislike of the measure pervades the vast majority of the upper and middle classes in Bengal and, though perhaps not to the same extent, those in the upper provinces also.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to hold a conference shortly to discuss the best means of increasing the number of Volunteers, and several prominent officials and Volunteer officers have been invited to attend.

The latest reports show that the loss in crops and the consequent distress in North Arcot are less than have been previously represented.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The Tsawbwa of Wuntho's letter soliciting pardon is believed to be intended only to gain time. Pinlaing will now be attacked.

Lieutenant Holman, of the Devonshire Regiment, who was wounded in the recent fight near Okpho, had a narrow escape; two bullets went through his helmet, only grazing his head.

The column sent against the Baungshe Chins has obtained the submission of eight villages and recovered 13 captives. One village was shelled before it surrendered.

RANGOON, MARCH 1.

Sir A. Mackenzie has returned to Rangoon. A column from Wuntho is moving against Pinlaing or Pinlebu, the capital occupied by the Tsawbwa. Brigadier-General Wolseley arrived yesterday at Pintha, 15 miles west of the town of Wuntho. The troops are in excellent health and spirits. The Tsawbwa has written to General Wolseley begging him not to advance, offering to pay a large fine, and declaring that he joined his father's rebellion unwillingly. He also asks for time to try and talk his father over. General Wolseley refused to make any terms, except that, if he surrendered promptly, his life would be spared.

The insurgents appear to be demoralized, and large numbers of peasantry are coming in and surrendering their arms. At Kawlin 350 guns have been given up. A noticeable feature in the Wuntho rebellion is the abundance of arms and ammunition possessed by the rebels. The peasantry of the cultivated por-

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tions of Wuntho will welcome British protection, but further resistance in the mountainous northern district is considered probable.

The vigorous and decisive action of Sir A. Mackenzie has crushed what might have become a very dangerous movement, which, if allowed to make head for even a few days, would certainly have spread far beyond the borders of Wuntho. The policy pursued under Sir C. Crosthwaite towards Wuntho resulted in the Tsawbwa being enabled to accumulate large supplies of arms and ammunition, and to convert his territory into a sort of fortified camp. Sir A. Mackenzie has decided to break up the Wuntho territory, distributing it between the neighbouring districts. The greater portion will be attached to the Katha district.

Captain Hutchinson, the commandant of the Yeu battalion of military police, has died from the wounds he received at Okkan.

The *Mandalay Herald* states that the Mingoon Prince has left Saigon for the Shan States, presumably to stir up a rebellion there, and adds that a report is current amongst the Burmese in Mandalay that the Mingoon Prince would attack the town on March 7. It mentions, as proving that the Mingoon Prince has left Saigon, that he is a regular subscriber to the *Mandalay Herald*, but that the copies sent to him at Saigon for some weeks past have been returned. The *Mandalay Herald* protests against any reduction being made in the garrison in Upper Burmah, characterising Sir C. Crosthwaite's representations about universal peace prevailing there as fiction.

The news from the Chin country is satisfactory. All the captives taken in the Penthwa raid on January 7 have been recovered, and the Kanhow tribe has paid part of the fine imposed. The column under Captain Rundall has reached the village of Sheelmong, 80 miles north of Fort White.

The Chinese evidently intend insisting fully on their rights on the Yunnan frontier. It is reported from Bhamo that a body of about 400 Chinese troops from Yunnan have occupied and stockaded some half-dozen small villages just over the frontier.

Brigadier-General Stedman, who has been for the past four years Inspector-General of the Burmah police, left for England yesterday. He has rendered great services to the province, and has created what is really an army. In May 1887, when General Stedman assumed the command, the military police numbered 90 officers and 4,700 men. The numbers were increased in 1889 to 500 officers, including natives, and 20,000 men, besides 15,000 civil police. The military police now numbers 430 officers and 15,500 men, all of good fighting stamp. Four regiments from the military police have been made over to the native army. General Stedman enjoyed extraordinary popularity with the force he commanded. Captain Peile, Deputy-Inspector of the General Military Police, succeeds General Stedman.

Thirteen prisoners who were confined in the Kyaukpyaw police guard-house, in the Bassein district in Lower Burmah, have escaped. Assisted by four men from outside, they overpowered the police, killing two and wounding two, and carrying off 15 rifles and 1,600 rounds of ammunition. A large force of police has gone in pursuit of them.

The census returns in Rangoon, though not quite completed, roughly show that the population within the municipal boundaries and cantonments is 180,000, or an increase of 47,000 over the returns of the last census. There are probably 10,000 more people in the adjoining villages and districts outside the municipal limits, practically forming part of the town.

Much satisfaction is felt in Rangoon at the definite news that Mr. Guinness has safely reached Maule, a fortified village held by the military police on the north frontier of Wuntho. Mr. Guinness had a narrow escape of losing his camp equipage.

(*Reuter.*)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

The Shwebo column has had a sharp action with the followers of the Tsawbwa of Wuntho, at Okpho. The enemy were routed with a loss of fifty killed. A number of guns and a quantity of ammunition also fell into the hands of the British.

The casualties of the British were three European soldiers killed and ten wounded.

Wuntho is held by 600 of the Tsawbwa's men, and will be attacked to-morrow.

FEB. 25TH.

Wuntho has been occupied by Major Smyth's Mounted Infantry without opposition.

Major Smyth reports that when the troops arrived there the Tsawbwa's Palace was being strongly stockaded. It has since been set on fire and destroyed.

The villagers are now returning in large numbers, and laying down their arms. The Tsawbwa is believed to have fled to Pinlebu, whither the column is now proceeding.

Captain Hutchinson, advancing to Kawlin from Yeu, found himself confronted by a strong stockade held by the rebels near Okham. An assault was ordered, and the position was captured after five hours' fighting. The enemy lost twenty-seven killed. Captain Hutchinson was severely wounded in the thigh.

Dacoits have attacked a village six miles south of Bhamo, inflicting considerable damage, and carrying off four women.

FORT WHITE, FEB. 23.

The Kanhow chiefs, against whom operations were undertaken for having raided British territory and carried off captives, have now submitted.

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Ross has returned to Haka after travelling 19 miles along the Haka-Tashun road, and reports that that part of the country was quiet.

FORT WHITE, FEB. 27.

On the 24th inst. the Kanhow column attacked and captured Tungzang. There were no casualties amongst the British troops. Twelve of the enemy were killed and 21 taken prisoners, among the latter being the principal chief and two others.

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Captain Rundall reports that all the survivors of the twelve captives carried off by the Kanhow Chins in the raid made by them on the village of Penthawa on Jan. 7 have now been recovered. The Kanhow Chins have delivered seven elephants' tusks and thirteen mythun as part payment of the fine inflicted upon them. Captain Rundall has surveyed the Kanhow country for fifteen miles beyond Kanhow, as far as the village of Shielmong, which lies eighty miles north of Fort White.

Mr. Ross has returned to Haka, after travelling nineteen miles along the Haka-Tashu road, and reports that that part of the country was quiet. Intelligence received here from Wuntho states that several of the Tsawbwa's officials have surrendered, and that the villagers are freely surrendering their arms. The Northern Column, under Colonel Macgregor, is to proceed to Kattra against the old Tsawbwa of Mogoung Wun, while the Southern Column, under Colonel Clarke, will continue the operations in the district of Kawlin and Wuntho.

RANGOON, MAR. 1.

Brigadier-General Wolseley, who is now in supreme command of the operations in the Wuntho district, has started for Pinlebu, where the Tsawbwa is supposed to be taking refuge. The Katha Column has arrived at Kyurgan, after meeting with slight resistance. The column moved on yesterday to Banonauh, which is said to be fortified.

Messrs. Guinness and Bagley are reported to be safe, the former at Maule and the latter at Kawlin.

BELOOCHISTAN.

BOMBAY, FEB. 28.

An attempt has been made upon the life of Major Muir, Political Agent in Southern Beloochistan.

He was holding a Court at Khenj, when he was attacked by natives and severely wounded, losing two fingers. The wounds are, however, not dangerous.

The would-be assassins succeeded in effecting their escape.—*Reuter.*

EXCESSIVELY severe weather in Baluchistan during the past two months has greatly impeded the progress of the Kojak Tunnel, and it is feared the opening will not take place as soon as had been anticipated.

Mr. Frank Agabeg, of the Charanpore Collieries near Asansole on the East Indian Railway, is the clever inventor of a portable punkah, which is bound to be largely used in tropical climates as soon as it becomes sufficiently advertised and known. The fan is attached to a small ornamental machine not much bigger than an ordinary table lamp, and can be raised or lowered to any height, or placed in any angle desired. It is simple in its movements, having no springs to get out of order; and by simply turning on or off a switch, the fan works or is stopped. The battery, consisting of four small cells, is contained in a box at the base of the pedestal. The machine works for about 16 hours without needing re-charging, which can be done easily in five minutes by any ordinarily intelligent servant. For the office desk, easy chair, couch, or piano, it will be found most useful; it gives a steady current of air instead of the jerky and unequal pull of the gentle *punkahwallah*, and much loss of tissue and temper is saved; moreover, no bad language is necessary, so that it is bound to be a boon to, and be largely patronized by, the clergy, as well as other dwellers in the tropics. It is a really handsome addition to one's household furniture, for it is made of beautifully polished teakwood, having a plush-covered table on top, which hides the mechanism, and is quite noiseless in its action. The cost of the chemicals for a whole day is about three annas, no dearer than the oleaginous, indecently-clad, sleepy-headed punkah coolie. The initial cost of the machine is perhaps against its being brought into universal use; but still it is certain eventually to find a sufficiently large sale to amply reward the patentee.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INDIA AND SILVER.

How the Fluctuations affect Eastern Trade.

(Financial Times.)

The American silver gamble has had considerable effect on the trade of India. During the latter six months of the year 1890, exchange was the leading factor in the commerce of our Eastern dependency, and some of the traders who adopted decided views as to its probable course where unfortunate enough to come to grief in consequence. The extraordinary fluctuations in the price of silver, the metal on which all business in India depends, undoubtedly exercised an exceedingly adverse influence on Indian trade, and therefore all who are interested in the legitimate commerce of that country will rejoice at the collapse of the American gamble.

At the commencement of last year Bank Bills on London were quoted in Bombay at 1s. 5d., and for the first three months the quotation remained at about that rate. At the end of April, however, it had risen to 1s. 6d., and, although it fell away temporarily, it reached that figure again by the middle of May, the highest point being touched towards the end of August, when the quotation was 1s. 8$\frac{7}{32}$d. A reaction followed, and the quotation gradually slipped away until business was done below 1s. 5$\frac{5}{16}$d. Our contemporary, the *Times of India*, states that when the market was at its height, a very large business was done for delivery from November to February at 1s. 9d. and over. Some idea of the rapidity of the fluctuations may be gathered from the fact that three months' credits in September were placed one day at 1s. 6$\frac{13}{16}$d. for October delivery, the next morning the quotation for ready credits was 1s. 7d., and by mid-day business was done at 1s. 8d., an advance of one penny per rupee in a few hours. This state of affairs was most demoralising. The native traders plunged into the gamble, many of them failed and were unable to pay their differences, and, altogether, the wildness of the speculation caused grave anxiety to the banking community. The import trade was considerably disturbed by the efforts of America to force up the price of silver; the fluctuations in exchange ranging to the extent of 4$\frac{1}{16}$d. in 1890 as against only $\frac{3}{32}$d. in the previous year. There is a pretty general feeling in the best-informed circles that the decision to ignore New York in the matter of silver quotations will have a steadying effect on Indian trade. We have continued our inquiries as to the probable course of the Silver Market, and we give below the views of several gentlemen engaged in financial transactions with India on the subject. We may state that considerable gratification is expressed by bankers doing business with the East at the decision of the bullion brokers to fix the price of silver at a reasonable hour. Ever since America has taken the lead in the matter the bank managers and others have been compelled to do their business after business hours, instead of during the day. This was an eminently unsatisfactory state of affairs, and one which caused much annoyance and trouble.

An Indian banker on whom our representative called expressed the hope that now silver legislation in America was out of the question for nine or ten months things would go on the old lines. The danger lay, however, in silver being a Wall Street investment, and who could say what the Americans' course of action would be? So far as figures were concerned, the trade of India was in a very unfavourable position for any rise in exchange. The balance of trade was less favourable to that country than it had ever been in the experience of the speaker. This was due to the large import of goods while exchange ruled high last year, and to the falling off in exports. That was a factor against a high exchange, but, on the other hand, the wheat harvest, which promised well, would tell in the opposite direction, since not only was there a good demand for Indian wheat, but the quotation was exceptionally high. As to the price of silver, well, that was a question surrounded with great difficulty.

"I do not know," continued the speaker, "that we shall have silver lower for two or three months. Of course, after anything has fallen there is a tendency for it to rebound, but the future is full of uncertainty."

In another instance, the authority of whom our representative inquired, said: "Now that American silver legislation is shelved for the time being, Indian exchange looks like ruling the market, but of course there are those heavy stocks of silver hanging over us like a menace. The bullion brokers here will necessarily have to be very careful in fixing their price so as to prevent the Americans coming in and upsetting their arrangements. The element of uncertainty seems to have been removed so far as the question of a rise in price coming from America is concerned; but, on the other hand, there may be a fall if their stocks are put on the market."

Another Indian authority said: "It will be an advantage to Indian trade generally if silver keeps steady. I do not think there is any rise in the price to be expected, owing to the heavy stocks which are held in the United States. India has been gulled by America a good deal, but they have learnt a lesson now, and will have no more of it. The fact that there is no chance of anything being done for silver until the new Congress will, I think, have the effect of steadying prices."

"It is really most difficult to say anything on the silver outlook," was the reply of another authority whose views our representative sought. "There are large stocks both here and in America to be absorbed, and these render the course of the market uncertain. However, the absorption seems to be going steadily on, and that is all that can be said at the moment."

Wild speculation invariably has a prejudicial effect on regular commerce, and in India the silver gamble has effected considerable disorganization. Reference has already been made to the reckless plunging of native traders, but, unfortunately, other well-to-do men in Bombay have come to grief through taking too sanguine a view of the course of exchange. If New York can be permanently ignored in this matter for the future, Indian traders will have every reason for satisfaction.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AGE OF CONSENT.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Yesterday we reprinted a leading article from the *Times* by this mail on the Age of Consent question. From an English writer, writing in England, no more discerning view could possibly have been expected. Long custom has with us, as with the Hindus, caused certain rules to be accepted as of universal application, because nothing has ever occurred to disturb our belief in the unalterable character of the facts on which those rules are based. The *Times* is evidently unconscious of the fact that the opponents of the age limit in the Bill appeal not only to their religion, but to alleged facts which are capable of scientific demonstration of refutation; and the article deals with the controversy as if it lay between those who wish to prevent offences and those who wish to commit them through criminal intent or to condone them through bigotry. Most of the writing on both sides has undoubtedly this complexion and obscures the real issue, which is, whether the proposed age limit will not in *some* cases interfere with the fulfilment of Hindu religious obligations without physiological justification, and, if so, whether some other limit cannot be substituted, which will both serve the end of Government and respect Hindu religious dogmas. This is the simple question which the present controversy tends to obscure; and it will only be after this has been definitely answered in the negative, that we shall be able to admit the wisdom of forcing reform in the proposed shape upon the Hindus of Bengal. To return, however, to the article in the *Times*, we will merely note how dimly it understands the case from its remarks on the subject of the restitution of conjugal rights. Our London contemporary says that, if this Bill is passed, such suits against wives under 12 will be impossible, because the wife's parents will be able to appeal to the Bill against their common enemy, the brutal husband. Evidently the *Times* is unaware that the women themselves are on the side of the husband; and, indeed, are the chief opponents of the proposed change; that the wife's mother would be the last person to invoke the law, and be left with a disgraced and outcast virgin-widow on her hands. It is difficult, after the outspoken remarks of the Viceroy and Sir A. Scoble, for any official to express dissent from the Bill, but we know that some thoughtful men are of opinion that the wisest plan would be to adopt any compromise which would seem to secure the immediate object of Government, while respecting Hindu scruples, and to leave the rest to time and education, especially female medical education.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is with unfeigned regret that the learned world has mourned the death of Dr. Schliemann, the archæologist, "A man," as the *Vossiche Zeitung* has it, "with a gift for discovery bordering on divination: a man of noble disinterestedness." We in the Punjab are in want of such a man. We have our buried cities and our numerous *thehs* or old mounds. Next to nothing has, as yet, been done in the way of archæological discovery in this country. The coins even have not been treated exhaustively, although a good deal of really good work has been done with them both by officials and private individuals. The results, however, so far as our museums are concerned, are not very satisfactory. There is much work yet to be done by Government. The old mounds are in the possession of Government, and consequently cannot be rifled by privateers. But every heavy rain discloses lots of treasures of one kind or another, which pass into the hands of villagers who, as a rule, make them over to the money-changers, who dispose of them as they best can to their own advantage. There is not an educated man in Europe but has gloried in the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann. We in the Punjab have rejoiced in the discoveries of Sir Alex-

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ander Cunningham. But we want his work to be taken up and carried on. Coins in the Punjab have been found with both Greek and Pali inscriptions on them: As yet, however, we have obtained no inscriptions on stone in Greek and Pali, though such must exist. We have not far to seek for the reason of this. Mounds have not been explored. The mound at Akra near Bunnu, and the large mound at Agoba have never been dug into, though it is known that these must contain many antiquities. The country beyond the Indus has only been partially explored archæologically. The same may be said about Manikyala and its neighbourhood. Old Jhajjar, Bhakulan, is positively untouched. Haphazard discoveries have now and then been made. Amateurs have done something, and in many cases have appropriated what they have found. We need now the work of the professional aided by Government, who will, of course, receive all that is found. Of course excavations cost money, but if our expensive museum buildings are to possess things worth study, Government will have to spend money on their purchase.

BENGAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

(*Englishman.*)

It now appears certain that the efforts put forth by traders on this side of India to obtain a more direct line of railway communication between Calcutta and the North-West were made in vain. There is little, if any, probability of official sanction being given to any of the various projects submitted nearly two years ago for the consideration of the Secretary of State. The almost excited interest which the public then took in the matter was subdued by the seeming expedition with which surveys were undertaken by the Government, and it was generally believed that any official hesitation which might be apparent had regard only to the difficulty of deciding upon the route most likely to serve the purposes in view. Later on it began to be whispered that the Secretary of State's decision would favour the construction of the Grand Chord Line, and perpetuate the monopoly of the East Indian Railway. Unsatisfactory as such a decision would have been, it would assuredly have been less disappointing than the actual abandonment of the proposal to endow the province with the increased railway facilities it so badly needs. Practically, however, it is nothing less than abandonment with which the scheme is now threatened. It is well known, of course, that the Grand Chord Line was only put forward by the East Indian Directorate because other projects were coming before the public, and it was necessary to countermine speedily if the position of monopoly were to be secured. The great influence which the new Chairman of the East Indian Railway possesses at the India Office would no doubt have sufficed, in any case, to gain the preference for the Grand Chord scheme. Strengthened by the views which the Consulting Engineer to the East Indian Railway Company, Sir Alexander Rendel, seems to have formed during his visit to this country twelve months ago, it has, we understand, virtually secured the indefinite postponement of any decision by the Secretary of State. It is likely enough that a pretence will be made of carrying on the survey for the purpose of quieting public feeling, but no intention of sanctioning any of the competing schemes, or assisting in its practical inception, is really entertained. Such being the present state of the case, it remains to be seen what further steps, if any, will be taken by traders here and in the North-West. It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, by its unwise preference for the Grand Chord scheme, materially strengthened the hands of those adverse to railway extension of the kind believed to be necessary for the further development of the trade of the province. We commented strongly at the time on the impolicy of the Chamber's attitude, and events have shown that we in no wise exaggerated the misfortune of its decision. Advantage has been taken of the conflict of opinion among the trading classes to put aside the question of railway extension in Bengal for some years to come. In the meantime, however, money will be lavished as freely as heretofore on military frontier lines, which are laid only to be swept away by floods, and for whose unsound construction no one, it seems, is to be held responsible. The steady persistence with which successive Governments hinder the construction of mercantile lines, unless there is proof that they will be immediately productive, is equalled only by the unvarying eagerness with which they lavish the public funds on so-called strategic railways, which, after all, are of doubtful value as aids to the efficient defence of the country.

BENGAL.

(*Feb.* 11.)

MR. J. L. MACKAY, President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to succeed Sir Alexander Wilson as additional Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. H. B. Turner was unable to accept the appointment, as he leaves shortly for England.

THE new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal commences touring work this month with a flying visit to the Orissa border. Leaving Calcutta he gets to Midnapore, and returns to Calcutta on the 9th. On the 13th he starts again for Chittagong, where he spends the 16th and 17th, going on to the old frontier at Rangamati, and eventually returning to Calcutta by way of Dacca and Chandpore on the 26th instant.

DURING the banquet in honour of the Czarewitch that was given in Calcutta by Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, conversation was at its height, when a loud report was heard, followed by a crash of falling glass. Silence reigned supreme in a moment, and people half rose from their chairs, only to be reassured when the khansamah brought news that some soda-water bottles had burst.

MR. J. L. O'CALLAGHAN, having returned from Burma to Calcutta, the Committee on the Kidderpore Docks, of which he is President, will shortly assemble. Mr. Mackay has been nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Horace Bell by the Port Commission. Mr. Ormiston, the Dock Engineer at Bombay, will join the Committee as an expert. The question is mainly an engineering one, but Mr. Mackay will represent the landing and shipping interest, as affected by proposals of Mr. Apjohn, the Engineer in charge of the Docks.

A FAREWELL dinner to Sir Alexander Wilson was given at the Dalhousie Institute on Tuesday night. Mr. Mackay presided, and the gathering was a most representative one, some 120 persons being present, including Sir A. Scoble, Sir D. Barbour, Justices Prinsep, Tottenham, and Macpherson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Steel, Lord William Beresford, and Sir Edward Buck. The Chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, dwelling upon the loss Calcutta would sustain in the departure of one of its leading citizens, who had filled many public offices of trust, and who had won many friends by the generous discharge of his social duties. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Sir A. Wilson acknowledged the high compliment in a short but effective speech.

SOME surprise has been felt at the appointment of Mr. Izat, the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as "commercial member" of the Provincial Legislative Council. This seems to be particularly the case at Cawnpore, and not, under the circumstances, unnaturally. It is true that Mr. Izat was one of the three nominees of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce; but as the other two happened to be the President and Vice-President of that body, the Lieutenant-Governor's choice must be taken to have annulled the compliment which he paid to the Chamber in the first instance by asking their opinion.

THE annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday. The President, Mr. Mackay, in his address, said the papers connected with the surveys for railways between Benares and Calcutta had only recently reached the Chamber, and were still engaging the attention of the railway sub-committee. It would, therefore, be premature to express an opinion upon the various projects. It was to be earnestly hoped the consideration of this subject will result in something being decided upon which will bring the port of Calcutta nearer not only to the coal-fields in the Jheria district, and to the granaries of the North-Western Provinces, but will also give what is very much wanted, namely, another line, independent of the East Indian Railway. Referring to the difficulties of navigation in the Hooghly River which caused vessels to load and discharge at Diamond Harbour, he said he had been sometimes forced to doubt whether Kidderpore would, after all, turn out to be the best place that could have been selected for the new docks. Vessels which loaded at those docks might find it impossible to get down the river. This, it might be said, would simply hasten the construction of the Mutlah Ship Canal and the opening-out of that river to navigation; but if this were ever done, might not Calcutta be partially closed as a port? He did not say this would actually occur, but the contingency of Port Canning being extensively used had to be faced. He protested against any re-imposal of the port dues by the Bengal Government as an experiment. The abolition seven years ago had proved successful. After noticing the excessive charges for freight of coal by the East Indian Railway, the President touched upon, among other things, the Factory Commission's Report, which, he said, showed that no fresh legislation was needed in Bengal at least. The Chamber hoped to see the proposal of the Post Office for a special overland mail train from Bombay every week carried out, and also the reduction in telegraphic charges. He entertained a hope that before long four annas would be sufficient to carry a telegram all over India.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Ruskija Viedomosti* states that General Annenkoff is urging upon the Government the construction of a railway from Dushak to Sarakhs, on the Afghan frontier.

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N.W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

(*Feb.* 12.)

CAPTAIN AND LADY FLORENCE STREATFEILD and Lord F. Hamilton, who is at present touring through the North-West Provinces, and Mr. H. Hungerford, leave Calcutta to-day to join a shooting party given by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar. Lieutenant Ehlers, the German traveller, will also join the party.

A SAD accident occurred on the morning of the 6th at the rifle range of the European Infantry at Multan, the choukidar having been shot at the door of his hut by the ricochet of a Martini bullet at a distance of about 800 yards from the target, and to the right of the line of fire.

THE office of the Commissary-General at Meerut was completely burnt down on Tuesday, and only the unsafe walls remain standing. It is rumoured that owing to too large a fire being lit in one of the fire-places the thatch took fire. The fire-engine was quickly brought into use, but was unable to keep the flames under. An official commission of inquiry is sitting on the matter.

A REGRETTABLE feature of military life at Peshawar, writes the Lahore paper, has been for some time past the number of court-martials upon men of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, all for offences of an insubordinate character, such as striking a superior, or offering violence to a superior. These must be taken, we fear, as confirmation of the accounts which had often reached us of the unsatisfactory condition of the regiment.

THE bombardier of the 8th division R. A. at Allahabad, who had sustained such severe injuries to his leg when out shooting in the district has had to suffer amputation. The operation was performed by Surgeon-Major R. Corbett, M.D., D.S.O., Medical Officer in charge of the Allahabad Station Hospital, in presence of the Deputy Surgeon-General and the whole of the medical staff of the station. The man is so far progressing favourably.

MADRAS.

(*Feb.* 12.)

LORD WENLOCK'S first public breakfast at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, on Tuesday morning was a great success. The attendance was unusually numerous, and an extra table had to be laid for the accommodation of the guests. His lordship cordially shook hands with most of those present, granting interviews to several after breakfast.

COLOMBO, it appears, is to have a permanent horse-market. Mr. Gascard is about to open an establishment where horses can always be obtained, and he will add to it by importing fresh stock from time to time. He has not yet fixed upon the site for his establishment, nor have its form and dimensions been decided on yet. His scheme will handicap other importers of horse-flesh somewhat heavily.

IN a testamentary suit before the Madras High Court, counsel for the executors raised a question as to the construction of Section 50 of the Succession Act. The testator made a draft will which he signed, and the attesting witness only initialled it. The question was whether such initials were a good signature according to that section. Counsel pointed out it had been contended in the Bombay and Calcutta courts that a mere mark or initials was insufficient. Authorities being cited in support of the contention, Mr. Justice Wilkinson held that initials were sufficient.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 229 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 294 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 348. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 79 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 166 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·4 per 1,000 per annum.

BURMA.

(*February* 7.)

THE only violent crimes in Upper Burma for the week ending 17th January were one robbery at Mektila and one dacoity at the Ruby Mines. The other districts were absolutely free from violent crime. For the week ending the 24th January the return is as follows:—One dacoity, in which ten men were engaged and two villagers wounded; another from Sikaw, where some policemen were attacked by dacoits, and one of the former was killed and two wounded. The other violent crimes in Upper Burma were petty robberies or dacoities.

FURTHER news from Moneik says that Lieutenant Tighe and the Gurkhas successfully attacked Kyusa, killing thirteen men, seven of whom were followers of Nya Kyaw, and included Bo San Pan. One Gurkha was killed. The rest of the enemy are at Loikon.

BOMBAY.

(*Feb.* 14.)

MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Arabic in the first Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 5,000.

D[illegible]. SO[illegible]A JEE KHARSEDJEE NARIMAN has been appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science, Veterinary College and Hospital.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed to act as the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, took charge of his new appointment on Monday morning.

THE following appointments have been made on the return to duty of the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A.:—The Reverend G. H. Lewis, B.A., to be Chaplain of Dessa and Abu; and the Reverend G. Gothard, M.A., to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona. The Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, has been granted privilege leave for three months from date of being relieved by the Reverend G. A. Lewis.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has confirmed the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr. L. A. Watkins on privilege leave:—Mr. W. Lane to act as First Deputy Registrar, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, and Clerk to the Chief Justice; and Mr. H. Lester to act as Junior Judge's Clerk and Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

MR. COOPER, on Wednesday, at the Esplanade Police Court, in deciding the Turf Defamation Case, held that the Jockey, D. Greenhalgh, was justified in writing and publishing his letter regarding Major Elliott, which, considering all the circumstances of the case, was not calculated to harm the reputation of the complainant. His Worship, in alluding to the action of the stewards of the Western India Turf Club, in revoking the license, said that at their meeting they should bear in mind the maxim to the effect that "No man should be condemned unheard." The accused was discharged by his Worship.

THE case in which Abdul Mujeed Hajee Ismail, a pilgrim broker and a native of Kashgar, in Asiatic Turkey, was arraigned before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury for the murder of a woman named Iakan, was concluded on Wednesday. The victim, it will be remembered, was a woman of the same nationality as accused, and had come to Bombay only a few weeks before the occurrence of the tragedy, the cause of which primarily appears to have been jealousy on the part of the prisoner, and to some extent perhaps an attack made on him by the deceased woman, with whom Abdul is stated to have remonstrated for going about the streets with another man. His Lordship in the course of his remarks to the jury mentioned that the evidence taken at the Police Court by the magistrate was not in accordance with the directions of the Code, which prescribed that only such questions should be put as might afford any explanation by prisoners of the evidence against themselves, and not for the purpose of inculpation, as apparently had been the mode adopted in the present case. The jury, after retiring for ten minutes, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by doing an act with intention to cause death. His Lordship. remarking that the jury had taken a very merciful view of the case, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for the term of his natural life.

BOMBAY may not always be happy in the choice of persons whom it makes up its mind to commemorate, but it usually adds the memorial to the talk of it. The case of the movement to commemorate the late Mr. Fawcett, however, is an exception, says the *Pioneer*. Mr. W. Lee-Warner wrote some months ago to inquire what had become of the funds contributed, and elicited a reply from one of the honorary secretaries that the money had been appropriated to the Jubilee Institute and the University at a meeting held about eighteen months ago. Mr. Lee-Warner tells us that this is the first intimation either he or the public received of the sum collected or the manner of its disposal. He adds that it is "a good practice to send to members of committee a brief statement of accounts when accounts are closed." To say that it is a distinctly mischievous practice to do anything else, would be nearer the measure of the occasion.

THE illness of the Amir of Kabul, observes the *Pioneer*, has given the native doctors about him an opportunity of showing his English physician, D. Gray, a new and startling remedy for gout. The practice of these *hakims* is to bleed their patients freely when the disease reaches an acute stage, and Abdur Rahman is said to have had eight pounds of blood taken from him in a few hours. He may well be described as suffering from extreme exhaustion. The wonder is that he did not die outright after blood-letting of this kind.

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OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM HENRY FREDERICK SORELL, R.A., commanding the 7th Battery, Eastern Division R.A., at Sheerness Garrison, died suddenly on the 25th inst. of apoplexy. The deceased entered the Service in June 1863, and served with the expedition from Aden against the Foodlee Arab tribe in 1866, including the destruction of Shugra. He also served throughout the Abyssinian campaign from the 4th October 1867, and commanded a mountain Battery during Capt. Marett's absence on other duty, and was also employed in the Land Transport Train (medal). Lieut.-Col. Sorell served in the African war in 1880 (medal). He also served in the Burmese Expedition of 1886–87, being mentioned in despatches, receiving the brevet of lieut.-col and the medal with clasp.

MAJOR HENRY JOHN WILKIN, late 7th Hussars, died on the 24th inst. at 4, Western Terrace, Brighton, at the age of 62. He served in the 11th Hussars throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854–5, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with four clasps and Turkish medal and the Order of the 5th Class of the Medjidie. He had the honour of being called out in front of the regiment on parade and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief for services in the field. Major Wilkin served in the 7th Hussars in the Indian Campaign in February and March 1858, and from December 1858 to March 1859; was severely wounded when acting as Brigade-Major of Cavalry, and brought the troop engaged out of action in the operations before Lucknow. He was present at the affair of Meangunge as adjutant of the left wing of the regiment, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, throughout the Trans-Gogra Campaign, including the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking the Fort of Meejeedia, attack on Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul, and affair of Sitkaghat. He was mentioned in despatches for "making a brave attempt to rescue Cornet Bankes, who was surrounded by the enemy and was wounded," and received the medal with clasp and brevet of major.

MAJOR FRANCIS JAMES BUCHANAN REED, late 51st King's Own Light Infantry, only son of the late General Sir Thomas Reed, G.C.B., who died in London on the 17th inst., at the age of 53, served as aide-de-camp to General Reed when he commanded at the siege of Delhi, and was present in all the actions that took place there, from the 8th June to the 17th July 1857, and volunteered afterwards to serve with the 61st Regiment before Delhi, receiving the medal with clasp.

MAJOR CHARLES JAMES JAMIESON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Sikhs, second son of Capt. Jamieson, retired, 96th Regiment, died on the 17th inst., at 26, Clifton Park Road, Clifton, Bristol, aged 42. He joined the army in 1866, became lieutenant in 1868, captain in November 1878, and major in 1886.

SUBADAR-MAJOR MAULADAD KHAN, C.I.E.—The death is announced from India of one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the native army. Subadar-Major Mauladad Khan, C.I.E, who had seen more than 30 years' active service, died a few days before the last mail left India. He was a Pathan, or Afghan, being a member of the Kuki Khel branch of the Afridi tribe, and his own residence was at Gudar, a hamlet two miles distant from Jamrud. He entered the Indian army some time before the mutiny, throughout which he served with much distinction, gaining the medal with clasp, and the third class of the Order of Merit. He took part in all the frontier expeditions between 1860 and 1863, being wounded in that against the Mahsud Waziris. In the Umbeyla expedition of 1863 he also proved himself a brave and experienced soldier. His further frontier services included the Lundkhwar campaign of 1866, the Hazara of 1868, the Aimal Chabootra of 1876, the Jowaki of 1877–8, and the Waziri of 1881. He served throughout the whole of the Afghan war from 1878 to 1880, for which he obtained the second-class Order of British India, being raised to the first class for the last Waziri expedition. He also took part in the Indian expedition to Egypt, and for this he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Another reward which he greatly appreciated was that he was selected to accompany the Indian contingent to England. His active services did not end here, for he was appointed to the escort sent under Colonel, now Sir West Ridgeway, to the Heri Rud, for the purposes of the Afghan Boundary Commission. When he retired from active service he held the rank of Subadar-Major of the 20th Punjab Infantry, and he is described by those who knew him as being "gentle and retiring in private life, but brave as a lion on the battle-field." He was a good soldier; loved and respected by all who knew him, and a true friend.

CAPT. HUGH LOUSADA BARROW, South Lancashire Regt., and a Major in the Egyptian Army, who was killed in action in the engagement with the Dervishes at Tokar, on the 19th inst., when acting as Brigade-Major, was the third son of Maj.-Gen. De S. Barrow, Madras Staff Corps, and was born 22nd February 1861. He entered the Service as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flint Militia on 21st February 1880, was promoted Lieutenant 22nd December 1880, and transferred to the South Lancashire Regt. on 27th January 1883, in which he obtained his company on 8th December 1889. He was appointed to the Egyptian Army on 22nd January 1890.

CAPT. RICHARD HUDSON DYAS, late Bengal Army, son of the late Capt. J. H. Dyas, 51st King's Own L.I., died at Berne on the 12th inst.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS AND THE STAFF CORPS.

A correspondent writes to a Home Service paper :—

"I cannot conceive why parents now-a-days consent to incur the expenses and risk of failure which attends competitions for the Army, with the notion of getting their sons into the Indian Staff Corps, when there are so many much better Indian appointments in the market, which are obtainable with less expense and with a mere tithe of the risk which attends military competitive examinations. I refer to appointments in the uncovenanted Services—viz. the Public Works, Forests, Telegraph, Railway, and Police Departments, in which higher pay is obtainable. I have just perused a re-organization scheme for the Police Department, which is by no means the pick of the basket, and is filled with failures for the Army. The rates of pay run as follows :—

Assistant Superintendents—

	Rupees.
On appointment ...	350
Of 3 years' service ...	400
Of 6 " " ...	450
Of 9 " " ...	500
Of 12 " " ...	550
Of 15 " " ...	600

District Superintendents—

	Rupees.
Of 18 years' service ...	700
Of 21 " " ...	800
Of 24 " " ...	900

1,000 and 1,200.

In addition, Deputy Inspectors-General receive 1,500, and Inspectors-General, 2,500.

Excluding travelling allowance.

Beside this, place the pay of the Staff Corps officers :—

	Rupees.
Lieutenant, say of 3 years' service on joining the Staff Corps	325
Lieutenant, up to 11 years' service	325
" if he obtains an adjutancy, one being allowed per regiment	425
Captain, after 11 years' service as regimental wing officer	474
" of between 16 and 17 years' service as wing commander	604
Major, after 20 years' service as wing commander ...	870
Lieut.-Col., after 26 years' service as second in command	1,057
" after 26 years' service as commandant, if he reaches the post	1,427

Such is the prospect of 80 per cent. of officers in the Staff Corps, the balance being composed of a mere handful of officers in higher military posts, and in the various military and civil departments, who are better paid for their services, and where appointments are matters of selection. Add to the above the charges incurred for a complete new uniform—say, four times in an officer's career, at 1,500 rupees per outfit, a charge at 600 rupees four times, and the total comes to 8,400 rupees. Place this on the top of the monthly contributions (compulsory) to messes, bands, funds, &c. the maintenance of a charge at 30 rupees per mensem, and it will give you a very good idea what the average Staff Corps officer has to live on. Is it surprising that he is discontented, and thinks it only right to warn off his friends and relations from allowing their sons to enter the Indian Army?"

A MESSAGE from the Miranzai expedition, dated "Camp Ghandasam, through Kohat, 29th January," says:—None of the first and second columns are halting here, as all the baggage mules have been sent to Hangu to bring up supplies, as Hangu has been made the sole base of operations. The enemy were seen yesterday on the cliffs over the last bank of the Ghorfin, and are there again this morning. A reconnaissance of three companies of the 4th Punjab Infantry and the 5th Punjab Cavalry went up the valley as far as Vazgor, and the results are believed to have been satisfactory. A reconnaissance of the 5th Punjab Infantry proceeds up to the valley to-day, towards the Shaishan country. The third column arrived at Saiphal Mela yesterday from Darband, after a difficult march, having sent 300 men to Hangu to assist in loading up supplies. A representative jirga of the Shaikhans came in yesterday. Nothing has been heard of Makhanddin, but he is believed to be in hiding not far from here. Stores of rice, ghee, and grain were discovered in Gwada yesterday. Yesterday and to-day have been splendid days, and there was a hard frost this morning. The health of the troops is good.

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REVIEWS.

The Rulers of India. The Earl of Mayo, G.C.S.I. By Sir W. W. HUNTER. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

THE latest addition to the "Rulers of India" series yields to none of its predecessors in attractiveness, vigour, and artistic portraiture. Sir W. Hunter has been long recognised as a master of style. With the exception, perhaps, of Colonel Malleson, no Anglo-Indian writer of the present day—though literary giants are neither few nor far between—can be compared to him as regards lucidity of arrangement, clearness of thought, and power and variety of diction. He appears at his best in this thoroughly appreciative memoir of the truly good and great statesman whose useful and honourable career he has undertaken to illustrate. To him it was a task easy of accomplishment, for he had already presented the public with a full-length portrait of Lord Mayo in the two volumes he produced within a very few years after the assassination of that lamented Viceroy. We need not linger over the early years of Richard Bourke, afterwards Lord Naas, a title he made as popular in England as in Ireland by his manly bearing and intelligent discharge of difficult and unwelcome duties. Three times during the course of eighteen years he served as the Conservative Chief Secretary for Ireland, and won golden opinions from political opponents as well as from his own friends. It was this feeling of universal respect which secured for him the Whig ratification of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, after the resignation of the Conservative Ministry in 1868. The Press, it is true, was outrageously virulent, but Mr. Disraeli stood stoutly by his side, while the Whig leaders, especially the Duke of Argyll, never withheld their confidence from him until the day of his death.

On his arrival in Calcutta, Lord Mayo was confronted with two exceedingly serious questions. The Afghan outlook was gloomy, if not actually menacing. The Indian Government had been so fearful of compromising themselves with two antagonistic rulers that they had held aloof until Shere Ali had firmly established himself at Kabul as *de facto* master of Afghanistan. At the memorable durbar at Amballa in 1869 Lord Mayo succeeded in converting Shere Ali into a faithful ally, without making any unworthy concessions, but simply by his open and generous demeanour, which no Asiatic could fail to entirely trust and revere. Subsequently, Baluchistan and Khelat were induced to tender their voluntary submission and become feudatories of the great Anglo-Indian Empire. Lord Mayo, however, was no Conqueror. He had no ambition to extend the territories under his sway. He construed his mission as being of a conciliatory character, and in that capacity he was signally successful with respect alike to frontier tribes and to the semi-independent princes and potentates within the Imperial borders. By the latter he was implicitly trusted, and throughout his too brief viceroyalty was to them an object of respectful attachment. But Lord Mayo's greatest anxieties arose out of the entangled condition of the finances. In the three years previous to his accession to the viceregal throne the accumulated deficits amounted to the appalling sum of £5,774,281. At that time the Finance Minister happened to be Sir R. Temple, a clever man, but quite unfit to conduct that special department. Fortunately for India he fell ill at a critical moment, and was compelled to return to Europe on six months' sick leave. His absence was taken advantage of by Mr., now Sir John, Strachey, a somewhat "dour" personage, but of undoubted ability. Acting under Lord Mayo's instructions, Mr. Strachey converted the expected deficit of 2½ millions sterling into a small surplus of £108,779. This marked the turning of the tide. The surplus for 1870–71 amounted to £1,359,410; for 1871–72 to £2,863,836; and for 1872–73 to £1,616,888. The total surplus for those three years exceeded the deficit of the three years preceding Lord Mayo's arrival. The means by which this desirable result was attained were simple enough. The grant for Public Works was reduced by Colonel, now Lieut.-General, Sir Richard Strachey by £800,000, who thus magnanimously deprived himself of the opportunity of initiating or completing works of unquestionable utility. The spending departments were also cut down to the extent of £350,000, thus saving by economies £1,150,000 during the current year 1869–70. But even this considerable saving proved unequal to the end proposed. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to increase the taxation, always a dangerous proceeding in India, where the taxpayers suffer from chronic impecuniosity. Recourse was had to two measures almost equally unpopular. The Salt Duty was enhanced in Bombay and Madras for six months, producing only £180,000. For the same period the Income Tax was raised from 1 to 2½ per cent., but yielded no more than £320,000, the supposed measure of the prosperity of 200 millions of British subjects. It must be admitted that over this ridiculous grievance an unseemly and undignified turmoil was created by the Anglo-Indian Press, especially in Calcutta, where the Viceroy was subjected to personal abuse that did him no harm, but which was absolutely disgraceful to those who were guilty of such misconduct. The only excuse to be made for the offenders was that they knew not what they did. Notwithstanding the fuss that was made in official circles about taking the public into the confidence of the Government, nothing whatever was done to dispel the ignorance that prevailed throughout Anglo-Indian journalism, nor would any "able editor" have howled and torn his hair could he have had the slightest suspicion that he was exciting himself about a mere trifle, and that the enormous sum of money that was being squeezed out of the Indian population barely exceeded £300,000 for the half year. For all that it is now generally conceded that for many reasons an income-tax is quite out of place in India, and is certain to produce discontent quite incommensurate with the hardship really inflicted or with the proceeds of an unpopular collection. That was the only time that Lord Mayo was misunderstood. He entered upon a practical course of legislation that was thoroughly appreciated by all classes. Though almost his first step was to temporarily cripple the Public Works Department, he afterwards developed its operations as far as the funds at his command would permit. The extension of railways and of channels of irrigation provided ample employment for the industrious poor, while they staved off to an indefinite future the lamentable consequences of drought, and mitigated the evils they could not wholly avert. On the question of popular high-class education, Lord Mayo entertained perfectly sound opinions. While heartily sympathising with every man who strove to raise himself above his fellows by intellectual ability, the Viceroy was not slow in discovering that the real aim of the Bengali Babus was to render themselves so disagreeable that, in self-defence, the Government would be compelled to find them remunerative employment. The final chapter must either be copied verbally and literally—which the space at our disposal will not permit—or be left to the sorrowful perusal of the reader. The man is not to be envied who can read it with dry eyes. It is a piteous tale, and is told with a simplicity and earnestness that must go straight to any manly heart.

Report on the Old Records of the India Office. With Supplementary Note and Appendices. By Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D. (W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd.)

ORIGINALLY printed for official circulation in November 1878, and reprinted for the same purpose in November 1889, this exceedingly interesting and valuable report was necessarily confined to a limited circle of readers. Thanks, however, to the enlightened enterprise of Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., the work can now be obtained by the general public, and at a reasonable price.

Sir George Birdwood has in a modest preface to this reprint explained its object and told what has been done and is doing with regard to the conservation and classifying of the varied records held in the India Office. Although he himself has taken a prominent part in this matter, he declares that the credit for the wonderful improvement that has been effected since 1879 in the order and condition of the India Office Records "is altogether due to Mr. F. C. Danvers, who in 1884 commenced the first effective attempt to systematically conserve and classify them and render them promptly and safely accessible to the public." What such a labour has been can only be understood by those who will peruse the present volume. Sir George Birdwood does not claim for it anything more than being "a curtly descriptive index" to the documents enumerated. "I thought at first," he writes, "of giving it a more attractive character by the addition of a series of particularly interesting extracts from the documents; but the Report having come into demand not as an interesting calendar but as a comprehensive working index, I resolved, on second thoughts, to reproduce it exactly as originally printed in 1879, and again in the autumn of last year." Sir George, however, does not do himself justice. The present work is no mere cut-and-dried index to documents. It is full of interesting explanations and criticisms from the author's facile and graceful pen. But the reader who peruses these will ask for more; and we hope that Sir George will give us, and before long, the series of those interesting extracts which he refers to, with his own bright and instructive comments. In the meantime we commend the present volume to all who are interested in the story of the beginning and growth of our Indian Empire. It is a handsomely got up book, contains views of the old East India House in 1638–85, 1714–26, 1726–96, and 1796–1858, when the "Great Company" ceased to exist as a separate independent body. There is also given two richly-coloured plates of the arms granted to the Old and New East India Companies, a plan of Bombay harbour in 1626, and two folding maps showing the early European discoveries and settlements in the Indian seas.

Sir George dedicates the book in a few touching sentences to the Venerable Sett Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, J.P., the "Nestor of the Parsees," "in admiration of the virtues for which he has been held in the highest honour for three generations of contemporaries in Western India, and in affectionate remembrance of all the kindnesses I received from him and other dear Settia friends, our associates in the loyal civic life of Bombay."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

THE SIMLA INSANITY.—II.

THE tirade of the Calcutta *Statesman*, which we noticed in part last week, has not been allowed to pass without comment from its contemporaries in India. The *Pioneer* says rightly that the article is simply a *rechauffé* of the late Mr. Robert Knight's views on Sir Charles Macgregor's plans for attacking Russia, and on the danger of dealing with Afghan politics at Simla. But when the *Statesman* asserts (we quoted the paragraph last week) that Sir Charles persuaded Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Frederick Roberts in 1884, at Simla, to consider his project to attack Russia in the Caucasus, the simple facts seem to have been overlooked that Sir Frederick Haines was not in Simla in 1884, having left India for good in 1881, and that in 1884 Sir Frederick Roberts was Commander-in-Chief at Madras. But, as any stick is supposed to be good enough to beat a dog with, so any assertion made by the late Mr. Robert Knight is supposed by his successor to be an argument to demolish Simla. The views of the late Sir Charles Macgregor may have been as wild and mischievous as the late Mr. Robert Knight held they were, but it is nonsense to say that Simla is to be blamed for originating them, and that no such schemes could have been launched in any of the Presidency cities, because the atmosphere there would have been fatal to their very conception. Macgregor had formed his opinions about Russia's supposed menace to India years before he was at Simla, and, having the courage of his opinions, he had never hesitated to express them pretty freely by pen or tongue wherever he was. He certainly issued his very indiscreet pamphlet, entitled "The Defence of India," from Simla, when he was Quartermaster-General, but this pamphlet was only the embodiment of opinions formed long before by him. He was a Russo-phobist of the most extreme type, and, had his advice been followed by the Government of India, and supported by the Home Government, there is little doubt but that we might have had a war with Russia upon our hands long before he left India. But, because Sir Charles Macgregor held very extreme views, and penned some of them at Simla, surely the inference that Simla as a seat of Government during the hot weather is a danger to British stability of rule in India, is an inference ridiculous to draw. The *Statesman*, going back into ancient history, says that "it was at Simla, which has been the curse of British rule for nearly sixty years, that Sir William Macnaghten, under the influence of Arthur Conolly, succeeded in persuading the amiable but weak Auckland, in 1838, into the belief that we could secure the Afghan people as our allies for all time by forcing the half-imbecile and absolutely discarded Shah Sooja upon them as their Amir, in the room of the great and able Barukzye chief Dost Mahomed Khan, whom they had chosen almost by acclamation as their leader. The result of this criminal insanity was that we converted the whole Afghan people, who had been our almost passionate friends, into the bitterest enemies who now beset our frontier." Granted that the advice given was bad and disastrous in its consequences, would it not have been given and accepted just the same if the adviser and the Governor-General had been in Calcutta instead of at Simla? But it is not altogether correct to say that Lord Auckland allowed himself to be "persuaded" by Sir William Macnaghten. He had another adviser in the person of Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; and he was led as much by his own obstinacy as by any outward pressure. Admitting that the course he took was impolitic and unjust, and that he committed India to a war, "whose ultimate fruits," to quote one of her latest historians, "were to be gathered amidst vain regrets for the loss of many lives, millions of money, and much of our national honour," how is the blame of the evil-doing to be laid against Simla? The *Statesman* and other Calcutta journals naturally hold that the true knowledge of all Indian and Central Asian affairs can only be found in that city—in which alone "independent public opinion" exists. But this dictum has been long ago discounted for what it is worth. When the Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857, there was no "Simla exodus" of officialdom to incite the indignation of the local editors. They had the Governor-General and his councillors in their midst. But where was the knowledge of the true state of affairs? Who in Calcutta officialdom recognized the gravity of the crisis? The brilliant historian of that Mutiny tells in no uncertain language the story of official ignorance and blindness until the "first awakening" of the Government. Although intelligence of the outbreak at Mírath had reached the Government, they had not, up to the end of May, apprehended the gravity of the situation. "Everything," wrote the Secretary in the Home Department, Mr. Cecil Beadon, on the 25th of May, "is quiet within 600 miles of the capital. The mischief caused by a passing and groundless panic has already been arrested, and there is every reason to hope that in the course of a few days tranquillity and

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consequence will be restored throughout the Presidency." Commenting on this, Colonel Malleson writes with calm but justified severity: "This 'reason to hope' had no solid foundation. The hope which existed was, in fact, without reason. The week that followed the 1st of June disclosed to the Government their error, to the world the short-sightedness of the Government."

It is no part of our purpose to excuse or defend any of the abuses which it is said have arisen owing to the wholesale exodus to Simla of so many Departmental Offices; but even the existence of such abuses does not prove the assertions of the *Statesman*, that Simla has been the curse of British rule for nearly sixty years, and that the policy of the Government of India should be moulded only at Calcutta. The one instance of the Mutiny time, which we have quoted, is sufficient to dispel that fallacy. But the real object of the Bengal Presidency press is not so much to do away with Simla, as to force the Government to remain at the capital for the greater part of the year. Rightly or wrongly, the summer seat of the Government of India has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, been fixed at Simla; a residence for the Viceroy has been built there, and offices have been erected at considerable cost. This is not likely to be all undone now by resuscitating, with the addition of fresh misstatements, the old Calcutta outcry against "The Simla Exodus."

Official Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 24.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols., Dec. 19, 1890:—

Hallett, Wyndham Hughes, Madras S.C.

Shepherd, Charles Edward, Bengal S.C.

Temple, John Alexander, Bengal S.C,

Rose, Lieut.-Col. John L., from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Kennedy, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Gilbert, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Feb. 6.

Melliss, Maj.-Gen. George Julius, to be Lieut.-Gen., Feb. 6.

Barter, Maj.-Gen. Richard, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Feb. 6.

Anderson, Col. Horace Searle, C.B., to be Maj.-Gen., Feb. 6.

INDIAN ARMY.

Hunt, Col. Robert Augustus Carew, Bombay Infantry, to be Maj.-Gen., Feb. 6.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 7.)

Wilson.—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mackay.—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. James Lyle Mackay, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, vice Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., resigned.

Belliappa, Mr. Manepandra, is appointed 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, on probation, vice Mr. K. Ganapathy, deceased.

Wilson.—The services of Mr. T. C. Wilson, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

Standen.—The services of Mr. B. P. Standen, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Marsden, Surgeon J. C., Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Brookes, Mr. O. H., Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.

Waldron.—The services of Capt. H. F. K. Waldron, B.S.C., 16th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Canton ment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Meyer.—With the sanction H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Senor Don Alejandro Meyer as Cousul for Peru at Rangoon.

Vincent, Major H. A., Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and as Political Agent in Western Malwa, during the absence on deputation of Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B.

Garrett, Capt. R. V., Bengal Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of 2nd (Officiating 1st) class, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Johnstone, Mr. F. J., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, P. W. Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P. W. Department, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Martin on furlough.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Apprentice Examiners of Accounts, on probation, and are posted to the offices noted:—

Newman, Mr. C., to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab.

Wollaston, Mr. A. H., to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned Lieutenants having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Jephson, J. N., Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, March 23, 1889.

Cobbard, E. N., Leicestershire Regiment, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, June 10, 1889.

Audain, G. M., Suffolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, June 23, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Skipwith, Col. G. T., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department (p.a.), for one year.

Anderson, Major W. R. Le G., Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department (p.a.), for two years.

Meadows, Surg.-Major C. J. W., Civil Surg., Murshidabad (p.a.), for one year and 133 days.

Carleton, Capt. H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced Oct. 9, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Churchill, Lieut. Col. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command, 1st battalion 1st Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Dec. 27, 1890.

Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. A. F., Royal Artillery, superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced May 5, 1890.

Hewett, Capt. W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, for nine months; pension service, 20th year, commenced Dec. 30, 1890.

Buckland, Capt. P. A., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general, for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced April 24, 1890.

Gilbert, Lieut. G. E. L., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 9, 1890.

Vaughan, Lieut. R. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Feb. 5, 1891.

Davies, Second Lieut. C. H., Cheshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to England (m.c.).

Hight, Capt. E. L., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India (p.a.), for one year from the date of quitting station.

Roberts, Gen. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 19, 1890, vice Gen. Sir Frank Turner, K.C.B., deceased.

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BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Jan. 30.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Johnstone, Second-Lieut. H., 23rd (Heavy) Battery, Royal Artillery, Eastern Division, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Coombes, Lieut. and Quartermaster M. J. W., 1st battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

(Feb. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Garden, Lieut. A. R. H., Corps of Guides, officiating wing officer on probation, 20th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Swinhoe, Second-Lieut. E. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Gorman, Lieut. W. H., 1st battalion East Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Impey, Major A. G., 2nd battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 4.)

Lloyd, Mr. J. C., sub-deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the Palamow sub-division of the district of Lohardugga.

MacGregor, Mr. A., engineer, Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

Wintle, Mr. C. M., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Hazaribagh.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

Davis, Mr. J. S. C., Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for twenty months.

Watkins, the Rev. Oscar D., Chaplain of Meerut, is transferred to the Chaplaincy of the Allahabad Cantonments.

Kaye, Mr. L. M., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Moradabad to Lalitpur.

Sturt, Mr. J. V., assistant-commissioner, Lalitpur district, is transferred to the Jhansi district.

Smith, Mr. W. C. Manners, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Cawnpore to Benares.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

Whittall, Mr. R. H. C., conservator of forests, Punjab, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Birdwood, Lieut. H. C. I., Royal Engineers, assistant-engineer, is transferred from the Umballa to the Peshawar division.

Russell, Mr. R. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Sirsa branch division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for twenty months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

Montgomerie.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Nedham.—Furlough to Europe for eighteen months is granted to Mr. W. A. Nedham, deputy commissioner, Seoni.

BRITISH BURMAH.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Jan. 31.)

Hall, Mr. H. F. P., assistant commissioner, is posted to Rangoon.

Wingate, Mr. J. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Magwe to Mingin, and is posted to the charge of the Mingin sub-division to the Upper Chindwin.

Rawlings, Mr. A. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kale to Auktang.

White.—Furlough for two years is granted to Mr. H. Thirkell White, C.S., secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Carey, Mr. B. S., assistant commissioner, has been granted an extension of leave by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India for three months on medical certificate.

Gates, Mr. F. C., C.S., deputy commissioner, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Stevens, Mr. R. C., assistant commissioner, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Deighton.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. Deighton, assistant superintendent of Police.

Summers, Mr. F., officiating assistant superintendent of Police, is transferred from Meiktila to Rangoon.

Wingate.—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. B. Wingate, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be magistrate of the 2nd class in the Upper Chindwin district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Feb. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Walsh, Lieut. H. H. A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be station staff officer, Myingyan.

Lee, 2nd-Lieutenant A. W. H., officiating wing officer (on probation), 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 5th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Pilkington, Capt. H. L., 21st Hussars, from Feb. 15 to July 31, 1891, in extension of the leave granted him in 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Legh, Capt. C., to England, for one year on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

Jenkins, Mr. J. L., C.S., assistant commissioner in Sind, is allowed furlough for one year from the beginning of March next.

Winchester, Mr. C. B., C.S., acting collector of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

James, Mr. H. E. M., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Peters, Surg.-Major C. T., M.B., is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Pottinger, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

Fergusson, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Feb. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Proudfoot, Major A. W., 2nd-in-command, to be commandant.

Godfrey, Capt. H., wing commander, to be 2nd-in-command.

Preston, Capt. R. W., wing officer (aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras), to be wing commander on the Seconded List.

Broome, Capt. R. D., wing officer, to be wing commander (sub *pro tem.*) provisionally, from Jan. 29, 1891, in succession to Col. V. Birch, commandant, deceased.

Aslett, Capt. W. C., 2nd-in-command, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to officiate as commandant, during the absence on leave of Major Proudfoot.

STATION STAFF.

Tritton, Lieut. C., wing officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, to be station staff officer, 3rd Class, at Kirkee.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Smith, Lieut. H. C., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, to Canada, for one year, on private affairs.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

Brown, Lieut. H. G., Staff Corps, wing officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 4th year, commenced May 4, 1890.

Greig, Col. P. H., General List, Infantry, commandant, 7th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Nov. 7, 1890.

BEFORE General Lockhart retires from the Khanki Valley, it is intended that good military roads shall be made, to facilitate movements over the range which separates it from British territory. A number of outposts to be held by the Border Militia will also probably be built at certain points commanding the passes through the hills. The local tribesmen must be shown that their country can always be entered by flying columns at the shortest notice, before their complete submission can be assured.

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INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

FEBRUARY 19.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. A. Miley, S.C.; Lieut. H. B. Murray, S.C.; Capt. J. M. Carpendale, S.C.; Lieut. H. E. B. Lane, R.A.; Lieut. A. P. Browne, S.C.; Major E. G. Barrow, S.C.; Capt. L. M. M. Hall, S.C.; Capt. A. V. Hatch, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. G. Jenkins, S.C.; Hony. Surg. R. S. Dawson.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. E. Even, S.C.; Capt. W. St. J. Richardson, S.C.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. G. Acres, J. P. Algie, H. L. Butcher.

FEBRUARY 26.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major S. Grant, R.E.; Capt. H. A. Carleton, S.C.; Capt. H. A. Deane, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. G. Preston, S.C.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—R. T. Mallet, A. S. Gerrard.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

FEBRUARY 19.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. E. Hallett, S.C., six months; Capt. G. Bowring, S.C., two months; Col M. J. King-Harman, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Kendall, S.C., one week; Lieut. W. B. Young, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. G. H. F. Codrington, S.C., one year; Col. F. T. Ebden, S.C., three months; Lieut. H. N. Roome, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—W. J. Chamberlain, furlough commuted to eighteen months' leave on M.C.; J. T. Bartlett, do., fifteen months, do.; H. F. Cotgrave, do., thirteen months, do.

Bombay Estab.—J. J. Gouldsworthy, six months on M.C.

FEBRUARY 26.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. M. Repton, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Harrison, Inf., six months; Capt. C. C. Anderson, S.C., one year.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. H. Grace, S.C., six months; Capt. P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surg. A. Barry, M.D., six months; Lieut. G. C. M. Birdwood, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—A. J. Bryant, six months' furlough; F. E. Rose, special leave commuted to twelve months on M.C.; A. F. Steinberg (Cov.), nine months' furlough; H. Deighton, privilege leave commuted to nine months on M.C.; S. B. Tritton, six months on M.C.

Madras Estab.—J. Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D., six months on M.C.

Bombay Estab.—G. B. O'Donnell, three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

FEBRUARY 19.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. H. Goldney, S.C.; Lieut. B. Strachey, S.C.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—A. E. Rose, J. M. Rutherford.

FEBRUARY 26.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. Wylie, C.S.I., Inf.; Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan; Surg.-Maj. A. Deane, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. H. Kellie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. W. P. Carson; Major W. J. Orr, S.C.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—S. H. M. Cole, Hamilton R.E.

Madras Estab.—H. R. B. Taylor, Krishnamma M. R. Ry., O.S.

Bombay Estab. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I. (Cov.), A Cumine (Cov.), T. D. Mackenzie (Cov.), J. R. Tickell.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. Masters, dated Nov. 30, 1890.
Capt. F. D. Welchman, dated Nov. 30, 1890.
Capt. C. F. Vyse, dated Dec. 14, 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. MacC. R. E. Ray, from the Norfolk Regiment, dated July 2, 1889, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.
Second Lieut. H. H. F. Turner, from the East Lancashire Regiment, dated April 1, 1889.
Lieut. A. C. McCrea, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated April 22, 1886, but to rank from April 10, 1889.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Fraser, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated April 20, 1889

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon G. A. Cones, dated Dec. 13, 1890.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. W. Grey, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated October 23, 1889, but to rank from Aug. 25, 1886.
Lieut. R. W. A. Denne, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated April 17, 1889, but to rank from Dec. 8, 1886.
Second Lieut. E. H. Roome, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated Feb. 11, 1889.
Second Lieut. H. P. Bell, from the Worcester Regiment, dated Feb. 27, 1889.
Second Lieut. A. M. Anderson, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated April 4, 1889.
Second Lieut. H. W. Heffernan, from the Norfolk Regiment, dated Aug. 10, 1889.
Second Lieut. H. R. Troup, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated October 26, 1889.
Second Lieut. F. H. Johnstone, from the Northamptonshire Regiment, dated Nov. 16, 1889.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Capt. F. G. Alexander, dated Dec. 7, 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Second Lieut. S. H. Westropp, from the Gloucestershire Regiment, dated March 28, 1889.
Second Lieut. W. F. Newnham, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated April 30, 1889.
Second Lieut. C. M. Cockraft, from the North Lancashire Regiment, dated May 2, 1889.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Buller, Madras Cavalry, dated Dec. 4, 1890.
Lieut.-Col. L. H. E. Tucker, Bengal Infantry, dated Dec. 19, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

Surgeon-Major D. J. McCarthy, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, dated Dec. 6, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Col. F. Middlecoat, Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 17, 1891.
Major T. A. F. Leader, Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 11, 1891.
Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Feb. 4, 1891.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

To be Station Staff Officers, First Class, Bengal Establishment.

Capt. J. Willcocks, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, dated July 7, 1890.
Capt. K. E. Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated July 28, 1890.
Capt. A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, dated Aug. 31, 1890.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ARMITAGE—Feb. 1, at Heidelberg, Germany, the wife of Lionel Armitage, Esq., B.A.Oxon, of a son. (By Telegram.)
BEVAN—Feb. 7, at Simla, the wife of T. E. Bevan, of a daughter.
BOWLBY—Feb. 7, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev. A. E. Bowlby, of a son.
CATTELL-JONES—Feb. 4, at South Sylhet, the wife of Dr. T. Cattell-Jones, of a daughter.
CREASY—Feb. 22, at Jaffna, Ceylon, the wife of Leonard Creasy, prematurely, of a son, who only survived two hours.
FAGAN—Feb. 5, at Lahore, the wife of Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
GOSS—Jan. 30, at Ranikhet, the wife of J. S. Goss, Postal Department, of a daughter.
HALPIN—Feb. 1, at Kurrachee, the wife of Conductor P. Halpin, Ordnance Department, Assistant Overseer in charge Kurrachee Arsenal Workshops, of a son.
HAMILTON—Feb. 8, at Bombay, the wife of W. F. Hamilton, of a daughter.
HYDE—Feb. 2, at Lahore, the wife of E. J. Hyde, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
LAMONT—Feb. 11, at "The Retreat," Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Captain R. Lamont, of the barque *Glencaladh*, of a son.
LEIGH-LYE—Jan. 29, at Nusseerabad, the wife of the Rev. Sidney Leigh-Lye, Junior Chaplain, of a son.
MACKINTOSH—Feb. 1, at Calcutta, the wife of A. R. Mackintosh, of a son.
MCCONAUGHY—Feb. 4, at Madras, the wife of D. McConaughy, Y.M.C.A., of a daughter.
MCCULLAGH—Feb. 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. R. McCullagh, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
MYATT—Jan. 30, at Girton House, Bombay, the wife of Mr. B. Myatt, B. & P. S. N. Company's service, of a son.

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NEVILLE-ROLFE—Feb. 16, at Howrah, Bengal, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Neville-Rolfe, of a son.
PYMM—Feb. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Pymm, of a son.
REMINGTON—Feb. 12. at the Kennels, Worlee, Bombay, the wife of G. K. Remington, of a son.
SAVAGE—Jan. 30, at Barisal, the wife of H. Savage, C.S., of a daughter.
THELENBERG—Feb. 11, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Bernard Thelenberg, of a son.
TOOLE—Feb. 10, at Bandora, Bombay, the wife of M. E. Toole, Abkari Department, of a daughter.
VAIDYA—Feb. 10, at Ahmedabad, Camp Shahibag, the wife of Mr. Bulwant Succaram Vaidya, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Police Corps Hospital, Ahmedabad, of a son.
WATSON—Feb. 9, at 146, DeLisle Road, Bombay, the wife of H. Watson (Superintendent, Bombay Water Works), of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—Feb. 9, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. E. S. Williams, the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., of a daughter.
YOUNG—Feb. 3, at Kajuricherra, South Sylhet, the wife of J. B. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHIBALD—STAINES—Feb. 3, at the Cathedral, Lahore, J. P. Archibald, of the Educational Department, Umritsur, to Emily Lavinia Staines, daughter of the late J. D. Staines, Educational Department, Lahore.
COLEMAN—IRWIN—Feb. 7, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, H. T. Coleman, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, to Elizabeth Maxwell (Bessie), elder daughter of Mr. R. B. Irwin Mohinderpore, Burma.
DOUGLAS—DOWNER—Feb. 14, at Gurdapur, Punjab, India, Montagu W. Douglas, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, son of the late Edward Douglas, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, to Helen Mary Isabelle, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. W. Downer, Rector of Kingston, Jamaica.
DUNNE—LAMBERT—Feb. 4, at St. Anne's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. G. Luckman, assisted by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Arthur Mountjoy, eldest son of the late Arthur Disney Dunne, Esq., of Mymensingh, to Alice Sydney, eldest daughter of John Lambert, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
GREENHALGH—BUCK—Feb. 9, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Bombay, John Albert, of Oldham, Lancashire, and Permanent Way Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to Jane Sophia, eldest daughter of James Buck, of Waterford, Ireland.
HUNT—CARROLL—Feb. 4, at St. Paul's Church, Cocanada, by the Rev. Father F. Mabboux, John Augustus Hunt, Sergeant-Instructor, Godavari Section, East Coast Rifle Volunteers, to Miss Winifred (Winnie) Elizabeth Carroll, daughter of the late Michael Carroll, late 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, or 103rd Regiment, now the City of Dublin Fusiliers.
JONES—GORDON—Feb. 10, at Neemuch, by the Rev. J. H. Beck, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel W. H. D. Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to Emily Georgina, daughter of the late Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B. Also at the same time—
PINHEY—GORDON—Lieut. Alexander F. Pinhey, Bombay S.C., to Violet Beatrice Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B.
ROY—JOHNSTON—Jan. 28, at Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. R. Morrison, F. E. Roy, to Mary Ann widow of the late W. Johnston, Punjab.
STAPLES—ROWE—Feb. 9, at St. Mary's Church, Madras, by the Rev. A. C. Taylor, E. Staples, Paymaster-Sergeant, Somersetshire L.I., to Ellen Jane Rowe, eldest daughter of A. J. Rowe, Bandmaster, Somersetshire L.I.
WEIR—GODFREY—Feb. 9, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Chaplain, John Weir, Principal of H.H. the Maharajah's College, Mysore, to Ethel Frances, third daughter of William Godfrey, Bedford. (Australian papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—Feb. 7, at his bungalow, at Dadar, Bombay, Dady Cursetjee Banajee, the eldest son of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, aged 60 years.
BRAND—Sept. 12, 1890, at Natland, Weston-super-Mare, suddenly, Frances Michell Brand, the beloved wife of William Brand, late Examiner P.W D., Burma.
BRABBINS—Feb. 2, at Chittagong, A. Brabbins, Engineer.
BROMHEAD—Feb. 9, Major G. Bromhead, V.C., 2nd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, aged 45 years.
CABLE—Feb. 5, at Calcutta, George Pickersgill, son of E. Cable, aged 5 months.
CLEMENT—Feb. 5, at Calcutta, Catherine, the wife of W. Clement, Commander E. B. S. R. steamer *Crocodile*, aged 50 years.
DU BUISSON—Feb. 7, at Cawnpore, Heather Vera, only child of Captain H. Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 2½ years.
GIRARD—Feb. 7, at Calcutta, Esther Hall, widow of H. C. Girard, H.E.I.C.S.
KELLY—Feb. 9, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. M. Lovejoy, at Anand, Michael Kelly, late Manager, Litho. Department, Bombay Education Society's Press.
OWEN—Feb. 2, at Calcutta, John Charles Owen, Chief Interpreter and Translator, High Court, Calcutta.
PIERSON—Jan. 29, at Shelabagh, Khojak Pass, Surgeon A. H. Pierson, I.M.S., Medical Officer, Chaman Extension Railway.
ROBINSON—Feb. 6, at Monghyr, Miss R. Robinson, Zenana Missionary, daughter of the late Rev. W. Robinson, of Dacca.
ROLLS—Feb. 8, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, after a long and painful illness, John Rolls, aged 36 years.
SAXTON—Feb. 7. at Lanowlee, Richard (Dickie), the beloved son of Richard and May Saxton, aged 1 year and 5 months.
SMITH—Feb. 4, at Calcutta, Laura Julia, the wife of G F. Smith, aged 55 years.
TANDY—Feb. 8, at Agra, Emily, the loved wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Stratford Tandy, Commandant 25th (3rd Battalion) Bombay Rifles, and only daughter of Lieut.-General C. O. Maude, late Judge-Advocate-General, Bombay.
THARIA TOPAN—Feb. 9, at 6.20 p.m., at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., aged 68 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.
TOMLINSON—Feb. 10, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr. J. G. Tomlinson, Mazagon, aged 69 years.
TREHERNE—Feb. 1, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon Treherne, Army Medical Staff.
YOUNG—Feb. 4, at Kajuricherra, South Sylhet, the infant son of J. B. Young.

HOME.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—REMINGTON—At St. George's, Hanover Square, by special license, Melville, son of the late John Ross Bell, of Ceylon, to May Willoughby, eldest daughter of the late Reginald Frederick Remington, of 14, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, and Elm Bank, Surrey. Australian and Indian papers please copy.
PORTER—GAMBLE—Feb. 19, at Belfast, by the Rev. William Park, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, John Sinclair Porter, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late James Gamble, Belfast.
SCOTT—CASTELLI—Nov. 8, 1890, at Holy Trinity Church, Putney, James Robert, only child of Mrs. Mahlah Addyes Scott, of 6, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, London, Great Barr, Staffordshire, Norbury and Ratlinghope Manor, Shropshire, widow of the late John Charles Addyes Scott, Esq., M.A., J.P., to Kate, daughter of Mr. Castelli, Putney. India and China papers please copy.
SPENCER—CHARLTON—Feb. 21, at St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield, by the Rev. W. Ostle, Vicar, Walter George Spencer, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., of 35, Brook Street, son of the late Walter Spencer, Esq., of Little Chalfield, Wilts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Charlton, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Feb. 22, at Fairseat, Wrotham, the residence of her son-in-law, Christina Louisa, widow of Captain Henry Adams, 5th Regiment Bombay N.I., aged 95.
BEEBY—Feb. 18, at 64, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, Deborah Cauldwell, widow of the late William Thomas Beeby, of Calcutta, and Watford, Herts, aged 86.
ELLIOT—Feb. 23, at Russell Lodge, Shepherd's Bush, Ellen Mary, wife of the late Augustus William Elliot, I.C.S., aged 57.
NEWCOMBE—Feb. 19, at Victoria, British Columbia, Marion, wife of Chas. F. Newcombe, M.D., and only child of the late Richard Arnold, Surgeon-Major Madras Army, aged 33.
PARISH—Feb. 22, at Bexley Heath, William Hawtayne Parish, Major Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, second son of the late Rev. Henry Parish, D.D., of Richmond, Surrey, aged 66.
ROSE—Feb. 22, Lieut.-Col. Rose, late Worcestershire Regiment, aged 45. Indian papers please copy.
STEVENSON—Feb. 20, at Chiswick, Anna Charlotte, widow of Brigadier-General Stevenson, C.B., Bombay Artillery, E.I.C S., and daughter of Lieut.-Col. Johnson, C.B., Bombay Engineers, E.I.C.S., aged 89.
TYLER—Feb. 22, at 35, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, after a long illness, William Hardinge Tyler, late Bengal Civil Service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN BLYTH, Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers. Lieutenant Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry, who was first nominated, had not the necessary musketry qualification.

THE 38th Bengal Infantry have just returned to India from Upper Burma after thirteen months' service in that country. The detachments in the Chindwin Valley and at Fort White suffered severely from malarious fever, their losses being exceptionally heavy. This was the more unfortunate, as the regiment is one of the Hindustani levies which is to be broken up. The best Jats will, however, have a chance of joining other regiments, and as they will be picked men their services will not be lost to the State.

IN place of the usual annual inspections at their different centres—Jamalpore, Howrah, Allahabad, Tundla—the East Indian Railway Volunteers are to have this year a general camp of exercise, the date for which has been fixed from the 15th to the 28th of this month. The *locale* is Jamalpore, which besides being the head-quarters, is comparatively accessible from all quarters, and the officers of the railway, from the Agent downwards, are determined to do all in their power by granting leave liberally to make the camp the success it should be. The meeting will wind up with an inspection of the whole corps on the 27th instant, at which an effort will be made to bring up every man who can be spared.

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THE Lahore paper writes:—A case recently occurred in which certain comments were made by the civil authorities upon the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted by a court-martial upon two artillerymen, for disorderly conduct in the Central Provinces. This elicited the remark from the Commander-in-Chief that, before making such comments, the civil authorities might ascertain exactly what punishment had been inflicted, and why it was considered adequate by the military authorities concerned.

BY the new Warrant for the amalgamation of the three Indian Staff Corps, officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies serving in Bengal will, in future, be eligible for district commands in that Presidency; also staff appointments at Army Headquarters.

ON the strong recommendation of the Medical authorities, the Commander-in-Chief has moved the Madras Government to sanction Ramandroog being made a permanent sanitarium for young soldiers of British corps serving in Secunderabad and Bellary. Accordingly, in future, troops serving at these two stations needing a change of air will be sent to Ramandroog from 1st April to 30th September each year, unless any of them are specially recommended, when they will be sent to Wellington. Ramandroog is a high hill about forty miles west of Bellary town, and is situated in the petty State of Sandur. It is otherwise called Ramanmalai, and it is exactly 3,100 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is equable, while on account of its isolated position even in the hottest weather the air reaches it fresh, being rarified in its passage over a lofty table-land. The hill is blessed with several good carriage roads, and many excellent bridle roads and paths. Fruit-trees, shrubs, and flowers grow luxuriantly in this favoured spot, while various springs, streams, and tanks furnish a sufficiency of water for all ordinary domestic and irrigation purposes Mineral springs have also been discovered in several places. The principal chalybeate spring was discovered many years ago by Major Henderson of the Engineers, but what its ascertained effect on health is we do not know. Ramandroog is small, but it makes up in salubrity what it lacks in space.

IT has been decided by the officers of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps, of which Mr. F. H. Trevithick has for many years been the popular Commandant, to present him on his retirement in April next with a piece of plate as a souvenir of his connection with the corps. Subscriptions are being raised, the maximum subscription of any one member being limited to one day's pay.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. R. SLLY-FLOOD, C.B., on vacating his divisional command in India, on relief by Major-General Hollinshead-Blundell, will return to England and be placed on the Retired List, under the inexorable ruling of age disqualification. He was born on February 19, 1829, and, having thus passed the limit laid down for officers of his rank, there is no help for him—he must go. General Flood joined the 53rd Foot as Ensign, August 21, 1849; and joining the 82nd Foot October 23, 1860, remained with it until October 31, 1877, when he went upon half-pay, after five years of command. He was Military Secretary, Bombay, 1862–65; Military Secretary, Bengal, 1865–70; Assistant Adjutant-General, Gibraltar, 1878–83; Commandant Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1884–85; Chief of the Staff, Egypt, 1885–86; and went out to Bombay to take up a divisional command, April 1, 1886. All his war experience has been gained in India, where he came prominently to the front during the Mutiny, being twice mentioned and obtaining his brevet majority.

THE announcement of the death of Major H. J. Wilkin will have been read, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, with deep regret by all who knew the deceased officer. The incident in his military career of which he was most proud was the recommendation which came spontaneously from the non-commissioned officers and men of his troop that he should be granted the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the field. Writing from Umballa, March 24, 1861, they said:—"Honoured Colonel,—We, the undersigned non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, beg leave to suggest that Lieutenant H. J. Wilkin is entitled to a recommendation for the Victoria Cross, for bravery in the field, certified by survivors, as follows:—Sergeant George Peek states—'I was present on March 19, 1858, with a reconnoitring party, consisting of two guns, B.A., about 30 men and 3 officers, 7th Hussars, and a detachment of the 78th Highlanders. A fort was discovered filled with rebels, near Moosabagh; a description of the attack and capture of the fort is unnecessary, being already a matter of history; but the following incidents I beg leave to lay before the Colonel. In charging the rebels, Captain Slade, who commanded the party, was severely wounded; Mr. Bankes and charger were cut down; Mr. Wilkin charged to his side, and in warding off the attack from his wounded comrade, his charger reared, which caused him to miss his aim, and at the same time got severely wounded through the foot; wheeling again to the rescue, he cut down the rebel who was on the point of killing Mr. Bankes. Mr. Wilkin, although wounded, rallied his men, and with the assistance of Colonel J. M. Hagart, who came up at the time, cut down nearly every rebel remaining. The above account is fully corroborated.'" This document was given to Lieutenant Wilkin, quite unsolicited, by the non-commissioned officers and men, with the remark that they had often talked about and wondered how it was that he had never got any of the honours to which his gallantry had entitled him. The Victoria Cross Committee recommended the case for consideration, but the much-prized reward of valour never came.

THE "POOR WHITES."

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

All over India the "poor white" difficulty is a serious one which every now and then rises to the surface, but in Calcutta it seems to have reached very much more formidable dimensions than anywhere else. There the submerged portion must be greatly more than one tenth; and, as the Archdeacon said, it is impossible in the case of very many to raise them to any higher level, because they are absolutely untrustworthy in any porsition. The evil seems to have arisen to a very large extent simply from the generous hand with which charitable help has been given in Calcutta. The same thing has happened elsewhere whenever charity has not been guided by discretion and some firmness and common sense. In Italy the multiplication of religious houses led to an enormous increase in the numbers of human drones infesting the towns; and we are told that in some cases half the population had become beggars simply because they found they could live in this way quite as well, if not better, than by honest toil. In London the laxity with which relief was afforded some thirty or forty years ago led to an enormous increase in the proportion of the population receiving such aid. At one time it had been only 40 per 1,000, but in 1867 it reached 170 per 1,000. When the public realised that their softness had in a few years more than quadrupled the proportion of the population thus preying as parasites on honest workers, a reform was demanded.

In India there are some special difficulties connected with pauperism among the European and Eurasian section of the community; but in the main the difficulty is the same as in communities of one race, and must be met in the same way. While every help is given to those who are really struggling to retain their self-respect and to keep their heads above water in trying circumstances, there must be no soft-heartedness in dealing with those who will not work but are not ashamed to beg. If help is given to every able-bodied man or woman who asks for it, the proportion of drones will steadily increase here as it has always done elsewhere under similar circumstances. The only right principle on which charity can safely be given is that of demanding work before granting any aid except in cases of real illness. It is not in accordance with Christian charity that any person should lack bread; but it is not in accordance with common sense, or consistent with the well-being of the community, that able-bodied men and women should be able to get a meal at any time by cringing and begging. What charity demands in their case is that they should be given an opportunity of earning it; and the earning of it in this way should be harder and more unpleasant than it would be to earn it in the ordinary way in the open labour market. If charity were systematically worked in this way, the "poor white" difficulty would disappear, or at least be kept within narrow limits; but so long as every idle and worthless fellow finds that he can get a meal at any time by going whining to the parson, so long will pauperism of this kind increase.

A NEW ARGUMENT AGAINST SIMLA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The *Statesman* thinks that the presence of the Viceroy and of the members of the Supreme Government in Calcutta affords an opportunity for once more exhibiting the wrong-doings and "insanities," as it seems to take pleasure in calling them, of the forward frontier policy. A good case does not necessarily spoil by frequent statement, though it seems late in the day to go over the story of Lord Auckland's disastrous indiscretions, and narrative, studded with such names as those of Burnes and Macnaghten, of Stoddart and Conolly, can scarcely be deemed matter of contemporary interest. The main purpose of the *Statesman's* repetition of all this familiar history seems, however, to be less to convict the "forward" party of high crimes and misdemeanours and of insanities too numerous to mention, than to prove that it is all due to the wasteful and pernicious habit of moving the Government to Simla every hot weather. It is this habit, we are told, which has been the parent of all the political mischief which has been devised across the frontier. Sir John Kaye, who occasionally said things that were not wise, once affirmed, we are reminded, that Simla had produced more polit-

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cal insanity than any other place in the world, by which we hope he cannot perchance have meant that more foolish things were written about it than were done in it, though that is an adaptation of the sentiment which not a few Calcutta writings on the subject go far to sanction. To the successor of the late Mr. Knight, who seems to have made more free than discreet use of that lamented journalist's memoranda, it would seem that it is a foolish thing to hold with the Latin Poet that men change only their sky and not their ideas when they pass from one part of the world to another. It was at Simla, we are told, that Sir William Macnaghten, fifty-three years ago, persuaded Lord Auckland to take up the cause of Shah Sooja; at Simla too, Sir Charles Macgregor in 1884 persuaded Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Frederick Haines "to consider seriously his new project of 1876–77, for embarking a force of 65,000 men at Bombay for Baghdad, to march thence up the Euphrates and Tigris to attack Russia in the Caucasus or Armenia." The *Pioneer* makes havoc of this latter statement as a piece of history by pointing out that at the time mentioned Sir Frederick Haines had left India for good, and Sir Frederick Roberts was at Madras, while the Commander-in-Chief was Sir Donald Stewart, which this *rechauffeur* of old stories impolitely forgets. The argument, however, may be taken independently of the history, such as it is, from which it is derived. It is that if Government would only remain in the capital and the Presidency towns they would be kept from all vain thoughts by the play of public opinion. If Calcutta journalists would look around and see what precise kind of public opinion is asserting itself in their city at this moment, they would be rather thankful that there is a Simla where Government can shape their course with a certain resolute independence of the reactionary movement in Bengali Society. The argument assumes, as nearly all the arguments against the exodus have assumed, that Calcutta opinion is necessarily enlightening and wholesomely restraining. The latest sample of this opinion rudely rebukes the assumption. As regards the particular instance of Sir Charles Macgregor's plans for checkmating a Ruasian advance upon India, we should be sorry to think that the presence of the Government in one locality or another had any influence upon the productive capacity of earnest strategists. Sir Charles Macgregor would have been busy devising plans of campaign of the offensive-defensive kind, no matter where the office of the Quartermaster-General might have been located. If the contents of every pigeon-hole in the Intelligence Branch of that Department could be strewn upon the streets of Calcutta—which apparently is the *Statesman's* patent device for saving us from rash adventures across the frontier—a good many schemes as daring as those in question would be brought to the view of friends and enemies. But we believe it is sound theology that temptation, when it is not acted upon, is not sinful, and the Government of India may be forgiven their annual journey to Simla if the chief sin in their sojourn there were their being tempted of Sir Charles Macgregor and the strategists.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD BURTON.

Lady Burton has sent the following sad letter to the Editor of the Times. Surely there will be a response to such an appeal amongst old Anglo-Indians, many of whom must have known Richard Burton personally. But all know the good work he did for England, and how ill-requited that work was. Do not let the widow have again to pen such a reproachful story, but hasten to add a stone—if nothing more—to the cairn she would raise to her renowned husband's memory:—

Sir,—I arrived here from Liverpool on the 14th, after conveying the body of my husband to the crypt at Mortlake, and have been lying very ill ever since. Four months ago, after his death, I was left in comparative poverty, but by no fault of his. I determined I would not ask anything from the Government, but that there would be no shame in appealing to the British nation to help me to raise a small but characteristic monument to a man they so honoured, and who had devoted his life to the nation's interest in so many ways as Sir Richard Burton. I was induced to do so because I had over 1,000 cuttings from newspapers, all saying that the nation wished his memory to be honoured by a testimonial. Meantime her Majesty graciously gave me a pension of £150 per annum, which was a great surprise and gratification to me. This will give me bread, but it will not pay for the monument. There was only one hearty response to my appeal, but a personal friend of mine at Trieste—Baroness Paul Ralli—wrote to her relatives, Ralli Brothers, of London, and they to Sir Polydore de Keyser, and a subscription was opened at Coutts and Co.'s, 59, Strand. Feeling perfectly sure of the result, I ordered the monument, and to my dismay I find that, after four months, instead of the sum I hoped for, about £950, only twenty-four friends have subscribed, and the result is £139 15s. People say that it is not sufficiently advertised, but I do not know how to make it more known. My father, all my uncles and brothers, are dead, and I have not a man left to help me. Active and independent as my disposition is, after four months' anguish, hard work, and fear, nature is revenging herself, and I am not able to help myself. I think, if you are so kind as to insert this letter, that many who cared for my husband will help me still, and I shall never forget those who have. The sum I first asked for was smaller, but I had no idea then how enormous my expenses would be; the ground is dearer, and also the monument, than the rough estimate was. Of my husband's library and effects, I brought over fifty packages at my own expense, but 175 remain behind, which are beyond my means. The funeral will take place in April, when the monument will be completed. I shall issue as many invitations as I can remember, but I shall be much gratified if all who loved or admired him will come, with or without cards. It shall be duly announced. Mr. Edmonds, 67, Baker Street, Portman Square, will receive letters for me until I am settled.

Yours obediently,

London, Feb. 26. ISABEL BURTON.

India in Parliament.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

In the House of Lords,

LORD CROSS moved the second reading of the East India Officers Bill, explaining that the object of the measure was to enable certain high officers in India, including the Governor-General and Commanders-in-Chief, to return to Europe for the purpose of consultation with the Home Government, or on other public grounds, without being deemed in law to have thereby vacated their appointments.

The Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

In the House of Commons,

MR. W. H. SMITH, in reply to M. MACLEAN, announced that legislation would be proposed immediately by the Government of India to amend the Indian Factory Act. The provisions of the Bill would follow, speaking generally, the recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Berlin, with this limitation, that it was proposed to raise the age for the employment of young children from seven, at which age they are now employed, to nine years.

SIR W. PLOWDEN raised a discussion, which was carried on in a comparatively thin House, on a motion to amend Standing Order No. 51, by adding Committee on the Indian financial statement to the exemptions of the rule, in order to secure an additional opportunity for the consideration of general topics of Indian administration by the House. The motion was seconded by SIR R. LETHBRIDGE.

SIR J. E. GORST, in reply, said the view of the Government was that the matter was entirely one for the House. The question was whether it was better to confine the discussion of the Indian Budget to the Budget itself, or to allow the discussion a wider scope, but he pointed out the danger that such a relaxation of the rule would open the door to unpractical and desultory conversation, whereas by the present plan an efficient discussion was at least secured of matters of first-rate importance to India.

SIR W. HARCOURT was not prepared with any definite opinion, but he thought the subject was one highly deserving the attention of the House, and he threw out the suggestion that it might be an improvement to give up two nights to India, one for the ventilation of grievances, and the other for the discussion of the finance of India.

SIR R. TEMPLE, as a practical man, was satisfied that the present system was the best, but SIR R. FOWLER, MR. BRYCE, MR. CONYBEARE, and MR. MACNEILL all spoke in general support of the motion. SIR G. CAMPBELL remarked that he was not anxious that great facilities should be given for the discussion of Indian affairs in this House to the exclusion of other subjects, for which too little time was now available.

MR. W. H. SMITH emphasized the declaration of the UNDER-SECRETARY for INDIA that the Government had no desire to oppose the feeling of the House generally on this question, and in view of the general opinion in favour of the motion they would offer no objection to it.

The motion was then agreed to.

MR. BUCHANAN called attention to the Presidential system of government in India, and moved that, in accordance with the recommendation of four successive Governments of India, the system of separate Presidential commands in Madras and Bombay should be abolished, and that the entire administration of all the Indian armies should be made over to the Commander-in-Chief in India, acting in direct communication with the commanders of the local armies and under the direct orders of the Government of India.

SIR J. GORST pointed out that the recommendation of the Commission of 1879 that the system of separate Presidential commands should be abolished, when it came to be carefully considered by LORD KIMBERLEY, the then Secretary of State, was

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rejected, not upon dilatory pleas, but upon its merits. There were great differences of military opinion on the subject; there were political objections to the changes proposed in the Madras and Bombay armies, and there were also financial considerations of great weight to be taken into account. Instead, therefore, of meddling with the Presidential armies, the SECRETARY of STATE commenced a policy, which had been carried out down to the present time, of dealing with numerous other practical suggestions and recommendations made by the Commission of 1879; and the result was that real dangers and disadvantages which formerly existed in the system of Indian military organization had one by one been removed or diminished. He went over the reforms so carried out by successive Secretaries of State, and including commissariat, transport, ordnance, clothing, military works, education, and other matters; and he insisted that there was no strong reason why the Government should proceed immediately to make any further change. In any case, the highly technical and difficult subject raised by the motion should be left in the hands of the SECRETARY of STATE, to be considered in conjunction with his technical advisers.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN contended that the enormous weight of military and official authority was in favour of the reform advocated in the motion.

SIR R. TEMPLE thought on the whole it was good for the Indian army there should be these great Presidency commands instead of a commandant of an army corps.

MR MUNRO-FERGUSON submitted that it was dangerous to put off longer a reform which had been pressed upon the home Government by successive Governments of India.

SIR W. P. LOWDEN also supported the motion.

MR. E. STANHOPE doubted whether the House of Commons was competent to arrive at a conclusion on a matter on which four Viceroys had differed from as many Secretaries of State. He himself did not pretend that he was able at present to give any decided opinion on the question; and, while he objected to the passing of a drastic resolution which would bind the Government to legislate forthwith, he promised to watch the working of the changes already made with a view to see whether, and if so when, the further reform contemplated in the motion could be carried out.

SIR G. CAMPBELL was in favour of the motion on military grounds, but on political grounds he thought the Indian armies ought to be kept separate. The best solution, in his opinion, was to unite the European army and to retain the native armies under separate commanders.

MR. BUCHANAN, regarding the speech of the SECRETARY of STATE for WAR as more or less satisfactory, asked leave to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn

FEB. 23.

THE ASSAM-CHITTAGONG RAILWAY.

MR. ESSLEMONT: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India why, in the last two years' Indian railway reports, no mention has been made of the Assam-Chittagong project which was under negotiation, although other projects are described or spoken of, and the provisional route for the Assam line is duly marked on the map accompanying these reports; if, as is understood, a concession has now been granted by the Secretary of State for this Assam Railway, can a statement of the terms on which the grant is made be laid upon the table, and, as it is said that a three per cent. guarantee is to be given on £1,500,000 of the capital, from what source is the £4,500,000 required to make up the estimate of £6,000,000 to be supplied.

SIR J. GORST: The reason why no mention was made of the Assam-Chittagong Railway project in the reports referred to is that there was nothing fresh to report. Negotiations are now going on for the construction of the line, but nothing has yet been finally settled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. B. P. Rome, from London, Mar. 5.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik, Mrs. Walkingshaw and two children. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Grigor, Mr. Ashburner. *From Port Said*: Mr. Walkingshaw.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. Bosanquet, Mr. F. H. A. Fostel.

For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Pigott and child, Miss Pewes, Mr. Goring Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Forsyth, two children, and nurse, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Westale, Misses Westale, Miss Bewes. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. L. Scott. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Miss Bradshaw and maid.

For Ismailia: Rev. W. W. Pomeroy, Rev. Sidney Pike, Mr. F. A. and Misses Muntz (two).

For Gibraltar: Dr. Joseph and Misses Carson, Miss Olsson.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. G. T. Lane, Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Mr. Bauchamp, Major C. A. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. A Meyer and infant, Mr. D. Seth.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. Hyams, Mr. and Mrs. Le Creu, junior, and two children, Mr. and Misses Le Creu, and maid.

For Sydney: Miss Bartrum, Mrs. and Miss Gillies, Mr. W. Cooper, Miss Everett, Miss Jones, Mr F. Pigott. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Zuhlke.

For Adelaide: Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterhouse and family, Misses Noel (two).

For Singapore: Capt. A. C. Bolton. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs W. B. Pryer.

For Yokohama: Miss May Hickson, Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. F. W Gotch. *From Colombo*: Mr and Mrs. Loughland.

For Penang: Mr. Laws, Miss E. L. Byles, Mr. MacLean.

For Port Said: Mr. Walkinshaw, Mr. and Miss Robinson.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Mar. 6; from Brindisi, Mar. 15.

For Sydney: Dr. and Mrs. G. Hurst, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Keep, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Skarratt, Mrs. and Misses Chambers, Mr. Chambers, Miss Gordon, Miss Pickersgill, Miss Golding, Mrs. Blonkins, Mrs. Powell and child, Miss A. Crittall, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Battle, Miss M'Carthy, Mrs. J. Ferris, Miss Hugo, Mr. A. Bridgman, Miss Brennan, Mr. J. B. Elley, Mr. and Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mr J. W. Walsh, Mr. B Marshall, Mr. Edward Comerford, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Webenham, Mrs. Barney, Mr. E. Sykes, Miss Brickell, Mr. John Adair, Miss Harnett, Mr. A. Rose, Mr. C. Lacey, Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe. *From Ismailia*: Capt. Knox.

For Melbourne: Mrs. Barney, Mrs. S. A. Anderson, Mrs. Lyons, Misses Easson (two), Mr. and Mrs. Catto and child. Mr. H. Saywell, Mrs. T. A. Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. Thodey, Mr. R. Thodey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Miss Marsland, Miss Barnes, Miss Gregory, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bruce, Master Bruce, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Miss Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hallorden and two infants, Mrs Powell and maid, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macdowell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. MacPhail, Mr. G. W. Peyton, Mr. O. J. Evans, Mr. B. Lewis, Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Pellatt, Mrs. Bronner, Mr. A. MacMicking. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newbigin and two children, Misses Newbigin (two), Mr. Bonville Were. *From Ismailia*: Mr. H. Miller. *From Port Said*: Mrs. and Misses Green.

For Auckland: Mr. D. W. Mac Innes, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. T. Cook, Mr. C E. Shaw. *From Venice*: Mr. Greenen.

For Lyttelton: Mr. C. S. Gill, Miss Campbell.

For Penang: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. A. Rikkers.

For Wellington: Mr. Grant, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Eadie. *From Brindisi*: Miss Johnston, Mrs. Tilly.

For Hobart: Mr. C. Hawes.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Miss Addie, Misses Edwards (two), Mrs. Gawne. Miss H. L. James. Mrs. Dormer-Bicknell, Miss Napier Bicknell, Misses Farthing (two), Mr. T. S. Kennedy, Mr. G. F. Dunn *From Brindsi*: Mr. H. Hap and friend.

For Napier: Mr. and Miss Avison.

For Dunedin: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. S. Williams.

For Adelaide: Mr. and Misses Harris-Browne. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and child. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Stow.

For Yokohama: Mrs. and Miss Baxter, Mr. Henderson, Master Simpson. Mr. F. M. Willis *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Wileman.

For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Laubenburg, Messrs. H. W. and E. A. Price, Mrs. Stemp, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Tolson and infant, Miss Greeve, Mrs. Tolson, sen, child, and maid, Mr. Wigglesworth. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Sinaeur, child, and maid, Miss Goldman.

For Bombay; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hannah, Surg.-Maj. A. S Reid, Mr. G. Wellington, Gen. and Mrs. R. B. H. Blundell, Mr. Rushworth, Mr. and Mrs. Evatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke. *From Venice*: Capt. F. J. P. Butler. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. F. Clark, Mr. J. M. Rutherford.

For Hong Kong: Misses Galton (two), Mr. G. Thomson.

For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mrs. Hedges, Messrs. C. and W. Strachan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. D. Gibbons.

For Townsville: Miss MacGillwray.

For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. W. King, Mr. W. S. King, Mr. A. H. Heath.

For Albany: Miss E. Gordon.

For Calcutta (*viâ Colombo*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Sawyer.

For King George's Sound: Mr. Baynton Knight.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Appleby and son. Capt. and Miss Harrison, Miss Burton, Miss Turner, Mr. W. B. Clayton, Mr. Torr, Mr. Barnard.

For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. S. H. M. Cole.

For Singapore: Mr. A. W. Alleway.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant, Mrs. Griffin, Capt. A. L. Barrett, Miss C. Hannah, Dr. E. R da Costa, Mr. J. M. Orr, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Coates, Miss White, Col. W. L. Dalrymple. *From Brindisi*: Col. F. F. Jacob, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Mr. J. J. Allen, Mr. J. R. Naylor.. *From Port Said*: Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child, and servants.

For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham.

For Kurrachee: (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Meredith.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Gurney.

For Shanghai (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. H. de Bergh.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

For Brindisi: Hon. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Powell, Mr. Capel Smith.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Allen.

For Hong Kong; Mr. W. M. Allport.

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S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J Balfour, Mr. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton.
For Gibraltar: Mr Brooks, jun.
For Shanghai: Mr. Heffer, Mr and Mrs. Binks, Mr. G. Allford.
For Colombo: Mrs. Whitten.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Brisbane: H.E. Gen. Sir Henry Norman, Lady and Misses Norman (two), Mr. J. Bell.
For Bombay: Mr. Coley, Mr. Franks. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole, Mr. J. M. Beresford.
For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bromfield, Mr. H. Miller, Professor Irving, Miss King. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waite and family.
For Adelaide: Miss Hatherell.
For Sydney: Miss Crossley, Miss Hungerford, Mr. F. J. Warris. *From Port Said*: Mr. W. H. Wilson.
For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley.
For Hobart: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Graham.
For Colombo: Lieut. E. L. C. Fielden.
For Brindisi: Mr. J. G. Wilson.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine, Major Musa Bhai, Lord Ratna Sala. *From Brindisi*: General Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox, Mr. Harkishen Lall and friend.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell and maid.
For Malta: Miss Stephenson.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Pringle.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Yates.
For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard.
For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Rev. G. C. Grubb.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbons and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hunt, Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. Nicholson, Miss Groves, Miss Single, Mrs. A. Shanks, Miss Jenn, Mr. and Mrs. Oxtoby, Misses Oxtoby (two), Mr. Macleod, Mr. King, Mr. C. R. Barney.
For Adelaide: Mr. Ives, Mr. & Mrs. Fredden.
For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell.
For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Kerrin, Mrs. D. Kerrin, Miss J. Kerrin, Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Ellis and two children, Mrs. Westmoreland and two children, Mr. Baker.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman.
For Brisbane: Mr. H. F. Cole.
For New Plymouth: *From Brindisi*: Miss King.
For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins.
For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Hong-Kong: Mr. A. G. Wileman.
For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and son, Miss Wilson, Miss Dunnett. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. Williams.
For Melbourne: Lady Hopetoun and maid, Hon. E. de Molenys, Lord North and servant, Hon. Miss North, Miss Mackellar and maid, Mrs. Maxwell, infant, and three sons, Misses Maxwell, Mr. and Miss Mooney, Misses Rudd (two), Miss Kemp, Rev. M. Morris, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Low, Miss Tarlton. *From Gibraltar*: Mrs. and Miss à Beckett, Mr. W. Binns.
For Sydney: Mrs. and Misses Pilcher, and maid, Mrs. Ronald, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Beath, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. MacMahon, Mr. Wickens and three friends, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr E. G. Moon, Sir C. and Lady Hallé and maid.
For Adelaide: Countess of Kintore and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse and two children.
For Auckland: Miss Gascoigne, Mr. G. C. Haworth, jun.
For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. Buckrill and infant.
For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden.
For Brisbane: Messrs. B. C. and V. C. Hyde, Mr. E. Bailey.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Colgrave, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie.
For Hong Kong: Mr. H. Remmington.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Adelaide: Miss Allwork.
For Melbourne: Mrs. Cockburn Messer and family, Miss Cockburn Messer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail March 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Newton, Mr. John Ross, Mr. C. B. R. Krishnamma, Mrs. A. Coton, Mrs. Eliot and two children, Miss B. de Wilde, Miss B. Toll, Mr. W. Masterton, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. J. Marshal.
For Aleppey: Mr. Ingleby, Mr. W. Kent.
For Madras: Mr. W. H. Biddick, Mr. A. H. Wood, Mr. W. T. Opie Mr. R. C. Syson, Mr. J. K. James.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 12.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley.
For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs J. Comrie, child, and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R Evans.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss J. M. Gordon, Miss F. Lingard, Mrs. W. J. Millett and two children. *From Marseilles*: Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs E. M. Vincent, Capt. M. T. Shipley, Surg.-Maj. G. H. Peevor, Surg.-Maj. A. Deane, Mr. C. H. Buck, Mr. W. J. Greer, Miss James

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Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Mar. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. F. L. Charles, Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, Capt. Herbert, Major and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. Rigold, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley Taylor, nurse, and child, Lieut. Herbert.

The following passages have been engaged by the "Anchor" Line steamers:—

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailing 17th March.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cunningham and infant.

Per s.s. *Britannia*, sailed 14th February.

From Bombay: Miss. Lloyd, Mrs. Leslie, Major and Mrs. Channer and two children, Miss Dietrich, Mrs. McCarthy and three children, Mrs. Masters, five children, and European nurse.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, sailing 28th February.

From Bombay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lisler and four children, Miss Ewalt, Mrs. Hull and two children, Mrs. Shaws.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, sailing 27th March.

From Bombay: Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Groves, three ladies, and four children, Miss Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, three children, and ayah.

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailing 24th April.

From Bombay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackechan, Mrs. Baker, child, and nurse, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Spratt, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Penton, three children, and ayah.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, R.N.R., from London, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand and governess, Miss Henderson. Mrs. P. P. Dease and infant, Mrs. H. Barnes and two children, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. Burt and two children, Major Price, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, Misses Rattray (two), Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. M. Eales and family, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Thornhill and family, Mr. Walters, Mrs. B. Duce, Mrs. and Miss Home, Mrs. B. Walker, Mrs. Lewry, Mr. E. F. Knight, Mr. G. W. Millais, Mrs. and Miss Kensington, Mrs. L. S. Carey, Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, Mr. Hasselby, Mr. J. MacLaren, Miss C. A. Lowdell, Mr. Priestley, Dr. Hughes Eyrée, Mrs. Price, Miss Jolly de Lotbiniere. *From Brindisi*: Lady and Miss Roberts and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. MacNeile, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. A. E. Rose, Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mr. C. Spedding, Mr. Johnston, Col. T. O. Wingate, Lieut. J. Kendall, Major Gardiner, Capt. Burton Phillipson, Mr. Tudball, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Miss Chumney, Mr. F. C. Gates, Rev. John Scott, Mr. W. Kirk, Col. Wylie, Mr. J. Westall. *From Aden*: Lieut. R. de Winton.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bridgman Simpson and maid, Miss Seymour, Lieut. W. Digby, Miss Inglefield, Miss Truman, Mr. A. H. Leslie Melville, Messrs. T. R. and W. E. Layburn, Col. and Mrs. C. D. Durnford, Mr. Fraston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mr. R. Middleton, Miss Gordon, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Sneyd, Brig. Surg. W. Cogan.
For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*.—Mr. Pullan.
For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. C. A. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell.
For Port Said: Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Nash and two children, Miss Dixon, Miss Savage, Miss Patching, Miss Dawson and friend.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Eadie, Miss Walsh, Mr. Mayoh, Mr. J. and Misses Sutcliffe, Mrs. Dugdale, Misses Hoyle (two), Lieut. Lumsden, Lord and Lady Ruthven and maid, Dr.

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R. Pollock, Captain H. W. Ross, Mr. E. H. and Miss English, Mr. W. V. English, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkin, Mr. H. B. Watt, Mr. Shirry, Mr. Kolkard. *From Brindisi:* Prof. E. B. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton.

For Malta: Mr. H. Head, Mrs. P. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes, Lieut. M. H. Smyth, Lieut. C. E. Monro, Surg. W. Bett, Engineer R. Phillips, Assistant Paymaster R. E. Smith, Boatswain M. Flynn, Mr. J. MacCarthy, Mrs. C. Talbot.

For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): Capt. P. B. Vaughan.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, child, and maid, Messrs. J. S. and R. M. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Mr. A. MacOstrich.

For Yokohama (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. A. Earle, Misses Lilian and Caroline Earle. *From Brindisi:* Mr. C. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roome.

For Singapore: Mr. Jones.

For Sydney: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, from Liverpool, Feb. 21.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. R. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs C. H. Dodgson, infant, and nurse, Mrs. R. W. Egerton, Mrs. H. B. Addis, Miss J. O. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Flower, Miss Holland, Mrs. F. Russell Pulford, Mr. W. L Holman, Miss Holman.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 14; Calcutta, Feb. 12; Madras, Feb. 12.

Per P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin.

For Aden: Mr. Abajee.

For Suez: Col. W. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Farnham, Mr. Einhorn, and Oberlaender.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. West.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

For Venice: Dr. A. Benson.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Norman, Sir R. Barrow, Mr. J. A. Ralli, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Dollet, Miss Frost, Mr. Deane, Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Filer, Capt. T. G. Watkins, Mr. A. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Westmacott, Mr. Malcolm Low, M.P., Mr. Robert B. Clegg, Mrs. Gribbin, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. A. G. Pears Mrs. Brooke, Mr. P. Church, Mr. and Miss Tempest Radford, Baron and Baroness Rosenberg, Rev. Mabie, Rev. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Sanday, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mr. Watts, Mr. Spier, Major-Gen. T. E. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Ashworth, Mr. F. Hartmann, Mr. J. Fouracres, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and Mr. E. Beuchlow.

For London: Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. H. G. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. J. Loder, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Bunn, Miss Tschirch, Rev. W. H. and Mrs Stephens, Mrs. Kitts, Rev. and Mrs. Bawmann, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. O. Mackenzie, Mr. Nash, Mrs Bosanquet, Mr. E. Ston r, Major and Mrs. H. Lucas, Miss L. Owen Smith, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Gott, Col. and Mrs. Tredway Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L Herbert Wright, Mr. A. G. Moon, Mr. Gowan, Miss Dawbarn, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wells, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Yule, Mr Moss, Miss Scott, Mrs. Turnbull, Rev. Mr. Osborne, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mrs. Toynbee, Mrs. Newell, Mr. Duffus, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Lord Eglinton, Miss Gauge, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Oxtoby, Lieut. Radcliffe, Mr. T. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. R. C Plowden and two infants, Mr. Herridge, Mr. D. Bowie, Mr. H. Lindsess, Mr. G. McMillen, Mr. D. R Martin, Mr. Chas. Browne, and Master and Miss Priestley.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Captain W. J. Webber, Feb. 21, 1891.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. O. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nicholl, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mr. Roney Dongal, Capt. A. W. Forbes, and Major C. Shepherd.

For London: Mr. Mahomed Ishaz Khan and Mr. D. Ritchie.

For Brindisi: Mr. Smith, Mr. Steiner, Mr. S. M. Leake, and Mr. R. Leake.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Sean, Miss Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe, Mr. Geo. E. Scott. Mr. F. S. Thompson, and Mrs. Samuel Thompson.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Captain T. J. Alderton, Feb. 28, 1891.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Hey Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. Chisholm, Lady Louisa Magenis, Hon. Edith Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Alden, Miss Carpenter, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davis, Rev. McCausland, Rev. McPhun, Mr. F. Whitney, Capt. B. Lee-Warner, Mr. E Stutz, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mr. A. R. Sayani, and Mr. A. R. Sayani (Jr.).

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. de Bono.

For Suez: Mr. H. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Wishardt.

For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Smith, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. Picker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Miss A. Guinness. Mr. G. Savielle, Rev. W. T. Hollins, Lady Tichborne, Mrs. Macleod, Miss A. M. Nevil, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss E. A. Elliot, Mr. and Mrr. G F. Stebbins, Mr. F. W. Stebbins, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lynde, Miss Edwardes, Miss Hopkins, Rev. and Mrs. Sandberg, Miss Lambe, Mr. J. Caldecott, Col. G. M. Abbott, Miss Doyle, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sykes, Mr. Browne, Mr. and Miss Thompson, Mr. Robert Rees, Mrs. Merriman, Chief Justice Way, Mr. Belt, Mr. Pennyfeather, Miss Tew, Hon. S. Tollemache, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Miss Mayberry and Mr. W. C. Ulett.

For Aden: Col. W. Merriman and Major Hildebrand

For Ismailia: Mrs. Locke and Miss Spooner.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 7, 1891.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Delafield.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. Brittain, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Falle, Mr. Hewson, Mr. O. Lonsdale, and Mr. Henry M. Jones.

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Per s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A, Wheler, March 14, 1891.

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OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Jan. 23. Arrived at Bombay, Feb. 9.

Per P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart.

From London: Mrs. Arnott and infant, Mr. Bannerjee, Miss Bauman, Lieut. A. H. Bingley, Capt. E. Blunt, Miss M. Chapman, Miss Chinnery, Miss Cole, Mr. C. F. Delafosse, Mr. E. de Fraine, Miss Godfrey, Miss Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holford, Col. H. Vere Hunt, Miss Huntley, Miss Lenon, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Mr. Loos, Mr. C. B. Maitland, Miss Macflinn, Mr. K. Moir, Mr. Melville Neill, Mr. W. Neill, Capt. and Mrs. Nexin and infant, Mrs. Nicholls and three children, Mrs. and Miss Orton, Mr. Orton, jun., Capt. A. Pakenham, Miss E Pegg, Miss Penny, Mrs. Pyrke, Mr. W. E. Purdit, Mr. B Seel, Mr. Shaytenmaker, Miss Tulloch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wadia, two infants and child, and Miss Webster.

From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. H. de la Cornenot, Mrs. de la Cornenot, Mr. E. Covan, Mrs. Fenton, Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Miss Fox, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. S. Gifford, Mr. Lumsden, Rev. Dr. Marks, Mr. G. McCorkell, Mr. Melhuish, Miss Melhuish, Mr. P. G. Nicolas, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. T. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Miss Trott, and Mr. Young.

From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Fredrics and two children.

From Suez: Mr. C. F. Allen.

From London to Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. Backlock, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Miss Tod, and Mr. Tod, jun.

From Ismailia to Yokohama: Miss Bartel, Dr. Booker and Miss Cander.

From London to Shanghai; Mr. Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw, Mr. C. E. Grant, Mr. Martin and son, and Mr. Martin, jun.

From Ismailia to Shanghai: Mr. E. Hebbing.

From London to Sydney: Mr. Knox.

From London to Colombo: Mr. Hargreaves.

From London to Kurrachee: Lieut. C. A. Brown, and Capt. Gambier.

From London to Madras: Mr. Middleton, Dr. Moore, and Miss Moore and sister.

The following passengers, per s.s. *Shannon*, arrived at Madras from London on the 7th instant:—

From London: Mr. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. Stevens, Rev. and Mrs. Rainsford. Rev. J. C. Palmer, Rev. A. D. Green, two Misses Short, Mrs. Clifford, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. Cordeaux, Mr. Keating, Mrs. Hoile, two Misses Deman, Mr. Cole, Miss Macdonald, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Castellan, Mr. Francis, Mr. Bagshawe, Miss Newton, Mr. Beeston, Mrs. Beeston, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Cafian, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. Parker, Mr. Kumnord, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Pattman, Mr. Miles, Mr. Cudden, Mr. Lazme, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Tapson, Mrs. Macdonald, and Mr. Leisching.

From Madras to Calcutta: Gen. G. Luck, C.B, Capt. W. C. Pollard, Dr. John Murdoch, Miss Parker, Miss Follows, Mrs. H. Sandbach, Syed Mahomed, the Hon. Mir Humayoon Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., and child, Mon. Bansard, and Major J. J. Scott-Chisholme.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—February 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	6 pr. ct.	907½
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct,	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	130
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	55	350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	8,500	150	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	420
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	440
Munmar M.	250	25	440½
New Berar	500	45	550
New Indian	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	400	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind&Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	720
Volkart	all	60	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	100	4	78xd
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	1000
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	460
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	825
Empress Co.	all	15	595
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	510
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	100
Hindustan	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	810
Imperial Cotton	500	—	370
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	930
James Greaves	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	665
Khatao Mackonzie	1,000	40	525
Leopold	100	10	190
Madras United	1,000	50	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,225
Mazagon	250	5	110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	740
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co.	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,400
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	300
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,250
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—February 9.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 105 0 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	107 0 to	—
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 0 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1890)	100 0 to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	101 8 to	—
5	of 1878 (1908)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0 to	106 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0 to	106 8
4½	of 1882 (1902)	103 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	200	to	—x
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	—x
Bank of Bengal	500	987½	to	—x
Do. of Upper India	100	144	to	—x
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—x
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	80	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,740	to	—x
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	7½	to	8
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	64	to	—x
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	106	to	107
Burrakur Coal	100	165	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95x
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	132	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	125	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	73	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	145	to	—x
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52x
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—x
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	94	to	95x
Goosery Cotton Mills	020	177	to	—
Gourepore	100	125	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	104	to	—x
IndiaGeneralSteamNavigation	100	93	to	—x
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	81	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	86	to	87x
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—x
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—x
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to	—x
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150	to	—x
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	67	to	—x
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260	to	265
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	85	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—x

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	50	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50	to	—
Do. contributory	80	35	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	40	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	50	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	19	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	80	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	50	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Indian Terai	500	80	to	—x
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	55	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99	to	99½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109½	to	109¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4	Indian Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	103	to	105
4	Do. 1886-90	102	to	104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	105	to	110
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlement Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
East Indian Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	135
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	123	to	126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	102	to	105
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	128	to	131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western, Lim.	—	105	to	108
Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5⅜	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	186	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 p.c.	—	24½	to	25½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25	to	26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to	30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	117	to	121
Great Indn.Peninsla.,guaran. 5p.c.	100	171	to	174
Madras, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	151	to	153
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	140	to	144
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	136
Oude & Rohilkund, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohilknd. & Kumaon, guaran.4 p.c.	100	112	to	116
Scinde,Punj.,& Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24½	to	25½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1951	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Soutn Mahratta Gua., Lim.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. guaran.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port, Lim.	20	100	to	104

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Lim.	all	14	to	14½
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deben. Stock	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten. Austra. & China	all	14½	to	15½
Do. 6 p.c. Deben.	all	—	to	—
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	103	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36	to	38

BANKS.

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Chartered Mer. of I., L. & C.	all	24	to	25
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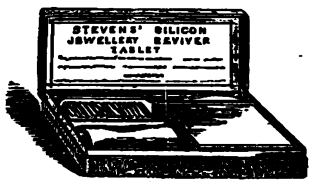
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st February; from N.W.P. and Punjab to the 19th February; and from Bengal to the 17th February.

No date has yet been fixed for the Viceroy's departure from Calcutta, but in all probability His Excellency will leave on one of the early days in April.

LADY LANSDOWNE will probably leave Calcutta on March 12th, going for a short visit to Lucknow on the way to Simla.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY has returned to Calcutta from his visit to the Rangoon and Hughli defence works.

COLONEL PEMBERTON, the officiating Public Works Member of Council, has reached Calcutta to take up his appointment.

MAJOR-GENERAL COLLEN, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, was to rejoin his appointment on return from leave to England on March 5th.

THE Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces met on February 16th, when the new members took their seats, and leave was granted to the Hon. W. C. Benett to introduce the Water Supply Bill. The Council meets again on the 16th March.

LIEUTENANT PRINCE CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein, 60th Rifles, and Lieutenant Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, will be orderly officers to General Elles on the Black Mountain Expedition.

CAPTAIN J. STRACHEY, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, takes two and a-half months' privilege leave, in order to accompany his regiment, the 11th Bengal Infantry, on the Black Mountain Expedition. Mr. O. S. Nugent, 60th Rifles, officiates during Captain Strachey's absence.

THE severe weather that has been prevalent in Beluchistan has greatly interfered with progress on the Khojak Tunnel. In the first place work has often been a physical impossibility, and again on the bleak and exposed heights of the Kwaja Amran the severity of the weather has naturally told heavily on the health of the workmen.

THE first through passenger from Calcutta to Bombay by the direct route of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who went over the line accompanied by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Mr. Wynne, on his way home last week. The journey from Assansol to Nagpore was accomplished in twenty-eight hours, no bad time considering the many stoppages incidental to all travel on lines not yet opened to public traffic.

MAJOR BROADBENT, R.E., Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, has returned from furlough. Captain Bird, who has been officiating, will be placed on special duty in the Accounts branch.

A NEW Government House is to be erected for the Governor of Bombay upon Malabar Point, on the site of the present bungalow. The new house will have large reception-rooms and proper accommodation for the staff and band.

MR. C. H. HILL, Conservator of Forests, has returned from Burma, where he has been examining the progress made in forestry operations in the Province.

A TERRIBLE outrage is reported from Upper Burma. A Pathan naik ran amuck at Fort Stedman on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, and shot Major Nixon, commanding the 33rd Burma Regiment, dead in his house while the unfortunate officer was dressing for parade. Lieutenant Jamieson, of the same regiment, was seriously wounded, two sepoys were shot dead, and one sepoy slightly wounded while attempting to arrest the murderer. Eventually the fanatic was arrested, himself severely wounded. Lieutenant Jamieson has since to be added to the list of the Pathan murderer's victims, he having died in a few hours from his wounds.

THE Sub-Judge of Coconada pleaded guilty to the charge of bribery in having received twenty-five thousand rupees from one Peda Venkanna, plaintiff in an original suit in his court, and has been sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment, of which three months are to be solitary confinement, and a thousand rupees fine, or, in default, four months' further imprisonment.

THE Ameer is now so completely recovered that he has resumed personal direction of affairs at Cabul.

THE Governor of Khost has suggested to the Ameer that an Afghan force should be permanently located near the Peiwar Kotal to control the Kurram passes.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been indisposed for some time, is now much improved in health.

A SKIRMISH is now reported from the hitherto quiet region of the Southern Lushais. Mr. Murray, Political Officer, having with him a party of fifty rifles, was suddenly attacked near Jacopa's village, and lost some men before he could extricate himself. A subsequent telegram gives a more serious complexion to the late outbreak in the Southern Lushai country than it wore in the light of the first intelligence. It appears that Mr. Murray had divided his men into two parties, which were both simultaneously attacked by the tribesmen. The party which was with him lost three men, and the other no less than ten, before the attack was repulsed. Such a heavy list of casualties seems to indicate that the detachment must have had a narrow escape of being destroyed outright.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR W. LOCKHART is returning from across the frontier to Kohat, to have a meeting there with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The troops meanwhile will remain in their present positions on the Samana ridge, until it has been definitely settled what roads are to be made and what posts are required for the permanent control of the Miranzai border.

IT is rumoured that Brigadier-General Smart will be succeeded by Colonel Rawlinson in the command of the Madras District.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT vacates the command of the Madras Army, and will proceed to the South of France. He will be accompanied by Captain Preston, who has obtained a year's furlough.

THE supporters of the Age of Consent Bill in Bombay have determined to hold a public meeting in Bombay as a demonstration in favour of the Bill.

IT has been decided to commemorate Sir George Birdwood's long connection with Bombay, and his continued and beneficent interests in this country, by a public memorial.

CALCUTTA is to have a new hotel on a scale sufficiently large to meet even the greatest demands during the cold

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season. A syndicate of capitalists has been formed, and it is proposed to acquire a site in Chowringhee facing the Ochterlony monument.

AN outbreak of small-pox has occurred at Shillong, and several Europeans are suffering.

OWING to severe weather on the frontier, the operations of the Black Mountain Expedition continue to be interrupted.

SRINAGAR in Cashmere is suffering very much this winter from the severity of the weather.

MEETINGS are being held all over the country just now in favour of and against the Protected Age Bill.

AN expedition is to be sent out to occupy and disarm the Wuntho State, the Sawbwa being reported to be the instigator of the recent violent crimes on the border.

MAKHMADDIN, the Kohat Chief who incited the recent disturbances on the frontier, has surrendered to the officer in charge of the Miranzai Expedition, thus bringing hostilities to a close.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has commuted the sentence of death passed on Driver Harding, of the 44th Battery of Field Artillery, for murdering a comrade, to penal servitude for life.

H.E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of Forces in India, visited Bombay on February 16, and inspected the batteries, leaving again for Calcutta next day.

Four men having committed robbery near Thamine, Rangoon, on Sunday, attempted to cross a railway to escape, when a train came up and cut them to pieces.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON has started from Fort Tregear with a small armed force for the Jacopa's village to quell the rising in South Lushailand, recently renewed. He will be reinforced with more troops *en route*.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUCHINLECK died at Allahabad on February 14.

NOTES.

ALL the most important and interesting information from India will be found in the copious telegrams which have been wired from Calcutta and Rangoon during the past week. The news by "Overland Mail" must, therefore, read somewhat "stale, flat, and unprofitable," and this is likely to continue to be so, but in a greater degree, if the proposed reduction in the cost of telegraphic messages between India and England take place. Mr. Henniker Heaton's views on this point are, perhaps, a little too sanguine, but he is not easily daunted by difficulties, and as one victory has been achieved in the way of reduction of postage, another may be looming in the near future in the way of Indian telegraph charges, which are more grossly exorbitant in proportion than were the Indian postal rates.

IT is a hopeful sign for all who are interested in the well-being and progress of India to find the *Times* now devoting so much of its valuable space to the discussion of, or comments upon, Indian questions, political and social. The able writer who is now giving his views weekly in that journal on "Indian Affairs" has this week very exhaustively argued the necessity of immediate attention being called to the subject on which we have written editorially to-day, viz. the Poor Eurasians in Calcutta. He dwells on the facts formulated by the *Englishman*, from which we have quoted, to the effect that of the whole Eurasian and half-caste population in Calcutta and Hourah, one-fifth are in receipt of charitable relief—a proportion probably without parallel in any other community in the world.

BUT where is the remedy to be found? Allowing that indiscriminate charity only intensifies the evil, these paupers, even when undeserving from vicious or idle habits, cannot be allowed to die of starvation. The writer in the *Times* owns that the problem is a hard one to solve, and he does not attempt to solve it himself. In Calcutta, the Bengal Government has been asked to appoint a Commission for the purpose of "collecting evidence and making suggestions," and it is to be hoped that some good result may come of such inquiry, although, as a rule, little good does come from "Commissions," Royal, Parliamentary, or Local.

THE latest copy of the *Englishman* to hand suggests the enrolment of an East Indian Regiment as a means of partly diminishing the evil of pauperism throughout the Eurasian community. It thinks that a corps of at least 2,000 strong could be raised in Calcutta alone, and it recommends that the recruits should be enlisted for a period of ten years or more, and be given the same pay as European soldiers, as such enrolment would save the heavy expense of a similar number of British soldiers to and from England.

IT might save that initial expense, but our Calcutta contemporary seems to forget that the experiment has already been tried in India, and it was not satisfactory. The Lahore Light Horse did, certainly, some good service in the Mutiny, but it was found that the expense of keeping up a Eurasian corps in India was as heavy as that of keeping up a British regiment, and there could be no doubt where the efficiency lay. The Eurasian is not as a rule physically fitted to endure the rough-and-ready work which a soldier has to do in the field; and to embody a battalion of such men merely for garrison duties, would simply be to organise an expensive military police. But the economic question will always be a pressing one, so long as the Eurasian youth marries early as he does, begets many children, and keeps in his family his mother, mother-in-law, sisters, and aunts. He would have to be freed from his Hindú traditions in this respect before he could be made into a cheap, if doubtfully efficient, soldier.

AN important improvement occurs in the mail service from the 1st March, which will benefit the whole of India, except perhaps Bombay. At present the mails for Southern India, both from the Punjab and Calcutta, go to Bombay, and suffer several hours' detention there. A through service has now been arranged *viâ* the Dhond and Manmar Railway. The arrangement will save an entire day each way on the journey between Calcutta and Madras, or between Lahore and Madras. Passengers will also be benefited. There will now be a through service without break or detention between Tuticorin and Kurrachee, a distance of 3,128 miles.

DEPARTURE OF I.M.S. *CANNING*.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Canning*, Captain C. W Hewett, sailed on Feb. 16 for Kurrachee, with the 1st Royal Fusiliers and details, consisting of 21 officers, one lady, and four children, 13 warrant officers, 11 women. 21 children, 970 men (Europeans), 12 women, and 14 children, 5 men (natives), 7 women, 9 children, and 108 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—1st Royal Fusiliers: Col. G. Brookemeur; Major C. S. Sheppard; Capt. F. A. Wilkinson; Capt. G. O. H. C. Gall; Capt. C. T. Burton; Lieut. C. T. Shipley; Lieut. W. B. Hilkie; Lieut. T. P. England; Lieut. O. C. Carr; Lieut. E. H. Waller; Lieut. C. FitzClarence; 2nd Lieut. F. Solly Flood; 2nd Lieut. G. C. Arkwright; 2nd Lieut. T. R. Mallock; 2nd Lieut. D. Young; 2nd Lieut. Roberts; Lieut. and Adjutant R. Fowler Buller; Lieut. and Quartermaster and Mrs. J. D. Bennet and two children; Capt. A. E. Leslie, 2nd Grenadiers; Lieut. Robson, 10th Bengal Infantry; Surg. Croley, Med. Staff.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka Railway was opened for through traffic yesterday.

The Viceroy and the guests invited to the opening of the Bengal Nagpore Railway leave Calcutta to-night for Chakardarpore, where the ceremony takes place to-morrow.

The condition of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is exciting grave dissatisfaction, especially among the mercantile community. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, on a recent public occasion, said it had become a serious question for merchants whether they had not better pay unjust and forego just claims, rather than submit to the vexatious and harassing delays of that Court. This state of things arises from the fact that the Court is overburdened with work, its jurisdiction having been increased some years ago and more complicated procedure introduced, while no addition has been made to its judicial strength.

The Press urges the Government to deal promptly with this public scandal, and recommends that the Court's jurisdiction be reduced to its former level, and that such changes be made in the High Court as will enable the latter tribunal to dispose more rapidly and cheaply of cases of small value.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 6.

The Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill presented its report to-day. It recommends no substantial alteration in the measure except limiting the jurisdiction inquiring into the offences to the higher grades of the magistracy. The committee has received a great mass of opinions from local Government officials, public associations, and private individuals. It is impossible within the limits of a telegram to give more than a brief summary of some of the more important.

The authorities consulted by the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and minor administrations are favourable to the Bill on the whole.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal states that, of 40 associations and individuals consulted, 24 approve of the Bill either as it stands or with modification, and 16 disapprove of it. Omitting the associations and dividing the individuals into classes according to position, character, &c., he considers that 10 authorities of the first class and 11 of the second class are favourable, while seven of the first class and eight of the second are adverse to the measure. He discusses and condemns the various modifications suggested, and desires to record his distinct and hearty support of the Bill, and adds that his inquiries have satisfied him that there is scarcely any opposition in Eastern Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and that there is no serious hostility in Central Bengal except in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta.

The majority of the Calcutta High Court decline to discuss the policy of the measure, and suggest some improvements in procedure, but Justices Ghose and Banerjee submit a separate minute, stating that, while fully sympathising with its objects, they are unable to support the Bill as it stands, and proposing various modifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces considers from the terms of the reference to him that the Supreme Government has assumed the responsibility of deciding to raise the age of consent, and does not desire advice in that regard, and accordingly confines himself to suggesting safeguards to prevent the very grave possibility or even probability of the law as drafted being made the instrument of the greatest evils in the hands of unscrupulous and designing men; and it seems evident from the general tone of his letter that Sir A. Colvin disapproves of the Bill.

The Maharajahs of Travancore and Jeypore express entire approval, and the latter adds that he has already in his own State fixed the minimum ages for marriage for Rajpoots at 18 for males and 14 for females.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The exact modifications suggested by the Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill are that only a district or chief presidency magistrate be permitted to take cognizance, and that no police officer below the rank of inspector is to investigate a charge against a husband. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter appends a long minute of dissent, repeating the arguments brought forward by the opponents of the measure during the past two months.

The report of the Select Committee on the Factories Bill was presented on Friday. The following are the chief amendments proposed:—

A factory is to come under the Act when it employs 50 people; but the local Governments are to be empowered to apply the measure to any factory employing over 20. This proviso is inserted to enable the Bombay Government to bring within the Act the small ginning factories which were reported to be in an insanitary and objectionable condition. The age of children who may be employed is to be raised from 7 to 9, and the adult age to be raised from 12 to 14, as recommended by the Factory Commission. All operatives are to enjoy complete rest on Sundays unless a holiday occurs during the three days immediately before or after. Several industries, the nature of which necessitates continuous production, are excluded from this provision as recommended by the Berlin Conference.

The labour of women is to be restricted to 11 hours daily, and to two hours between 8 in the evening and 5 in the morning, except where the shift system is in force. Factories not worked on the shift system must stop for half an hour at midday, and women must get one and a half hour's rest for every 11 hours' work, or a proportionate rest for a less amount of work. Children are only to be permitted to work for seven hours unless in shifts, when they may work two shifts of four hours each, provided that an interval of two hours is given. Children are not to be employed in any circumstances between 8 in the evening and 5 in the morning, and an interval, or intervals aggregating at least half an hour, is to be given to children who work for six consecutive hours. Several new clauses are introduced providing for ventilation, water-supply, sanitation, and the prevention of overcrowding.

The committee was closely occupied on the Bill the whole of last week, and it is believed that the measure as amended will not only meet the demands of the Secretary of State, but will also be acceptable to the Indian manufacturers. At any rate, it is perfectly certain that the latter are not prepared to go further, and any attempt by the home authorities to interfere in a greater measure with adult male operatives, women, or children would lead to a serious agitation.

The report is signed by the native non-official member from Bombay and by Mr. Mackay, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bliss and Mr. Nugent, the official members from Madras and Bombay, concur, but add a note that the Bill ought to be sent back to the local Governments for their reports. Sir A. Scoble and Mr. Hutchins are the other members of the committee.

Lord Wenlock, replying to an address of a native association, said that the anxiety regarding the scarcity of crops in several districts had been much relieved lately. Doubtless careful attention to the condition of the people was necessary, but he did not anticipate that anything more than the ordinary public works would be required.

The publication of the first rough returns of the census in Madras and Bombay, showing their respective populations to be 450,000 and 804,464, has caused considerable surprise in both cities, as larger totals were expected. Some doubts are thrown on the accuracy of the Bombay return. The Calcutta result is not yet announced, but it is expected that the city, including the suburbs, which have been brought under the municipality since the previous census, will show a total of about 750,000.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 24th inst., and will spend two days at Allahabad, and will then proceed to open the Pillibit Railway. He will reach Naini Tal on the 28th, where he will remain for two days.

The official despatches of the recent Zhob expedition were published in yesterday's *Gazette*, also a Government letter expressing the Viceroy's cordial appreciation of the good work done by the troops under trying circumstances, and the ability, judgment, and vigour with which General White conducted the operations.

LATER.

The following is the general result of the census in Lower Bengal. The population has increased in ten years from 69½ to 74 millions, or 6½ per cent. The principal increase is in Eastern Bengal, the tea districts, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

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The Darjeeling district has increased 43 per cent., Noakhal 23·9, Julpigori 16·3, Howrah district 15, Howrah town 24·5, Dacca district 13·7, Tipperah 17, Chittagong 13, and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs 11·6. Naraingunge, the centre of the jute trade, has advanced from 12,508 to 23,868, nearly cent. per cent. Maimansingh, the largest district, has advanced from 3,051,000 to 3,444,000, or 12·98 per cent. Five districts, Birbhum, Nuddea, Rajshahi, Rungpore, and Jessore, show a decrease varying 6 to 2·8. The State of Kuch Behar has fallen 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held here yesterday, at which a memorial was adopted, objecting to certain provisions of the Age of Consent Bill.—*Reuter.*

BURMA.

(*Reuter.*)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

Pinlebu was occupied by the mounted police on the 27th ult. The Tsawbwa, on hearing of the British advance, burnt the stockade which he had erected, and fled northward, followed by a detachment of the Duke of Cornwall's mounted infantry and the mounted police under Captain Keary.

Brigadier-General Wolseley will reach Pinlebu to-day, and will to-morrow hold a durbar, at which he will confirm all the local authorities who surrender. The villagers, now being reassured, are delivering up their arms, of which there is great abundance.

The health of the troops is excellent, notwithstanding their severe marches over the mountains. The country is delightful.

Captain Hutchinson, who was wounded in the recent action near Okkam, died on Friday.

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

Pinlebu has been occupied by mounted infantry.

The Tsawbwa has retreated northwards, having previously burned his stockade. He is being pursued by mounted infantry of the Cornwall Regiment and mounted military police under Captain Keary.

General Wolseley will hold a durbar in Pinlebu.

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

The column commanded by Captain Burton was on Sunday night attacked by a strong force of Kachins. Some smart fighting ensued, and in the course of the engagement two Goorkhas were killed and ten wounded, while Mr. French, the executive engineer with the column, was wounded in the foot.

A column consisting of fifty men of the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, fifty military police, and fifty of the Madras Infantry leave Bhamo to-day to reinforce Captain Burton.

The country south and east of Bhamo is disturbed.

RANGOON, MARCH 3 (LATER).

Intelligence has reached here from Wuntho that the Katha Column reached Banmauk on the 27th ult. Some opposition was encountered during the advance, but the loss of the column was limited to one Karen wounded. The old Tsawbwa, who was within three miles of Banmauk, retreated to Mansi, and a mixed force of 100 men was sent forward, the main body remaining temporarily at Banmauk.

RANGOON, MARCH 8.

Although all the returns have not yet been received, the general result of the census in Burmah is known. The population of Lower Burmah in the last census was, in round numbers, 3,730,000, and, according to the present census, is 4,430,000, being an increase of about 700,000 souls, or 18¾ per cent. In Upper Burma the population was estimated at 2,100,000; but it is ascertained that the actual population is not less than 2,500,000. The enumeration of the population in Upper Burma does not include the Shan States, the population of which may be roughly stated at 200,000 in the Northern and 300,000 in the Southern States. The Chins, Kachyens, and Red Karens are also excluded. These combined races certainly exceed 100,000. The total population of the country under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Burma will be found to exceed 7,500,000.

The population of Mandalay, including the garrison and cantonments is 188,000. In Mandalay town are included a long string of straggling villages having little real connection with the town, and extending over a district of some 15 miles in length by 6 miles wide. The final return of the population in Rangoon, within the municipal limits and the cantonments, is 181,000.

Brigadier-General Wolseley has submitted to the local Government a list of the fortified posts which he proposes should be held in that portion of the Wuntho territory already subdued. Each post will be provided with six months' rations.

Detailed reports from Pinlebu show that the stockade prepared there by the Tsawbwa was of extraordinary strength.

The local Government have not yet received a detailed report of the march of Captain O'Donnell's column in search of Chinese marauders. Sir A. Mackenzie is, however, arranging for establishing a line of strong permanent posts to watch the route from China to Mogoung, thus blocking effectually the roads which marauders and opium smugglers now use, and bring the communications with the jade and amber mines under control. Four posts will be established on the Irrawaddy. Hokat, about 50 miles north of Bhamo, will probably be given up.

A large portion of the Bhamo district continues to be disturbed. Its pacification will be long and troublesome. Mohnyin was recently attacked by Kachyens, who were easily repulsed. The reinforcements sent from Bhamo have reached Captain Barton's column. Major Smyth, R.A., who took command of the united force, has attacked and burned two Kachyen villages. In a skirmish on the 1st inst. between the Kachyens and Captain Barton's column the Kachyens surprised and rushed Captain Barton's camp.

The *Mandalay Herald* announces that the Mingoon Prince has returned to Saigon, and it states that the streets of Mandalay are now patrolled by military police.

Captain Drury, of the 3rd Goorkhas, continues under arrest without any definite charge being preferred against him or any Court inquiry held. The treatment experienced by this officer has excited considerable feeling in military circles, which is heightened by the peculiar circumstances of the province. In Burma any real fighting to be done by the native troops falls on the Bengal regiments in the province. Burma is under the Madras Commander-in-Chief, and the substantive rank of the officer commanding the Burma division is that of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Army. The belief is widely entertained that the Bengal officers and troops have received somewhat scant justice in Burma. This feeling is strengthened by the harsh and extraordinary treatment of Captain Drury, who commanded the wing of one of the choicest Bengal regiments.

FORT WHITE, MARCH 3.

In the Northern Chin Hills, Captain Rundall, after obtaining the liberation of the surviving captives carried off by the Kanhow Chins in the raid of Jan. 7 on the village of Pinthawa, called upon the Kanhows to surrender the captives previously taken, and to pay up in full the balance of the fine inflicted upon them for the Pinthawa affair.

The Kanhows made many promises, but deferred action from day to day on various excuses. After many warnings had been disregarded, an ultimatum was sent to the effect that unless all the terms had been complied with by Feb. 23, Tungzang would be attacked.

The ultimatum being disregarded, the troops advanced, and on the morning of the 24th the village was surrounded and attacked. The Kanhows resisted, and in the engagement twelve were killed, while the three principal chiefs were captured. The immediate effect of this success was the surrender by the Kanhows of thirteen more captives, and the payment of three elephant-tusks, being the balance of the fine imposed for the Pinthawa raid, which is now fully paid up.

CHINA.

The following telegram has been received at the London office of the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs:—

"PEKIN, MARCH 5.

"Emperor receiving to-day Diplomatic Corps.

"Six Ministers, four Chargés d'Affaires, with Secretaries, Attachés, and Interpreters, some thirty in all, present at audience.

"Perfect weather, with blue sky, warm sun, crisp air. State banquet to-morrow."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Beyond a slight fall in Mysore Reefs and Nine Reefs, there was no change in this interest on Saturday. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 11-16 to 5 13-16 xd, Nundydroog 1⅛ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid) 4s. to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., Champion Reef 1¼ to 1⅜, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅜ to 2½, ditto Preference 2⅝ to 2¾, Devala-Moyar 1s. to 1s. 6d, Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. to 6s., Mysore-Wynaad (19s. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., South-East Mysore 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1¾ to 1⅞, New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Harnhalli 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

THAT interesting refugee adventurer and erstwhile invader of Khost, Nur Mahammad, has not yet recovered entirely from the wound inflicted upon him by the assassins sent by Chikai, the Kurram outlaw in the pay of the Amir. He is, however, progressing favourably under the treatment of native hakims in the Mani Khel country.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON.

(*Englishman.*)

Sir "Alec" Wilson, who is on the eve of leaving India for good, has been a leading personality in Calcutta for the past six years, and during a long residence in India has earned the reputation of being a man of liberal tastes and wide sympathies, equally capable in the pursuit of business and sport, and the happy possessor of those by no means common qualities which go to the composition of a "good fellow," as the term is generally understood. A son of the Dean of Aberdeen, and born in 1843, Alexander Wilson began life in the English Civil Service, and spent five years in the National Debt Office in London. At that time he was an enthusiastic member of the Kingston Rowing Club. He rowed in the Club Eight three years in succession, and was in the boat that won the Grand Challenge Cup in 1864. From the Debt Office to an Assam tea-garden was a sweeping change, but Mr. Wilson was "equal to either fortune," and took as kindly to field sports in India as to rowing on the Thames. After three years in Assam, he moved to Mirzapur, and in 1869 took up the management of the great local lac factories belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. Here he spent nine years, being admitted a partner in the firm in 1877, and succeeding Mr. Keswick as its head in 1885. He had been a dozen years in India before he took his first short spell of leave, and during his whole quarter of a century he has been absent little more than two years. From the day of his arrival in Calcutta, his life has been a phenomenally busy one, for it is difficult to name an interest or a cause, whether in the field of business or recreation, that he has not been identified with in something more than name. He has been Sheriff of Calcutta, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Chairman at the St. Andrew's Dinner, President of the Defence Association, Director of the Bank of Bengal, Commandant of the Calcutta Light Horse, and Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and in addition has held a score of other offices and distinguished himself in a host of divers and kindly ways. As sheriff he received the honour of knighthood in the Jubilee year. The farewell dinner which was given in his honour last night was a crowning proof of the popularity of Sir Alec Wilson, and of the appreciation that has been accorded to the numerous and valuable public services which he has succeeded in crowding into a few short years. The hearty wishes of all sections of the community will go with him to his home in the old country.

THE VALIDITY OF INFANT MARRIAGE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

A recent judgment of the High Court of Madras illustrates the religious and social life of the Hindus in this Presidency, and the tone of thought which prevails on the subject. There was a Brahmin couple residing at Srirangapuram in the Kistna district, who disputed with each other regarding the marriage of their daughter, aged three years. The mother had selected a youth as an eligible bridegroom, but the father disapproved of him. The mother waited until the father left his home for a few days, and she then took the child to the Mangalagiri temple, informed the officiating Brahmin that she had her husband's permission, and had the child married to the bridegroom of her selection. But the father refused to acknowledge this marriage. Time passed, and at length the bridegroom filed a suit to declare the marriage valid. The suit was heard before the District Munsif of Bapatla, who decided that, the ceremony having taken place, the *status* conferred upon the child was indelible. But after pronouncing judgment, the Munsif said to the assembled bar: "Now, that decision will never stand on appeal, because no European understands how we look upon marriage not as a contract, but as a sacrament." The father appealed to the District Court, and the Judge found that the mother of the child had acted in fraud of the father's rights, and that the marriage was invalid. The bridegroom preferred a second appeal to the High Court. It was heard before Muttusami Aiyar and Shephard, J. J., on October 16th; and on November 18th they ruled that the giving of a daughter in marriage is a duty, not a right; that the mother was one of the legal guardians, and therefore that her false statement to the officiating priest did not vitiate the marriage. They therefore restored the judgment of the District Munsif, which had been reversed by the District Judge.

This judgment, which will be found in another column, proceeds upon the principle that the marriage ceremonial in the temple was a sacrament, the efficacy of which does not depend upon the consent of the infant bride. This point of view differs from the idea of a contract between two responsible adults, which is the European view of marriage, and the Mahomedan also. It is possible to understand the Hindu view if one remembers that among Christians baptism is a sacrament which confers an indelible *status* upon an unconscious infant. If an infant were baptised in secrecy by fraud, all theologians would say that the baptism was valid. Whether a lawyer would say that such a baptism altered the legal rights of the infant or its parents is a more difficult question, but the contention has been gravely put forward. Some of our readers may perchance remember the discussion about the Mortara infant, which created so much stir in Europe about five and thirty years ago. He was the child of Jewish parents residing in the States of the Church in Italy. He was secretly baptised by a Christian nursemaid, and the Papal Government was disposed for that reason to remove the child from the custody of the Jewish parents. In the same way in this Presidency there was a case in which Hindu parents, during the famine of 1877–78, made over their infant to a missionary, but when times improved again, claimed their child. The missionary resisted the claim, and contended before the magistrate that it was too late, as the child had been baptised. These contentions show a similar train of thought, that the sacrament, no matter how administered, alters the *status* of the infant. Also, there are instances in which the doctrine of *factum valet* is applied to marriages. Thus, if a young man in England marries a ward in Chancery without the permission of the Court, he may be sent to gaol, but the marriage holds good. A similar law obtains in this Presidency under Section 9 of Act XXI. of 1855, which imposes penalties on all who abet marriage of a ward in Court without the permission of the Board of Revenue, but the marriage nevertheless would hold good. A curious instance arose in Masulipatam twenty years ago. According to custom, a Komati wished to marry his cousin, the daughter of his father's sister, but the girl's parents objected to give her. He thereupon took his bride by force. But he lived some centuries too late, for the Sessions Court took a modern view of his romantic procedure, and sent him to serve a term in gaol. But the marriage held good, being of the Dakshasa form of marriage by capture, which is thus defined by Mr. Mayne: "The seizure of a maiden by force from her house, while she weeps and calls for assistance, after her kinsmen and friends have been slain in battle or wounded, and their houses broken open." These are perhaps the only two persons in the Presidency who were married by that ancient form. Thus it is possible from the dusty recesses of Hindu commentators to find texts that justify many things that seem curious to European eyes; but the whole subject becomes pathetic when one thinks of the infant, aged three, in the temple at Mangalagiri, taking the seven steps before the consecrated fire, and thereby binding herself for life to be the wife or widow of the youth beside her.

ADVICE TO OLD CAMPAIGNERS.

It is really very depressing to see people who obviously lay themselves out to attain a particular object miss that object simply through ignorance; and it is owing to a large-hearted compassion that I, who have nothing to gain or lose by it, set to work to write a few hints to the would-be mothers-in-law in India. I must treat them as a class, for there is a strong resemblance running through them; but of course there are exceptions, and they need not read my hints. Now you, as a rule, start with a grave initial error; you say you must get your daughter out to India because of the depreciation of the rupee. If this is your reason, it is a bad one; for a depreciated daughter is a thousand times worse than a depreciated rupee! And in nine cases out of ten a daughter does get depreciated by coming out to India. As a friend of mine who understood mathematics once explained to me, this is a very large proportion.

To begin with, you not unfrequently stand in your own daughters light, by behaving yourself as if you were sweet seventeen. You may be right in thinking that your daughter would not be so likely to marry in England as in India: but if you do get her out here, do try and give her a fair start. You begin the real business as a rule in the hills; about the worst place in the world for it. You early impress your daughter with the idea that the young men who are intimate with all the fast women in the hills, who wax their moustaches, who gamble, who do nothing which is of the faintest value to anyone, are the cream of the earth. You wish that she should get into the smart set; and you will hold that these useless encumbrances of the earth, and these alone, are people of good form. Do you really think that the young man who comes up on leave to fool around a hill station, to dangle after other men's wives, to gamble at the club, to act as general "bow-wow" to any pretty woman who will tolerate him, is likely to turn into a decent husband? Have you not seen the experiment tried? And what are the results of the experiment as a rule?

But you will say, a great many men who are employed in the hills are just as smart, and fast, and in your eyes as desirable as the leave-men. Are you to reject every man who looks smart and dresses well? Not at all. That is just where you are treated unfairly: if you could draw a hard and fast line, and say that the leave-men are objectionable, the employed are saints; or that the men of this set are to be blessed and the men of that set

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are to be banned, you would be able to sail along very easily; but that is just what you cannot do, as there are sheep and goats in every set. But in this difficulty you can get help where you probably would least expect it. I refer to your husband. Your husband can find out in half an hour at the club more about a man than you would find out in six months. If a man is well thought of by his fellow-men, you may be pretty sure he is a good sort. When men look askance at him, you may be sure there is something radically wrong, even though he dances divinely and wears varnished boots. Take my advice—drop him; men know more about him than you do, and more than they say. But where you make your grand mistake is in setting your bait. You generally let your daughter overdress (unless you spend too much on your own dress); you let her talk slang; you let her do foolish things at dances; you encourage her to be pert and conceited, and you allow her to do many things which nice girls in England would never dream of wishing to do. The result is obvious. A decent man is introduced to her, she does not know if he is one of what she supposes to be the right set, he possibly talks a little common-sense to her, and she probably turns up her nose at him the next time she sees him. He goes away with the impression, and a very fair one, that she is a very ill-mannered and empty-headed little piece of goods. So your daughter gets irretrievably linked with the fast set: and probably will be hardly fit to speak to after a season or two.

Now just a few words of advice. First save up your rupees and go home, and don't bring your daughter out. Secondly, if you do bring her out, don't force her into the fast set; try and get her friends among the many wise, lady-like women who have to be sought out, and do not obtrude themselves on your notice. Thirdly, if she wishes to behave out here in a way that she would not have liked to do at home, try mild persuasion at first; if that does not do, tell her, once and for all, that she will not be allowed to act so under any circumstances. Fourthly, if you are in doubt as to any point about your daughter's conduct, consult your husband. I have known husbands give quite sensible advice at times. Finally, if you have once brought your daughter out, you must get her married somehow or other, because there is not much of a market in England for a girl returned from the Indian hills.—"E. A. U." in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

OUR MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

(*Ceylon Observer.*)

"Above all, keep your heads," was the exhortation of a leader to public men placed in a difficult position on a notable occasion. Some such advice is applicable to the public men of this community who may have to determine how the demand for a large Military Contribution is to be met. We trust there are no unofficial members of the Legislature or leaders in the Planters' Association and Chamber of Commerce who are likely to be carried away by wild screaming, after the fashion which did us all such harm, and not an atom of good, twenty-five years ago. We feel sure that the leaders of the present day will not only benefit by the lessons of experience, but allow common sense to govern their action. It is the height of absurdity to say that Ceylon, at this stage of her existence, should have a Legislative Council entirely independent of the Secretary of State, or that more Ceylonese members should be added to make it possible for the unofficials to outvote the responsible Governor of the Colony and his Executive. That is a state of affairs which no loyal British subject who studies the matter dispassionately, and especially who regards our relation to the Indian Empire, can desire. We have to make the best of our system of Government which —with the vast preponderance for many years to come of a varied and ignorant native population—is the one most suited to our circumstances. But that is no reason at all why we should not offer fight to the utmost of our influence against an excessive military demand if such should be made.

But what is an excessive demand? Let this be carefully considered. No doubt by this time the decision of the Imperial Cabinet, including Lord Knutsford himself, has been taken, and before another month goes by, that decision will, in all likelihood, be fully made known to the local Government. Now, in considering at this end, the amount which ought to be deemed (1) "moderate," (2) "fair," (3) "heavy" but perhaps not worth fighting about, and fourthly, what would be "excessive," it is necessary to refer to the past history of this colony, and the Military Contribution that was paid. From 1868 to 1872 inclusive, Ceylon paid an average of Rs. 1,485,458 per annum on military account. During that period we had the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, who to a great extent performed "Police" duty so far as guards and out-station checks were concerned. Then came the disbandment of the Rifles and the reorganization of the Ceylon Police Force, at a total annual cost of about Rs. 500,000, instead of the Rs. 170,000 which the force had previously cost. At the same time our Military Contribution for five years, 1874 to 1878, averaged Rs. 1,238,933. Next came the years 1879 to 1884, during which our average payment was Rs. 1,144,000 per annum. At the instance of Sir Arthur Gordon, since 1885 we have had a handsome abatement, paying only Rs. 600,000 per annum. For this relief we, of course, owe many thanks; but can it be fairly said that, considering the revival of trade and revenue, this Colony is not able now to pay as much as it did, say, between 1880 and 1884? We fully approve of the Legislative Council fixing Rs. 750,000 as the amount which the Colony might offer to pay—it was only prudent to be on the "moderate" side —and considering the amounts contributed to the cost of fortifications, this sum ought to be sufficient for the current year at least; but for five years from 1892 onwards, we do not see how we could refuse to pay the round million of rupees if such should be the amount actually demanded by the Home Government. Of course, the less we have to pay the better, in view of the many other demands on the local public purse; but, in our opinion, a demand henceforward for a million, in place of Rs. 600,000, would not be "unfair," for even if we add in our "Volunteer" and our "Police" votes, we should not be paying more than we did in 1872. But while we should consider Rs. 1,000,000 as "fair," it is, in our opinion, the limit to which that term can be applied. A demand for Rs. 150,000 more we should consider "heavy"; while if, as one report had it, the levy upon us was fixed at Rs. 1,500,000, it would be distinctly "excessive" and deserving of all the opposition which can be constitutionally offered, even, in the ultimate resort, of the abandonment of their seats in the Legislative Council by the unofficial members, by way of protest. Of course, this step should only be taken when it was finally understood that our counter offer of a "fair" sum would not be accepted. Let us hope, however, that the necessity may not arise, but that the home authorities may be content, at most, with Rs. 250,000 above the sum that our Legislature offered them through Sir Arthur Gordon.

THE ORIENTAL NOSE.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE Oriental Nose is of different quality from the Occidental Nose. The possessor of the former walks through Indian towns as a philosopher, while the unfortunate possessor of the latter at every step suffers martyrdom. The Oriental Nose has drawn a lot of titillating and tweaking comment, and deservedly so, from a writer in a Bombay paper. He not only pulls the Oriental Nose for its being an uninstructed nose, but pitches into the Oriental Eye, and gives a smart box on the Oriental Ear as well.

Sans ear, sans eye, sans taste,
Sans smell, sans everything,

sums up the writer's description of the Oriental. But it is with his Nose that the writer is now specially concerned. Evil smells, says he, are as naught to it. The line which divides mere smells from stinks appears to have no existence for the ordinary native. Just as he will coolly eat hot spices and condiments, which scorch the Occidental throat, so he will enjoy, and almost thrive upon, smells that nauseate the European. The cause is not far to seek. The Oriental Nose, says the writer, has sunk into its present obtuseness simply owing to apathy and want of energy on the part of its owner. It is too much trouble to remove the cause of smells. It is too much trouble to walk to a distance, to dig a trench, to do anything that one is not positively compelled to do by someone else. A set of ascetics (*i.e.* persons who have nothing to do but eat to sleep and sleep to eat) were once assembled under the roof of a monastery. One of the number contemplating the rafters in the roof, as he lay stretched on his back after a hearty meal, observed to a companion lying near him, that the beams, in his opinion, were placed too far apart. The other replied, "Why trouble yourself about it, and exercise your jaws in speaking?" The third man remained dumb, fearing to use his vocal organs at all, and dissipate his energy. This is the cream of Oriental philosophy—a perfect quiescence; and it is not difficult for us to see that the evolution of the Oriental Nose has proceeded in some such manner as the writer describes. In the far past, the Oriental Nose was possibly sensitive; but centuries of "pigging it," which was probably brought about by a strict adherence to the tenets of the philosophy of quiescence, have landed it in its present condition; and there is probably no hyperbole when the writer says that "the eye of the native lights up, and his face is absolutely joyous, when he comes into the familiar smells of his village." That the headmen of villages are going to make, under proper guidance and control, sanitary improvements, appears to the writer an absurd and impossible proposition. To the native officials the smells are as nothing whatever. These officials simply are *incapable* of distinguishing them, physically unqualified to know them, as stinks. To educate the native nose, then, would take years, if not centuries; but who is to take upon himself this function? Is it is the City Fathers? Do they not themselves require someone else to lead them—by the nose?

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BENGAL.

(*Feb* 18.)

THE question of establishing a mercantile Exchange in Calcutta is one that recurs, the *Englishman* states, with increasing frequency. Already it may be said to have passed the initial stage of common agreement on its ultimate necessity, and to have arrived at one where a reasonable prospectus of the undertaking would receive more than casual consideration from the leaders of the commercial classes. The steady increase of the European commercial population of Calcutta, the growth of the trade, with the greater subdivision of its various branches and their separate direction by specially qualified experts, have made the want of a common daily meeting-place more strongly felt. As we pointed out some time ago, this want has been strikingly manifested by the formation of the many small Associations whose periodical meetings are designed to further trade interests, which would be as effectively served by the institution of daily "high 'Change." We have so often dwelt on the many other advantages which would attend the proposed innovation, that it is needless to reiterate them. The difficulties experienced in the transaction of business in the antiquated fashion still in vogue here are, we believe, generally recognised, and the impression as generally prevails that the close commercial relations now established between the East and the West render doubly desirable the adoption in India of the more expeditious methods of trading which experience has commended to commercial men elsewhere. The erection of a central mercantile Exchange would be a distinct, and we have no doubt a successful, step in this direction.

MADRAS.

(*Feb.* 19.)

COLONEL CHRYSTIE calls attention, in the *Madras Mail*, to the remarkable cure of lepers that is being effected at Mangalore, South Canara. An Asylum for Lepers was opened there about five years ago, and in June last the Rev. Father Muller commenced to treat the inmates with Count Mattei's medicines. A most remarkable success has resulted. Up till then no remedy had any effect, and twelve cases had terminated fatally. On the occasions of a recent visit there were 33 inmates; many of them had suffered from leprosy for ten years and upwards, and had reached an advanced stage, having lost their fingers and toes. Before admission the cases are all certified to be true leprosy by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Government. The medicines appear to avert the disease at once, though cure is slow. There has not been a single death since the use of the Mattei medicines was commenced, though four patients were apparently moribund when they came under the treatment.

IT is stated that Lady Wenlock will go to Ootacamund in advance of Lord Wenlock, who, it is believed, contemplates a short tour prior to his departure to the Hills. Government House is quite ready, the whole building having been cleaned up. New carpets have been put down in several rooms, and the Military Secretary's and A.D.C.'s quarters have also been attended to, while the Private Secretary's is receiving its final touch.

BOMBAY.

(*Feb.* 21.)

COLONEL E. C. ROSS, C.S.I., Staff Corps, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

THE Reverend W. E. Scott, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla, has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay during the absence of Venerable Archdeacon A. G. Lewis, B.A., B.D., on furlough, or until further orders.

THE following appointment is gazetted:—The Reverend F. N. Hill, M.A., Garrison Chaplain, to officiate as Senior President Chaplain, vice the Venerable Archdeacon A. G. Lewis, who will do duty at the Presidency before his departure on furlough.

ANOTHER failure amongst European importers. Messrs. Sallugram Khunnah & Co. suspended payment on Tuesday morning. This firm had been established in Calcutta upwards of forty years, but in Bombay only a year or so. The extent of their liabilities is not known yet, but they are believed to be considerable, the Marwarrees here and in Calcutta being especially interested.

BRIGADE-SURGEON R. GRAY, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, retires on the 3rd April, thus severing a connection with that province extending over a period of twenty-eight years. After officiating as Inspector-General of Prisons on several occasions, Dr. Gray obtained the appointment permanently in September 1884; and it seems to be generally agreed that his administration of the important department thus under his care for over six years has been successful. Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate, Civil Surgeon of Delhi, will succeed Dr. Gray.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

(*Times of India.*)

A few friends and admirers of Sir George Birdwood met on Thursday at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, to inaugurate some movement to commemorate the connection of that distinguished gentleman with Bombay, and in order to show their appreciation of his continued and beneficent interest in this country and its people since his retirement from India, about twenty-five years ago. Among those present were:—Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. Douglas, T. J. Bennett, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., J. J. Guzdar, J. N. Tata, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, F. D. Petit, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangier, Bomonjee D. Petit, R. D. Sethna, Jehangier Dasabhoy Framjee, D. R. Chichgar, H. M. Chichgar, Framjee R. Viccajee, L. N. Banajee, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, J. J. Mody, Furdoonjee M. Kanga, J. M. Framjee, H. D. Cama, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Messrs. Rustomjee, A. Spencer, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Jehangier Taleyarkhan, Ellapa Ballaram, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Jehangier K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Nanu Narayen Khotare, &c.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, seconded by Mr. Rowjee Venayek Juggonath Sunkerseth, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., was called to the chair.

The Chairman called upon Mr. R. D. Sethna to explain the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. R. D. Sethna said a circular had been sent out to the several subscribers and friends of Sir George Birdwood, which must have to a certain extent explained the object for which the meeting had been convened. It was not necessary to give at present the details of Sir George's career while in Bombay, which could be more appropriately done at a public meeting which it was proposed to call at no distant date. It would not, however, be inappropriate to recall a few of the extremely valuable services done by Sir George, not only to Bombay, but all India, particularly because the younger generation might not be aware of those services. Sir George was a member of the Medical Service, but he employed his activity in a good many departments beyond the scope of that service. His great interest in education was recognised by his appointment as Registrar of the Bombay University, to which office he was elected for a second period. As a scientific man he had made his mark in Bombay, his great interest in botany and other branches of medical studies being well known to his contemporaries and also to those who had the good fortune of receiving education at his hands. He was virtually the founder of the Victoria Gardens and of the Albert Museum in Bombay, and his writings on Indian arts which had since died out had not only found their place in the South Kensington Museum and other world-renowned repositories of Europe, but they had been in a great measure instrumental in giving an impetus to the revival of those arts. Ever since his leaving this country, about a quarter of a century ago, Sir George had continued to take a deep and abiding interest in India and its inhabitants. He was always ready and willing to render assistance to all public bodies which had the interest of India at heart. He was again ever ready with his advice to those Indians who sought it in England. Mr. Sethna then informed the meeting that about a hundred gentlemen had already subscribed to the testimonial fund, the total sum amounting to about five thousand rupees. This was only a beginning made by some of his personal friends and admirers, and it was hoped that when the object of the fund was better known larger subscriptions would continue to flow. Although Sir George had left India about a quarter of a century ago he was not forgotten by the people of Bombay, nor had he forgotten them. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. J. Guzdar proposed, "That this meeting views with approval the steps so far taken to give effect to the general desire of the numerous friends and admirers of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., to commemorate his long connection with Bombay, and to mark their appreciation of his continued and beneficent interest in this country and its people ever since his retirement from India." He said that though it was now more than a quarter of a century ago that Sir George was in Bombay, he was still very affectionately remembered by the inhabitants of this city for the part he took in the establishment of the Victoria Gardens and the Albert Museum; and also for his long and honourable connection with the University and all educational movements. Shortly after Sir George left India, he (Mr. Guzdar) went to England, and during the last ten years he came more intimately in contact with him, and could say that, unlike most of the Englishmen who returned to England, he continued to take a warm and sincere interest in the prosperity of the people of this country. If any Indian, no matter from what part of India he came, sought his advice and his assistance, it was unreservedly placed

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at his disposal. If an Indian required anything to be done in the way of promoting his advancement in England, either in the way of study or business, Sir George's assistance was ready at hand. (Hear, hear.) Then again the post he held at the India Office was of very great importance indeed to this country. He was practically the principal official at the India Office, to whom all questions were referred in connection with the productions and manufactures of this country, and he always took care to put the querists in possession of the fullest information sought from him. (Applause.)

Mr. T. J. Bennett, in seconding the proposition, observed that Sir George Birdwood was truly a guide, philosopher and friend to those Indians who sought his advice in England. His knowledge of Sir George's services to Indians was not entirely hearsay, because he had himself seen what Sir George had done for Indians while in London. Instances had come under his personal observation, in which Sir George Birdwood had shown to young Indians in London, who needed help and counsel, a truly fatherly kindness; and this in the most unostentatious way, and with a genuine desire to do good. In this manner Sir George had done many other services to the people of Bombay which could not be too highly appreciated. The old saying, "Out of sight, out of mind," did not apply to Sir George Birdwood. Although he left Bombay about a quarter of a century ago, yet the gratitude and affection of the people were as living and cordial as they were on the day on which he left India. (Applause.) He hoped that the movement, which was a spontaneous one, would commend itself to all—(loud applause)—and when it was brought to the notice of members of the various other communities that the movement was set on foot to do honour to Sir George, all classes of the community, from the highest to the lowest, would be glad to co-operate with them in the work they had in hand. He hoped that the community at large would join them and make the testimonial a great success. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in support of the proposition, remarked that Sir George while in Bombay was Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, and it was he who had taught him that subject, both theoretically and practically, by means of a microscope, and the instructions imparted by him were still fresh in the minds of those who had the rare fortune of being his students. The Victoria Gardens and the Albert Museum would not have existed but for his strenuous and persistent efforts, which were ably supported by the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett. Notwithstanding that he had severed his connection with Bombay, the newspapers kept them informed that he had not ceased to take interest in their city. His services to Indian art, and to those who went to England to study, were simply invaluable.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Douglas proposed, "That the subscription list be published and thrown open generally, and that further steps be taken to raise a suitable testimonial to Sir George Birdwood, and that with that view the following gentlemen be appointed a provisional committee with power to add to their number:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejebhoy, Bart.; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.; Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and J. Cowasjee Jehanghir; the Hon. Kazi Shaboodin; Messrs. T. J. Bennett and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. Harkisondas Narottamdas, R. M. Sayani, F. R. Vicajee, J. J. Guzdar; the Hon. Javerilal Umiashanker; Messrs. J. D. Framjee, A. M. Dharamsey, Shantaram Narayen, J. M. Framjee Patel, Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhai, S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Framjee D. Petit; the Hon. Justice K. T. Telang; Dr. Lisboa; Messrs. Budrudeen Tyabjee, M. C. Murzban, T. N. Tata, P. M. Mehta, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., R. D. Sethna, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Sorabjee Jehangier, B. M. Malabari, K. N. Kabrajee, Darasha R. Chichgar; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee; Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Dr. T. B. Nariman; Messrs. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Nanu N. Kothare, Raoji V. Sunkersett, T. M. Nathoobhoy, B. D. Petit; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as Honorary Secretaries:—Mr. T. J. Bennett, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. R. D. Sethna, and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai." Mr. Douglas said that he had known Sir George Birdwood for the last twenty-five years, and the last time the latter appeared in public in Bombay was at the meeting held in the Town Hall in the year 1869 for the purpose of raising a subscription for a testimonial to be presented to the late Dr. Wilson, who was then living. It was indeed quite remarkable that Sir George should be honoured after he had left India about twenty-five years ago by those who were for the most part natives of this country. He did not think that a more deep and sustained interest was taken in the Indians by any Englishman than Sir George Birdwood. (Applause.)

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sorabjee Jehangier, in support of the proposition, echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangier proposed that an account of the subscriptions be opened in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Secretaries. He hoped that all the friends and admirers of Sir George Birdwood—and their names were legion—would come forward and support the movement.

Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, in seconding the proposition, said that he knew the family of Sir George Birdwood, who were his tenants. They were all very kind to the natives, and took special interest in their welfare. He (Mr. Vundrawandas) did not think that on such an occasion the inhabitants of Bombay, and for the matter of that the whole of India, should forget the several valuable and enduring services of the late Dr. Bhau Daji—(hear, hear)—who was an ardent friend, admirer, and associate of Sir George in all movements affecting the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of this country. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB.

(*Feb.* 19.)

FROM the annual report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund, it is clear that, while comparatively little now remains to be done in the way of building, there is in almost every case need for further effort as regards that provision of funded capital. The branches, it is complained, are still too much subject to the chance of subscriptions, and an appeal is made to the benevolence of wealthy native gentlemen to assist in placing the venture beyond the risk of failure from inadequacy of funds.

"ALL that can be said at present is that under sympathetic guidance there is hope of attaining a fair measure of success." Such is the official report on the working of Local Boards in Berar. Only a fair measure of success—a hope of that, and the hope dependent on sympathetic guidance! It seems that the Berar Rural Boards Law came into force on the 1st of January, 1886, but owing to difficulties connected with the rules, the Boards themselves were not established till well on in 1889-90, and, except perhaps in the principal town of Akola, very little work was done. Matters have since been looking up in most of the districts, and taluk meetings have been regularly held, while the members "in some cases have begun to evince an interest in their duties," which affords the gleam of "hope entertained." The introduction of the scheme has, however, imposed considerable extra work upon the Commissioner and the District Officers, and another hope is expressed that the pressure will be diminished when the initial difficulties have been overcome.

THE *Indian Daily News* asked the pertinent question, *When* is the Government going to appoint an Inspector-General of Volunteers? There are opportunities in Calcutta alone, asserts our contemporary, for the improvement and strengthening of the local Volunteer force, which would enable a capable man to justify his appointment within six months. Many things want looking into, and many need altering. But at present it is nobody's business. The system is practically allowed to work itself anyhow. And in many respects it works very badly, as, indeed, is only to be expected of any system without a responsible head.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, discussing the question whether the British Agent at Cabul is anything more than an empty figure-head upon a political sham, says:—We are told that the British Agent only knows so much about Cabul affairs as the Cabul authorities choose to let him know; and that he is little else than a forwarding agent of trivial court news and diplomatic messages. Does he really protect the interests of his Government and the subjects of Government in Cabul? If he does, he would seem to be an adept at making bricks without straw; for the accounts which reach us of the way in which Cabulis or natives of India are frightened into keeping away from the British Agent must put it almost entirely out of his power to learn anything of the kind of cases which demand his interference. A number of arrests made of persons who paid calls at the British Agency have, we are told, produced a very natural reluctance on the part of Cabulis and Indians to fall into the same danger; and, if this is true, the British Agency, as it now exists in Cabul, is a very poor monument of the expenditure of money and blood by which it was secured. Quite apart from political considerations, seeing that Cabul is the centre of a large transit trade, British subjects have a right to demand perfect safety of their persons and property there, if the State is under any form of regular government, but doubly so when the State is under British protection.

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OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-G. N. RICHARD BARTER, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, late Commanding 15th Loodiana Sikhs, died on the 27th ultimo at Cressingham House, Sutton, Surrey, aged 63. The deceased entered the army in 1846, obtained his promotion to lieutenant in 1849, captain in 1858, major in 1866, lieut.-colonel in 1872, brevet-colonel in 1877, major-general in 1887, and lieut.-general in 1891. Lieut.-Gen. Barter served as adjutant 75th Regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857–58, and was present at the battle of Budlee ke Serai (severely wounded), siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, including the six days' fighting in the streets, where he commanded the remnant of his regiment for nearly forty-eight hours, all senior to him having been killed or disabled. He served with Greathed's column in pursuit, and was present at the action of Bolundshur, affairs of Allyghur and Akerabad, and battle of Agra. He was with Sir Hope Grant's column at Canoge, during the advance on Cawnpore, and crossed into Oude and was present at Maharajgunge, and skirmish near the Alumbagh. He served with the Alumbagh garrison, and at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and was present with the force under Sir James Outram at the Alumbagh until 14th February 1858, and constantly engaged repelling the enemy's attacks. He commanded two Ressallahs of Irregular Cavalry in the advance into Rohilcund and reoccupation of Bignour, receiving the medal with two clasps. Lieut.-Gen. Barter served as brigadier-general in command of the 1st Brigade of Sir Donald Stewart's Division in the Afghan War of 1878–80, including the surrender of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie and the occupation of Candahar till March 1880. He was present in the advance to Ghuznee and Cabul, and in the engagements at Ahmed Kheyl and Urzoo and in the subsequent operations in the Logar Valley and about Cabul till August 1880, when he was compelled by sickness to resign his command, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp, and C.B. He received the reward for distinguished service, 1883.

CAPT. ALEXANDER JOHN ROSS HUTCHINSON, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Commandant Military Police Battalion, Yeu, Burmah, died on the 28th ultimo from wounds received whilst assaulting a rebel stockade at Okhan. The deceased, who was born in September 1857, obtained his lieutenancy in September 1876, captaincy in September 1887, and served in the Afghan War of 1879, being present in the engagement at Kam Dakka (medal).

NATIVE PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON MR. BRADLAUGH.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—If Mr. Bradlaugh had lived but two years longer, he would have by that time made his way up to the highest pinnacle of politics. By his death England has lost one of its most useful and devoted citizens; but the loss to India is simply irreparable. There will probably be many found to fill the void caused by the death of the deceased in a country like England; but it will be very difficult for a very long time to come to find another man to take his place in connection with India.

The *Jame-Jamshed* remarks:—The dreadful demon of death has at last removed the true and faithful friend of India. It will be long before India forgets the loss caused by Mr. Bradlaugh's death. The greater is the misfortune of India that he should be removed by the hand of death at almost the very time when his presence was necessary in Parliament for the good of this country. India has truly become a widow, having lost its lord and protector.

The *Akbari-Soudagar* says:—By Mr. Bradlaugh's death India has lost its best friend. There can be no two opinions that if his life had been spared, he would have conferred greater and weightier benefits on India. It is India's misfortune that he should be cut off in the very prime of his life.

The *Gujrat Durpan* remarks:—The shock which was first experienced by us on hearing the news of the death of Mr. Bradlaugh has by this time given way to profound grief and calm resignation. The past, the present, and the future of Indian hopes and aspirations are for the time being submerged in one overwhelming catastrophe—for Mr. Bradlaugh's death is no less than that. It has disconcerted our plans, overturned our calculations, and paralyzed, for the present at least, all our efforts to emancipate ourselves from the stupefying influence of inaction. We have lost him when we most wanted him. Fawcett and Bright had found a worthy successor in him. The Indian work sat easy on his protean shoulders. It is involved in the dark mists of distant futurity on whom his mantle will descend. The tears of blood which a whole nation has shed, and is shedding over his grave, will not give us back one like him.

The *Satyavakta* remarks:—Oh, unfortunate *Ind*, thy best friend, thy protector, that brave, that honest, that truth-loving and truth-speaking Englishman, has breathed his last. He has not died the death of a common citizen. He has left a fragrance behind him, which will penetrate through every household, and keep fresh and green till such time as his deeds will be found recorded in the history of India, and of the country in which he took his birth and which he had served as few serve their country.

The *Hitechhu* says:—Our blood runs cold; our fingers become benumbed; and our pen refuses to act while recording the death of India's best friend. Ill-starred and unfortunate India has had many misfortunes, but none like the loss the whole country bemoans. The wounds caused by battles, by dire famines, by oppressions generally, might and could be healed; but certainly not the wounds caused by the death of one who was the protector of the people from famines, who was against the fighting of battles, and who controlled by the strength of his mind and indomitable will those who ground down and oppressed the dumb millions of this country.

The *Deshi Mitra* says:—It is our ill-luck, our great misfortune, that India should lose its best friend. Although the deceased was an agnostic, we sincerely wish that in return for his great and meritorious services rendered to this poor country the Almighty will be pleased to send him to heaven. India's loss is simply irreparable.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

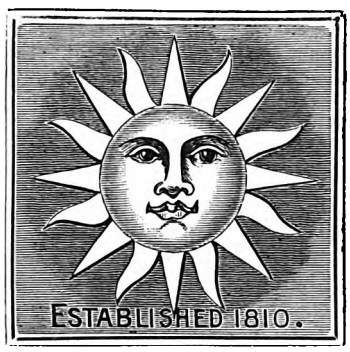
(*Muhammudan.*)

Now that political differences, the responsibility for which is none of ours, exhibit an evil tendency to grow in intensity, the results of which cannot but be detrimental to all interests involved, it is very desirable that, for one thing, certain matters creating chronic ill-feeling between ourselves and the Hindus should be attended to and removed. Sectarian animosity in its worst phases is happily unknown, it is true, but there are observances, such as kine-slaughter, obtaining among us at our great annual festival, and the processional music played by Hindus before our mosques, which very often and very needlessly lead to serious infractions of the public peace, which, by a better respecting of the "give-and-take" principle, might easily be obviated. So far as our co-religionists are concerned, we should earnestly advise an abandonment of any and all practices which, while in themselves too unimportant to call for perpetuation, go against the grain of Hindu religious susceptibilities. The only one thing that lies at the root of periodically recurring street brawls between Musulmans and Hindus is cow-sacrifice, which, as has been more than once urged, does not form an essential part of our *Id* observances. It is lamentable that an issue of no moment should be allowed to disturb the accord and amity that should characterise the relations of two large and important sections of Her Majesty's subjects.

One of the lesser proofs establishing the divine wisdom of the book of our rule is the wide discretion it allows in connection with this very sacrific al rite, which is adapted not ony to the means of worshipers, but established on a basis so ample as to admit of its being modified to meet all mutations of time and place. Here in India this discretion should be availed of to the utmost. Placed as we are in the midst of a mixed population, the preponderating constituent of which is Hindu, and which invests the cow with an ascription of divinity that renders it "sacred," we should see to it that we do not, by bisson and impolitic persistence in perpetuating a usage which might well be allowed to fall into desuetude, allow a sore to run that had better be cicatrised.

Advice such as this needs no extraordinary emphasis when addressed to our educated minority, every man of which sees and laments the preventable disorders that cover the community with deserved discredit. The difficulty lies with our lower orders, who have come to regard cow-killing as an integral part of the faith they hold, and a ceremonial detail to be rigidly observed where pecuniary means are not prohibitive. To add to the account, it is deemed an inalienable class privilege, the exercise of which is associated in the mob mind, always dense, with sundry other crystallised symbolisms of racial ascendency. This combined view constitutes a tenet of the 'submerged ten,' and is hard to demolish, as is every prejudice into which enters a large admixture of those two most powerful motors operating upon human thought and action—pride of race and respect for creed ordinances that are believed to have divine sanction behind them. But insuperable as the barrier may appear, it must crumble away before the force of example supplemented by precept, both of which should be supplied by our educated minority, the leaven that operates on that doughy mass called the people who need, so far as is attainable, to be drawn abreast of the times by the influence of education, that conservative-crusher, which has pulverised many a grey and seemingly adamantine conceit, long clung to tenaciously by the unreflecting crowd.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1891.

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

THE Calcutta press has again been discussing the question which has for years been pressing itself upon every serious student of Indian social problems—of what is to be done to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian population in the capital. It has been a subject of discussion at a Diocesan Conference at the Presidency city, but little was done beyond establishing, from statistics, the fact that there is a vast and increasing community in a state of helpless, hopeless pauperism, which is bringing difficulties and disgrace to our British rule, but which the authorities in India seem powerless to grapple with. The leading journal of the Presidency says that the question is one of the very highest importance, and, at the same time, it presents a problem of such magnitude that the danger is lest the difficulties deter those in authority from confronting it till it has attained almost appalling dimensions. Paradoxical as this looks, it is fairly true that for many years successive Viceroys and their Councillors have looked at the difficulty only to leave it alone, with perhaps the makeshift excuse that the threatened danger would not come to a climax in their day. The way in which the difficulty has hitherto been met has been by the doling out of official or private funds by way of charity, but this has not stayed the plague of pauperism, but rather helped to spread it. "One of the saddest features," says the *Englishman*, "of the present state of things is that all the remedies used to abate the evil are intended rather for the present than for the future, and that the consequences cannot but be most serious, for an evil of this kind is sure to gather strength if not effectually checked. It is only too true that all the splendid charities and endowments of Calcutta, for it is exceptionally rich in these respects, are only able to alleviate present distress; they can do next to nothing to remove its causes or to prevent it in the future; meanwhile it grows year by year, and each generation leaves to its successor a heavier legacy of misery, vice, and confirmed habitual pauperism." This is terribly true, but the writer has no practical remedy to suggest. He wanders away to the origin of the evil—the Eurasians being the indisputable product of our presence in India as its rulers: "They are part of the Nemesis which overtakes us for the splendid Empire which the world envies. Such a population was an inevitable necessity of that rule, and it is partly made up of direct descendants of the members of the Civil and Military Services, the sons being in the Uncovenanted Service, the grandsons clerks, the great-grandsons still lower in the social scale." The position of the present generation of Eurasians has been getting worse every year. The appointments referred to, and which, in the earlier days of our rule in India, were so open to them, are now being daily closed by the competition of the Natives to whom we have given an English education, and who are ready to serve in every office at rates which would not keep a Eurasian and his family beyond starvation point. The Archdeacon of Calcutta at the Diocesan Conference referred to, observed that among the difficulties to be contended against in dealing with the question was this one, that the Eurasians, instead of looking upon manual labour as a dignity, considered it a degradation. The Calcutta *Statesman* makes the same complaint. "Instead of being taught that hard work is honourable, and dependence on charity dishonourable, the class look down upon manual labour, and regard the assistance received from the State or from private friends as a matter of right." This is a very old charge against this unfortunate class, to which, however, one of them replied: "Eurasians are not ashamed of manual labour; it is only menial labour which they eschew, for the simple reason that the remuneration offered is inadequate." It requires but little experience of India to recognize the truth of this. Even in the most menial post the Native would beat the Eurasian as the cheaper competitor; and in all other posts the English-speaking Babú is pushing the Eurasian to the wall. The *Englishman* points out clearly enough how this is being done:

"With their great talent for assimilating English law, the Bengalis have driven the Eurasians almost entirely out of the Subordinate Judicial Service, and much limited their sphere of work as pleaders and law agents. They have also almost monopolized the Subordinate Executive Service, and they are day by day gaining on the Eurasian community in the various Secretariats and Public Offices in Calcutta. Most appointments in the Police and Opium Services are still, it is true, reserved for persons of European habits, but they are mostly recruited from England. Persons of European habits are still preferred for the Customs and Preventive Services, and, in more than their due proportion, in the Postal and Telegraph Services, while in the offices located at Simla, the domiciled whites and Eurasians have still an advantage owing to the climate. But even in these the tendency is everywhere for the Native to gain, and well-educated whites and Eurasians find it more difficult in each generation for the sons to attain to the father's income and position. The result is

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a general move downwards: the first class is compelled to take some of the work from the second class, who drive out a certain number of the third, and so on, till a point is reached at which there is no lower level that yields a livelihood, and those ousted are added to the ever increasing army of professional and habitual paupers."

But in offering these facts, the writer offers no suggestion as to how they can be met. He thinks that some check ought to be put on the class in the matter of marriages, which tend to increase the numbers of these paupers, and the *Statesman* would have the Government bring in some "stringent measures." This is all the assistance which the English local press seems able to offer towards the solution of one of the gravest problems under our rule in India. If the difficulty cannot be met in India, is there no possibility of attention being called to it in England? Here is a fine opportunity for any would-be Indian Reformer M.P. to do a really good work by showing how this growing trouble can be dealt with and overcome.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 14.)

Crosthwaite.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, from the 15th inst.

Metcalfe, Mr. T. J. M., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, from June 2, 1890.

Cubitt, Lieut. W. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant political agent and assistant commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

Garrett, Capt. R. V., Bengal Staff Corps, an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dobbie, Capt. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Capt. H. T. Faithfull, who has vacated that appointment.

Lewes, Col. H. C., R.A., is appointed to be a colonel on the staff, R.A., dated Jan. 29, 1891.

Jellett, Capt. J. H., R.A., is appointed to be staff captain, R.A., Bombay circle, vice H. O'B. Owen, R.A., promoted.

Hodson-Cooke, Lieut. A., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, 1st Infantry, on probation, from Jan. 14, 1891.

Cummins, Second Lieut. H. A. V., Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, on probation, from Jan. 15, 1891.

Standbridge, Major E. B., R.A., superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipur, is appointed to be superintendent of the Gun-carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.

Mahon, Capt. R. H., R.A. (at present on duty in England), is appointed to be superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipur, with effect from March 15, 1891, vice Col. H. J. F. Shea, R.A., whose tenure of appointment as superintendent of the Gun-carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, will expire on that date.

Brakspear, Lieut. W. R., Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles), having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 27, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India:—

Owen, Surg.-Major C. W., C.M.G., C.I.E., Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, (p a) for one year.

Anderson, Sub-Condr. A., supervisor 1st grade, P. W. Department, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Strong, Col. D. M., General List, Infantry. commandant, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year pension service—32nd year commenced Jan. 19, 1891.

Hill, Major E. S., R.E., attached to the Military Works Department. for one year pension service—20th year commenced Dec. 15, 1890.

Gartside-Tipping, Capt. R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Punjab Frontier Force, for 8 months pension service—18th year commenced March 9, 1890.

McLeod, Condr. H., Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India, (m c) for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Garvie, Surg. J., from the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, vice Surg.-Major C. J. McCartie, appointed to the medical charge of the 39th (Garhwali) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Moore, Lieut. F. L., squadron officer, to be adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Dew, Second Lieut. A. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 22nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the Corps of Guides.

Luard, Surg. H. B., to the officiating medical charge, 11th Bengal Lancers, vice Surg. D. T. Lane, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Close, Surg, J. K., to the officiating medical charge of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Surg. S. Hassan, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Maynard, Surg. F. P., to the officiating medical charge of the 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Surg. S. C. Nandi, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Smith, Surg. H., to the officiating medical charge of the 20th Punjab Infantry, vice Surg. P. W. O'Gorman, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Symonds, Lieut. C. W. H., supernumerary, on the establishment of the 31st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Crichton, seconded for employment in the Survey Department. (Lieut. Symonds will continue to officiate as wing officer in the 29th Punjab Infantry.)

Peterson, Lieut. F. H., wing officer and quartermaster, 32nd Pioneers, to be adjutant, vice Brander, vacated on promotion to captain.

Wimberley, Surg. C. N. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, vice Surg. P. J. Lumsden, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Buchanan, Surg. W. J., from the officiating medical charge of the 15th Sikhs, to the officiating medical charge of the 1st battalion 1st Gurkhas, vice Surg.-Major T. Robinson, proceeded on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Couper, Lieut. E. E., wing officer, to be adjutant, 1st battalion 4th Gurkhas, vice Brown, vacated on promotion to captain.

Peterson, Lieut. C. H., wing officer, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 2nd battalion 4th Gurkhas, as a temporary measure.

Hamilton, Lieut. A. S., officiating wing officer on probation, 21st Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, 4th Sikh Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Heygate, Capt. R. L., 68th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

Chambers, 2nd-Lieut. R. A., 2nd battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

Maher, Surg. J., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

McMillan, Surg. J. F., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

(Feb. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Holland-Pryor, 2nd-Lieut. P., 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

Laing, Lieut. F. C., wing officer, 39th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, vice Twigg, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

Campbell, Lieut. G. P., wing officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 28th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Ryder, Lieut. W. I., supernumerary on the establishment of the battalion, to be wing officer. 2nd battalion 1st Gurkha Light Infantry, vice Master, seconded for employment with the Burmah Military Police.

Ridgeway, Major R. K., V.C., 2nd-in-command, to be commandant, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, vice Robertson, vacated.

Boileau, Capt. T. S., wing commander, to be 2nd-in-command, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, vice Ridgeway.

Ternan, Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. G. B., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Boileau, and to remain seconded while employed on the District Staff.

O'Donnell, Capt. H., D.S.O., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub. *pro. tem.*, vice Ternan, and to remain seconded while employed with the Burmah Police.

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Priestly, Lieut. H. W., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub. *pro. tem.*, vice O'Donnell, and to remain seconded while employed as adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.

Burgess, Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. M., R.A., having elected to be placed on half-pay, on completing five years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel on Jan. 25, 1891, is permitted to proceed to England after that date.

McSwiney.—The leave to Persia, on private affairs, granted to 2nd-Lieut. W. D. McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended by one month.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Phipps, Capt. A. B., 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Oldfield, Capt. E. E. B., 2nd battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 11.)

Martin, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate, Rampur Hat, Birbhum, is transferred to Monghyr.

Beams, Mr. J., C.S., on special duty, is allowed furlough for eight months, from March 1.

Deas, Capt. C., Presidency volunteer reserve battalion, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, from Jan 21.

Vincent, Mr. W. H. H. officiating joint-magistrate, is posted to the district of Birbhum.

Beveridge, Mr. H., additional District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, is allowed furlough for nine months.

Rampini, Mr. R. F. district judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as additional district judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Beveridge.

Badcock, Mr. F. W., officiating district judge, Mozufferpur, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

Dalton, Mr. G. J. B. T., magistrate and collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Faridpur.

Pratt, Mr. J., district judge, Midnapur, is allowed furlough for eight months, from March 13.

Day, Mr. G. G., district judge, Backerganj, is appointed to act as district judge of Midnapur, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Pratt.

Staley, Mr. A. E., joint-magistrate and collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as district judge of Backerganj, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. G. Day.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

Tucker, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, is granted furlough out of India for twenty-one months.

Pennington, Mr. H. F. D., officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, is granted furlough out of India for ten months.

Gordon, Mr. E. D., B.A., is appointed to be mathematical lecturer, sub pro tem., Muir Central College.

Jermyn, the Rev. E., is posted as chaplain of Jhansi.

Lyle, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Jhansi to Jalaun.

Horst, Mr. W. P. V., executive engineer, Betwa Canal, is granted eight months' furlough, from April 1, 1891.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

Maynard, Mr. H. J., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is placed on special duty under the commissioner and superintendent of the Jullundur division.

Shepherd, Rev. T. C.—On his being relieved of the duties of officiating chaplain of Simla, the services of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd are placed at the disposal of the government of Bombay, with a view to his being appointed chaplain of Hyderabad, vice the Rev. F. B. Sandberg, proceeding on furlough.

Cookson, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Mooltan.

Thompson, Lieut. C. P., assistant commissioner, Amritsar, is transferred to Dera Ghazi Khan, and placed in charge of the Rajanpur subdivision of that district.

Field, Lieut. C. W., 26th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Mooltan, vice Capt. R. F. H. Anderson, transferred.

Plowden, Mr. R. C., assistsnt district superintendent of police, has obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

Patterson, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, is posted temporarily to the Nagpur District, to pass through the Settlement course.

Sherlock-Hubbard, Mr. G. H., officiating extra-assistant commissioner in the Nagpur District, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class.

Duff, Mr. J. G. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Bilaspur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as district superintendent of police, Bhandara.

Phillips, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted as assistant commissioner to the Narsinghpur District, and is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district from the date of his taking over charge from Colonel A. Bloomfield, deputy commissioner, who proceeds on furlough.

Watson.—Furlough to Europe for one year is granted to Mr. A. A. Watson, assistant conservator of forests, Nagpur Wardha Division.

Patterson, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, on completing his Settlement course, is posted temporarily to the Mandla District.

BRITISH BURMAH.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

Macnabb, Lieut. D. J. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed as a temporary measure, to the charge of the Gangaw sub-division of the Pakokku district, in addition to his duties in the Chin Hills.

Courneuve, Mr. S. H. T. de la, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Pegu district.

Cronin, Lieut. J. J., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukpyu to the charge of the Meiktila district.

Nisbet, Mr. F. C., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Toungoo to the charge of the Thaton sub-division, Amherst district.

McBlaine, Mr. F., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Thaton to the charge of the Kyaukpyu district.

Underwood, Mr. O. C. H., assistant commissioner, Bassein, is transferred to Toungoo.

Hough, Mr. A. L., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the Rangoon Town district.

Coxon.—Furlough for nine months is granted to Mr. S. W. Coxon, assistant commissioner.

Carruthers.—Leave for six months is granted to Lieut. R. A. Carruthers, B.S.C., second-in-command, military police.

Seagrave, Mr. W. H. O'N., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Toungoo to the charge of the police of the Yeu district.

Mumford, Mr. E. G., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Yeu to the charge of the police of the Toungoo district.

Gastrell.—The chief commissioner appoints Captain E. T. Gastrell, assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Ye-u district.

Sherman, Mr. F. de la F., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Henzada to Fort White for special duty in the Northern Chin Hills.

The chief commissioner approves the following appointment in the Upper Burmah Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Burgess, Mr. G. D., C.S.I., to be lieut.-col. commandant, *vice* Major R. C. Temple, placed on the supernumerary list; **Cholmeley,** Mr. N. G., to be second lieut., to complete establishment.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George's Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

Sewell, Mr. E. J., acting collector, Cuddapah, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Evans, Surgeon J. W., acting district surgeon, Ganjam, is granted furlough for ten months.

Armstrong, Surg.-Major H., superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is appointed to be second medical officer, Ootacamund.

O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., is appointed to act as district surgeon and superintendent of jail, Cuddapah, *vice* Surg.-Major F. H. Blenkinsop on other duty.

Lushington, Mr. H. W., superintendent of police, fourth grade, is granted furlough for six months.

MILITARY.

Knyvett, Col. W. L. N., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, from or after the 1st April 1891. Pension service, 37th year, commenced 6th Sept. 1890.

Higginson, Col. T., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, from or after the 1st April 1891. Pension service, 35th year, commenced 30th Sept. 1890.

Atkinson, Col. S. E., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M's approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, from the 10th Feb. 1891.

Knyvett.—The services of Col. W. L. Knyvett, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st April 1891.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for duty with the Hazara Field Force:—

Mackenzie-Kennedy, Capt. E. C. W., 1st Madras Pioneers.

MacHutchin, Lieut. G. M., 16th Madras Infantry.

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Adams.—The services of Surg. C. Adams, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Wenlock.—H.E. the Right Hon. Sir Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, has been pleased to accept the office of Hon. Col. of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Ollivant, Mr. E. C. K., C.S., C.I.E., political agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days.

Hill, Mr. C. H. A., C.S., acting third assistant political agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 14th March 1891.

Crowe, Mr. W. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is allowed furlough for thirteen months from the 26th Feb. 1891.

Hart-Davies.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Hart-Davies, acting assistant judge and sessions judge, Poona, to act as judge and sessions judge, Poona, during the absence of Mr. Crowe.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lowry, Capt., 23rd Regiment, to be station staff officer, third class, at Hyderabad.

Moore, Surg., in officiating medical charge of the 23rd Infantry, to the medical charge of the wing, 16th Infantry, at Sumbalpur.

Harwell, Second-Lieut., employed in the M.W. Department, is transferred from the Bombay to the Poona Command.

Shepherd, Major, Royal Fusiliers, has been granted leave for three months to proceed to England.

Carleton, Capt., Royal Lancaster, has been granted leave to proceed to England.

O'Brien, Lieut., North Lancashire, has been granted leave to proceed to England.

Gordon, Capt., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been granted leave to proceed to England.

Chapman, Lieut. and Adjutant, has been granted leave to proceed to England.

Ross, Lieut., has been granted leave to proceed to England.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Ward.—The services of Col. T. M. Ward, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Wilson.—The services of Lieut. W. A. M. Wilson, 23rd Regiment (2nd battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Ross, Col. E. C., C.S.I., Staff Corps, political resident in the Persian Gulf, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

Jacob, Col. G. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in Europe from date of departure subsequent to March 24, 1891.

Thomas, Capt. E. A. d'Arcy, 1st battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed to be deputy assistant adjutant-general from Feb. 11, 1891, vice Capt. D. C. W. Harrison, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rountree.—The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree is appointed to officiate at Baroda.

Shepherd.—The Rev. T. C. Shepherd, M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Hyderabad during the absence on leave of the Rev. F. B. Sandberg.

Scott.—The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla, has been appointed to officiate as archdeacon and commissary of Bombay during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon A. G. Lewis, B.A., B.D., on furlough.

BOTH in the Miranzai country and the Black Mountain some more lasting memorial of our visits will be left this time than a few charred villages. In Miranzai, roads will be made along the Samana Range, and at two points, selected by the military authorities, posts will be constructed and garrisoned by about 400 men. Roads and posts will be similarly made in the Black Mountain, which will take its place among the protected points of the frontier. These works will in both cases, we believe, be under Mr. Fenner, whose coolie corps did such excellent service in the previous Black Mountain Expedition. The works will be neither easy nor safe; and however disproportionate the rewards respectively bestowed upon R.E.s and C.E.s may be said to be, no one can say that the Government gives too small a share of work and danger to the latter.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MARCH 5.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. C. Brown (Cov.); A. Porteus (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—R. B. Clegg (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—J. S. Partridge; E. C. K. Ollivant (Cov.); M. C. Gibb (Cov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Farwell, Inf.; Col. W. J. W. Muir, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Luckhardt, C.B., S.C.; Lieut. C. J. Windham, Prob. S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MARCH 5.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—F. Grant, three months' extraordinary leave on M.C.; A. C. Duff (Cov.), two months' M.C., and four months' extraordinary leave on M.C.; C. Cuthbertson (Cov.), six months on M.C.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. M. Buller, Cav., four days; Capt. E. E. Robertson, S.C., three months; Capt. H. J. Bolton, S.C., six months; Lieut. T. B. Wood, R.A., six months; Lieut. L. Coape-Ludlow, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Major C. B. Henderson, one week's furlough; Surg.-Maj. W. H. Thornhill, six months; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Fraser, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MARCH 5.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—A. B. Hinde.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. M. Buller, Cav.; Capt. M. L. Shipley S.C.; Lieut. M. S. C. Campbell, R.A.; Lieut. G. L. Sanders, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. B. Hawks, S.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALDIS—Feb. 11, at Cannanore, the wife of Sergt. A. W. Aldis, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

ATKINSON—Feb. 14, at Cluny, Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. G. C. Atkinson, 3rd Light Infantry, of a daughter.

BAKER—March 2, at Terrace Lodge, South Hackney, the wife of W. A. Baker, Bombay, of a son.

BALL—Feb. 12, at Lahore, the wife of Arthur Ball, of a daughter.

BARRATT—Feb. 26, at Peshawar, India, the wife of C. H. Barratt, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son. (By Telegram.)

BURKE—Feb. 16, at 30, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, of a son.

CHAPMAN—Feb. 15, at Poona, the wife of Captain F. Chapman, 25th (Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

CLINE—Feb. 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. N. Cline, of a daughter.

COY—Feb. 8, at Cuttack, the wife of J. Prendergast Coy, of a son.

DAWES—Feb. 13, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of A. R. Dawes, of a daughter.

DETERMES—Feb. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Ch. Determes, of a daughter.

DEVONSHIRE—March 4, at Bombay, the wife of James Devonshire, of a daughter. (By Telegram.)

HOGAN—Feb. 9, at Bareilly, the wife of J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, of a son.

HOLLINGBERY—Feb. 8, at Aligarh, the wife of A. Hollingbery, of a son.

KIRKMAN—Feb. 11, at Madras, the wife of W. G. Kirkman, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, of a daughter.

LAWSON—Feb. 11, at Bellary, the wife of Captain Lawson, 14th M.I., of a daughter.

MACDONALD—Feb. 15, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of George Equestrian Macdonald, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Loco. Department, of a son.

MCCULLAGH—Feb. 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel McCullagh, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MORGAN—Feb. 18, at Poona, the wife of J. R. Morgan, of a daughter.

NAVIN—Feb. 15, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, Mrs. M. Navin, of a daughter.

ODLING—Feb. 19, at Teheran, Persia, the wife of Dr. T. F. Odling, C.M.G., H.M.'s Indo-European Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

RISHWORTH—Feb. 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. R. Rishworth, Commissariat Department, of a son.

SCOTT—Feb. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Scott, of a son.

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THOMSON—March 3, at Oodeypore, Rajputana, India, the wife of Campbell Thomson, M.Inst.C.E., of a daughter.
WARNER—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Oliver Warner, of a girl (Leila May).
WINTER—Feb. 25, at Allahabad, the wife of E. Latimer Winter, B.C.S., of a son. (By Telegram.)

MARRIAGES.

DYSON—SMITH—Feb. 10, at the Bowen M. E. Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. E. Robinson, William H. Dyson, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to Isadora (Dora), daughter of the late Assistant-Surgeon H. W. Smith. (English papers, please copy.)
FAIRTHOUGH—GORDON—Feb. 26, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, William, son of the late Capt. Fairthough, P. & O. Company, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Gordon, formerly of Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
HATHAWAY—FYFE—Feb. 7, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. L. Klugh, J. E. Hathaway, to Mary Susan Fyfe, eldest daughter of the late Captain J. Fyfe, R.A., Woolwich.
HENSON—BLANEY—Feb. 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Arthur Edward Henson, of 3, Mission Row, Calcutta, son of T. Henson, of Broadstairs, Kent, to Eleanor Templeton, youngest surviving daughter of the late C. H. P. Blaney, and step-daughter of H. A. Jones, River Survey, Calcutta.
LEGGATT—WILMER—Feb. 10, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra, by the Rev. A. Kitchen, M.A., Edward Owen Every Leggatt, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of W. Leggatt, Esq., M.I.C.E., to Margaret Alice Theodora, eldest daughter of Colonel J. R. Wilmer, Staff Corps.
MACKILLIGIN—TAPSON—Feb. 16, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, B.D., William George Mackilligin, of Coorg, eldest son of the late W. Mackilligin, of Relugas House, Morayshire, N.B., to Stephana Maria, third daughter of A. J. Tapson, M.B., of 36, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, London.
NORMAN—ADDISON—Feb. 9, at St. Andrews, Motiharri, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Thomas O. B. Norman, eldest son of the Rev. J. B. Norman, Rector of Whitchurch, near London, to Isabel, only daughter of J. H. Addison, London.
RICHARDSON—QUIN—Feb. 10, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, Hugh Gordon, fourth son of Major-General J. F. Richardson, C.B., to Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel Quin, Deputy Commissioner of Purtabgurh.
TOPPING—ROSS—Feb. 14, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. Lewis Davidson, M.A., Alexander Topping, third son of the Rev. John H. Topping, of Cumberley, Surrey, to Alice, second daughter of Charles Ross Esq., of Seebpore.
VIEYRA—BLANCHETT—Feb. 9, at Nusseerabad, Mr. V. Vieyra, to Eva Matilda, third daughter of the late Mr. T. Blanchett.

DEATHS.

AUCHINLECK—Feb. 13, at Umballa, Brigadier-General W. L Auchinleck, Commanding Sirhind District.
BALFOUR—Feb. 14, at Sylhet, George Melville Macgregor Balfour, fourth son of the late M. Balfour, aged 30 years.
BARTER—Feb. 27, at Cressingham House, Sutton, Surrey, Lieut.-General Richard Barter, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, late Commanding 15th Loodiana Sikhs, aged 63. Indian and Australian papers, please copy.
BEGBIE—March 3, at Stockwell, in her 86th year, Charlotte Ward, widow of the late Major-General Peter James Begbie, of the Madras Artillery. No flowers, by request.
BEVERIDGE—Feb. 8, at Calcutta, Charles James Wilson Beveridge, Assistant to Messrs. Atkinson Brothers, fourth son of W. W. Beveridge, late Superintendent, Comptroller-General's Office, aged 26 years.
CARTER—Feb. 10, at Motihari, G. R. Carter, Sub-Deputy, Opium Agent.
CRAWFORD—Feb. 15, Bombay, George Crawford, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, Shahabad, aged 51 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.
D'ALMEIDA—Feb. 17, at Bombay, Theresa, the wife of Mr. M. A. D'Almeida, of Messrs. Wallace & Co., aged 34 years.
DESAIJEE—Feb. 15, at Broach, the second son of Desaijee Kalianraijee Hakumutraijee, aged 4 months.
FULLER—Feb. 6, at Chittagong, D. Fuller, Esq., tea planter, "Pioneer."
GARDNER—Feb. 11, at Calcutta, T. S. Gardner, commander s.s. *Japan*, aged 58 years
GEFFERT—Feb. 15, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, G. G. Geffert.
GREEN—Feb. 26, at Bedford Lodge, Cheltenham, Agnes Sophie. the eldest and beloved daughter of General Sir G. W. Green, K.C.B., Retired List Bengal Staff Corps. aged 30 years.
GREENWOOD—Feb. 1, at Lalitpur, W. J. Greenwood, Special Magistrate, aged 64 years.
HUTCHINSON—Feb. 28, from wounds received while assaulting a rebel stockade at Okkan, Capt. Alexander John Ross Hutchinson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Commandant Military Police Battalion, Yeu, Burma, deeply mourned. (By Telegram.)
KENNEDY—Dec. 30, at Southampton, Harry Alexander Kennedy, Captain R.A., father of H. P. Kennedy, B.B. & C.I. Railway, aged 87 years.
MASON—Feb. 6, at Rawul Pindi, Amy Laura, infant daughter of Rev. C. A. Mason, Chaplain of Nowshera, aged 1 month.
MOXON—March 1, at 59, Connaught Street, W., Anne, widow of the late General G. G. Moxon, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late General Ezekiel Barton, E.I.C.S.
PRATT—Feb. 25, at 57, Hugh Street, Eccleston Square, S.W., in her 93rd year, Mrs. Susanna Pratt, relict of Thomas Pratt, Esq., and mother of the late Capt. J. W. Macnamara, P. & O. Company's Service.
PRESGRAVE—Feb. 6, at Calcutta, Muriel Constance, the child of Charles and Rose Presgrave, aged 1 year.
ROSE—Feb. 22, Lieut.-Colonel Rose, late Worcestershire Regiment, aged 45. Indian papers, please copy.
STOWELL—Jan. 25, at Minbu, Upper Burma, Frederick Swedeland Stowell, District Superintendent of Police, aged 30 years.
STRATFORD—Feb. 15, at Calcutta, Julia Ann Stratford, eighth daughter of the late George Stratford.
WUERZER—Feb. 10, at Calcutta, J. C. Wuerzer, aged 48 years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR G. GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, after an outpost and inspection parade of the two Sind Horse Regiments (5th and 6th Bombay Cavalry) at Jacobabad, on Feb. 9th said he was thoroughly satisfied with all he had seen. The men were of fine physique, and the horses of a very good stamp; and the two regiments, he considered, looked fit for any service they might be called on to perform. This praise from so keen a critic as Sir G. Greaves was much appreciated by the British and native officers present.

THE Commander-in-Chief and staff left Quetta on the morning of Feb. 17th, but were detained at the first tunnel below Mangi, owing to a fall of rocks, which broke two rails on the line, and delayed the train four hours. On the 18th his Excellency inspected the site for a rest camp at Reti, and is understood to have approved of the arrangements proposed for trooping at that place.

"Now that the leave season is coming on again, it may not be out of place," thinks an up-country paper, "to revive the question of ninety days' privilege to England being allowed to count from and to the port of embarkation. The concession is not a very great one; it would cost nothing to Government, would be a boon to many officers, and could be easily safeguarded from abuse. It was under the consideration of the military authorities last year, and it was then understood that in all probability it would be granted; but up to the present time no orders have been issued on the subject. With troops serving as far away as Bhamo in one direction, and beyond the Suleiman in another, not to mention remote stations in Assam, it is obvious that many officers cannot reap the full advantage of ninety days' leave when it is dated from the day on which they leave the station wherein they are serving. Even in the case of Calcutta an officer loses a week at least of his three months in journeying to and from Bombay, whereas his lucky brother stationed at almost any cantonment in the Western Presidency gets practically his full ninety days. There should be no handicapping of this kind. Let the leave count from and to the port of embarkation, converting it into furlough in cases where it can be shown that the new privilege has been abused."

THE question has lately been raised whether the garrison of Fort Kangra—now consisting of some thirty Goorkhas—should be withdrawn, and the fort handed over, like the old Mooltan Fort, to the civil authorities. As, however, the civil authorities have no use for the fort, and as it is convenient for the detention of political personages—such as the Khan of Agror, now located there—it has been decided that it should remain in military possession.

THE 1st Burmah Regiment, under command of Colonel MacGregor, will shortly proceed to Maymyo. Owing to no other regiment being sent to Mandalay in its place, however, a wing will probably be left behind at the shore barracks. General Wolseley, accompanied by Major Curtis, will also go to Maymyo almost directly on inspection duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. J. SMART, R.A., commanding the Madras District, will soon have to vacate his command, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General. Madras, being only a second-class district, is reserved for a Colonel, who, on appointment, attains the local rank of Brigadier-General. General Smart was born on the 8th December 1833, and became Colonel in the Army in July 1881; and in the Royal Artillery in October 1882. He was placed on the unemployed full-pay list on the 1st October 1887. He was appointed to command the Madras District in December 1887. He was present during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and at the actions of Chanda and Sultanpore; siege and capture of Lucknow; actions of the Barree, Sinee, and Nawabgunge. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. His name ought to appear among the earliest of the new appointments to the Order of the Bath.

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LAW REPORT.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(*Present.*—LORD WATSON, LORD HOBHOUSE, LORD MACNAGHTEN, LORD MORRIS, *and* SIR RICHARD COUCH.)

SRIMANTU MALLIKARJUNA *v.* SRIMANTU DURGA AND ANOTHER.

This was an important petition to review and rehear an appeal after a final judgment of the Judicial Committee had been pronounced and confirmed by Her Majesty.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson appeared for the petitioners; Mr. J. D. Mayne in opposition to the petition.

The litigation in the matter commenced in 1880, when the respondents filed a plaint in the Subordinate Court at Krishna, in the Madras Presidency, for the partition of a large and important estate in the possession of the appellant, who claimed that it was impartible. The Subordinate Judge decided that it was impartible, and dismissed the suit, but he declared the right of the respondents to a third share, amounting to Rs. 1,806, of certain moneys involved The High Court of Madras reversed that decision, and held that the zemindary was partible according to the ordinary law. As to the moneys in question, the parties, by consent, accepted a decree for Rs. 2,210 instead of Rs. 1,806 awarded by the Court below. On an appeal to the Judicial Committee last year their Lordships overruled the judgment of the High Court and declared the estate impartible. Her Majesty's confirmatory order in the usual course followed that decision.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., now asked for a rehearing of the appeal notwithstanding that judgment and order on the ground that since the decision of their Lordships had been pronounced certain documents, having, as was alleged, an important bearing on the case, had been discovered in the custody of the board of Revenue at Madras, and also that the effect of their decree was to override the judgment by consent of the parties for the 2,210 rupees instead of the 1,806 previously awarded.

Lord Watson said an order of that Board reported to and confirmed by Her Majesty could not be opened up simply because new evidence was forthcoming. A rehearing of an appeal once decided by the Judicial Committee and confirmed by Her Majesty could only be ordered in the event of some misprision resulting—as, for instance, the terms of the decree adjudicating something which was not in the view of the Board, or which they had not had the means of deciding, or where the decree did not carry out the terms of the judgment. In this instance the litigation had been proceeding for ten years, and it seemed incredible that documents of any moment —especially those in the custody of a public office—could only have been discovered after three judgments had been pronounced.

Lord Macnaghten reminded counsel that the case was argued at great length, and every point of importance was discussed by counsel on both sides with great minuteness and ability.

Mr. Rigby said he was not engaged in the case when it was before their Lordships, but his clients had made an affidavit that they did not know of the existence of these documents until September last, he believed, and he, having perused them, certainly considered that they opened up new matter. He cited the case of "Agnew *v.* Dunlop," in which, after a decision of the House of Lords in 1823, the case was remitted to the Court of Session in Scotland for certain inquiries to be made.

Lord Watson said the second point in the petition as to a variation between the award by consent and the decision of their Lordships restoring the decree of the Subordinate Judge only involved a difference of something like £30, and it might be, if they re-opened the matter on that ground, the amount would be more than swallowed up in the costs of the proceedings.

Mr. Mayne, on the other side, was not called upon.

Lord Watson, in giving judgment, said:—Their Lordships have come to the conclusion, so far as the petition refers to the production of new evidence and a rehearing of the case on its merits, that the application is altogether incompetent. So far as regards the other point, they are conscious that there is a question, but, looking to the small amount involved, they do not think they would be warranted in recommending Her Majesty to remit this case for a rehearing. In the circumstances they would make no order as to costs

NEWAZ KHAN AND ANOTHER *v.* ALAM KHAN.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Chief Court of the Punjab of the 12th of December 1887, reversing that of the Subordinate Judge of Bannu.

Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellants.

The case was recently argued before a Board consisting of Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Morris, and Sir Richard Couch, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Morris, in now delivering their Lordships' judgment, said the appellants were two of the sons of Maddat Khan, who died in 1883, leaving four sons and the children of a fifth son him surviving. The respondent was one of the sons. The appellants claimed two-fifths of their father's property, movable and immovable. The movable inheritance was not in dispute, the appellants being clearly entitled to two-fifths therefore. They would be also, *primâ facie*, entitled to the same proportion of the immovable property. After their father's death the appellants, for themselves and purporting to be guardians of the sons of their deceased brother, entered into an agreement with the respondent to appoint a private arbitrator for a decision of the dispute relating to their father's lands and the office of lambardar, and Mian Sultan Ali, who was intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the family, was accordingly appointed as the private arbitrator, the parties agreeing to accept whatever he might decide in respect of the dispute between them. Soon afterwards the arbitrator made his award, whereby he found, in effect, that the appellants were not to get any land of the deceased except the portion given to them by him in his lifetime, and that the respondent should remain the owner of the whole of the remaining landed property and fill the office of lambardar. The respondent applied to have the award filed, and against an order of the Commissioner to that effect the appellants in the present suit appealed. The question was what was the legal effect as against the appellants of the arbitrator's award. The Subordinate Judge decided that the award was invalid, as the arbitrator had misconducted himself in making the award contrary to the custom of the parties and the Mahomedan law. and because he was an intimate friend of the respondent. The Chief Court of the Punjab reversed that decision, and held that the award was valid as against the appellants and dismissed their claim in respect of their father's landed property. Their Lordships concurred in the judgment of the Chief Court. Having overruled the argument that the dismissal of the claim of the respondent to file the award had the effect of a *res judicata*, their Lordships said the appellants next relied on misconduct of the arbitrator as invalidating his award. There was no independent case or testimony to sustain or, indeed, to give colour to such a charge. They merely relied on the award itself as showing such partiality and making such statements as to amount to misconduct. That contention seemed to be mainly founded on an entire misconception of the agreement to arbitrate. It was not an agreement that the arbitrator was to be controlled in his decision by any custom or Mahomedan law or otherwise. It was an agreement to refer the matter in dispute generally to his decision. He appeared to have decided according to what he conceived was the wish and intention of the deceased Maddat Khan. He was within his right in so doing. Some criticisms had been offered on some of the reasons assigned by the arbitrator for arriving at his decision. Those criticisms, even if justified, could not amount to any misconduct. The arbitrator appeared to have acted on the broad view of giving effect to the deceased's intentions. He was selected by reason of his knowledge of the circumstances of the family. Their Lordships saw no ground for imputing misconduct to him, and they would humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the judgment of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

MARCH 6.

(*Present*—LORD WATSON, LORD HOBHOUSE, LORD MORRIS, and SIR RICHARD COUCH.)

SURENDRA KESHAV ROY *v.* DOORGA SUNDARI DASSEE AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Appellate Court of the High Court of Bengal (consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Wilson and Prinsep) of April 27, 1887, reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Morris, of that Court.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellant; Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondents.

The suit related to the property of the late Rajah of Andool, who died childless in 1879, leaving two wives, one of whom (the senior) had since died, and the other was the respondent, Doorga Sundari Dassee. The rajah was possessed of a considerable estate, lying partly within and partly without Calcutta, which brought in an annual income of over a lakh of rupees. On the day before his death he executed a will by which he dedicated all his estate to his family idol, and directed his wives each to adopt one son, to be *shebaits* or custodians of the idol, and on their coming of age to make over the dedicated property to them, from which they were each to receive 1,000 rupees per month. Each of the widows accordingly adopted a son, and the appellant was the person adopted by the senior widow. The junior widow and her adopted son were the respondents. The questions at issue in the suit were the validity of the double or simultaneous adoption, according to Hindoo law, and, if invalid, the respective rights of the parties, in the circumstances of the case, in the property left by the rajah.

INDIAN ART.

Says a writer in the *Nineteenth Century*:—"India, and especially Southern India, is now going through an Anglo phase. It affects plainness of design, in great part because with less effort the same price can be obtained. Plainness is all very well for use, but the æsthetic and artistic side cannot be developed by perpetually looking on plain, uniform things. Plain paper is useful to write upon, but it is the writing on it that makes the impression; and so it is that the *lota* (vase or cup) with the parrot on it, or the *lota* with the *hamsa* (or swan) on it, first attracts the child's attention, then charms it, and finally excites its wish to imitate it. We Europeans set an example of simplicity of attire, of plainness in objects of use—glass, crockery, plate, &c.—but we are the first to patronize art, and to inculcate it in our children, and to beautify our houses. Even in India some of the houses are museums of lovely things; but as far as finding original art in India, there are only the temples left where we can re-dip in the beauties of extinct Indian art. Here each door is coated over with beautifully carved brass; lamps supported on the heads of damsels and held up by the mouths of gryphons meet the eye; brass images staring life-like at the worshippers, holding swinging lamps between their well-formed fingers, a thousand beautiful temple utensils all exquisitely carved, testify to the religious fervour and the practised talent of the worshipper. It is the same spirit that inspired the Christian painters of ancient Italy, and as that fervour dies, so art dies."

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THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The offer of the Maharajah of Cashmere and his brother to volunteer for the Black Mountain Expedition, and to place the troops of the State at the disposal of the British Government for that service, is highly significant. The unsatisfactory condition of Cashmere lately formed a source of anxiety and of self-reproach to the Government of India, and led to its intervention as the suzerain Power responsible for the welfare of the people. The present loyal offer of its Prince may be regarded not only as a token of acquiescence in the measures taken by the British Government in the recent past and as a pledge of a better state of things in the future, but also as an indication of the form of *amende honorable* which the Indian feudatories now regard as the most acceptable to the ruling Power. It is a matter for some regret that, as telegraphed by the *Times'* Correspondent in Calcutta, the Government, while cordially acknowledging the godwill of the Maharajah, felt constrained to decline his offer. The reasons given for the refusal—namely, that the expedition was but a small affair, and that the constitution of the force had already been decided upon—are in themselves unexceptionable. But not the less must the policy of refusing repeated offers of patriotic aid from the native chiefs act as a discouragement to the desire which they now show in every region of India to take a more active part in the defence of the Empire.

That policy of refusal, however, is unavoidable at present. Lord Dufferin, with Sir Frederick Roberts as his Commander-in-Chief, probably went as far as is prudent for some time to come by their organization of Imperial contingents from the native States. The great problem as to how far it may be safe to trust to the newly awakened sense of solidarity alike among the Princes and peoples of India, is a problem which can only be solved by time. In this, as in other matters, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne have taken an important step forward, and one which profoundly affects the future of British rule in the East. That the advance is neither so rapid nor goes so far as the feudatory Princes desire is the result of statesmanlike caution, not of defective sympathy. Meanwhile, the position of the native chiefs is disclosing difficulties unknown in the days of the East India Company. They have ceased to be semi-foreign allies or alien subordinates, and have taken their place as an incorporated feudatory nobility under the Queen. As such they naturally desire to find outlets for the new energies and aspirations which English education is developing among them. At present such outlets can scarcely be said to exist. The statutory Civil Service in India is only open to British subjects; the native chiefs and their sons and nobles cannot obtain commissions in the British Army; and they are caring less and less for employment in the inactive armies of their own States.

This great question of finding a career for cadets of the Indian ruling houses and young nobles who have grown to manhood in the schools for chiefs initiated by Lord Mayo or under the manly training of British officers appointed as their tutors or guardians received the earnest attention of the Duke of Connaught while Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. His Royal Highness went so far as to favour the formation of an Indian Sandhurst, or native military college, and it is understood that his views were personally shared by Lord Reay, as Governor of Bombay, and by Sir George Chesney, the military member of the Viceroy's Council. But the difficulties of such a plan seemed to the highest military authorities in India insuperable at present. The existing system of promoting native officers from the ranks has long been regarded as essential to the *morale* and efficiency of the Indian army of the Queen. To bring in young chiefs or nobles over the heads of these tried and deserving soldiers appeared to strike at the root of that system. Moreover, the difficulty of highly-trained British officers serving under the orders of the Indian nobles who might thus be appointed at once presented itself. Nor could the fact that such nobles would enjoy large private incomes, and might become examples of extravagance to the younger British subalterns, be disregarded. On the other hand, it was apparent that the existence of such a feudatory element in our native army might be useful in checking that too close *camaraderie* between the native officers and their men, which has always been recognised as a source of danger, and which has on more than one occasion proved a peril to the British authority. The alternative proposal of a system of effective Imperial contingents commanded by the chiefs and nobles of the native States seemed, on the whole, a preferable plan for giving an outlet to the new spirit of energy and loyalty which has been awakened in feudatory India. Meanwhile, it is the young chiefs and nobles who have profited most by English education, and who are the highest products of the new order of things, who most keenly feel the absence of a career. It is the very men of whom we feel most proud whose aspirations we are least able to satisfy.

The serious and complicated difficulties that now attend every effort to deal with Indian questions are being forcibly illustrated by the agitation which has arisen out of Lord Lansdowne's Bill to deal with the age of consent. There can be no question whatever as to the genuine character of the disquiet, amounting in some sections of the native community to alarm, caused by this measure. On the other hand, there can be equally little doubt as to the firm support which it is receiving from a very large proportion of the Indian races. The really important feature of the case is that Indian public opinion is no longer governed by the old sharply-defined distinctions of caste. The Brahmans have ceased to act as a compact and strongly-united body. Indeed, the differences which exist among the Brahmans in regard to child-marriage and the age of consent have been brought out more clearly during the discussions than the differences of the technically lower castes; for on this occasion, as on all similar ones, the Brahmans still come to the front as the true intellectual leaders of the Indian races, and their differences stand out in a stronger light than those of their more quiescent following. No higher authorities against the proposed measure could be cited than the great Brahman landholder, the Rajah Prasi Mohan Mukharji, and Sir Romesh Chandra Mukharji, formerly a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal. But, on the other hand, no higher authorities could be cited in its favour than Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit in the Poonah College. Mr. Justice Telang has long been known (quite apart from his pre-eminent legal reputation) as a Brahman of Vedic learning, who has never departed in the smallest particular from that life of pious observances which still secures the highest veneration from his countrymen. Dr. Bhandarkar's authority as an interpreter of the sacred texts would not be called in question, even by those who differed most widely from him. The same divergence of opinion among the Brahmans has made itself apparent in the most orthodox native States, and in the most powerful centres of Brahmanical influence in the British provinces—from Indore to Benares.

The truth is that the old division of native opinion, on the basis of caste, has given place to a new division of native opinion, on the basis of party. This new growth of Indian parties, with its tendency to break down and supersede the old demarcating lines of caste, forms the supremely important disclosure made by the discussions at present going on in India. Under the Company, the far-reaching and inscrutable *Vehmgericht* of caste seemed to be the greatest of the many dangers which necessarily surrounded our foreign rule. The story of the greased cartridges proved in a memorable way how real that danger might become. It would be foolish to suppose that dangers will ever cease to surround our position in the East. The growth of parties in India will bring its own difficulties and perils. Difficulty and danger are the fundamental conditions of Anglo-Indian rule. But, compared with the old dangers of caste, dangers always present though seldom seen, dangers which the keenest Western intellects felt themselves powerless to fathom, and entirely failed to grapple with, the new dangers of party are, on the whole, less to be feared, because they are more easy to be understood.

There is now, alike in social and political questions in India, a party of reform, standing visibly face to face with a party, not indeed of inaction, but of resolute conservatism. The more these conflicting parties make themselves heard, the more trouble they will give to British administrators, but the safer it will be for British rule. The silence of a people, however convenient for officials, is a perennial source of danger to government. Knowledge has its perils, but they are preferable to the panics of ignorance. Only a couple of months ago the chief engineer of the Krishna river bridge in Madras had to deal with one of those sudden panics, now so rare, but which were familiar to Indian officers as recently as the census of 1872. A serious riot broke out without a moment's warning last Christmas Day between the Punjabi workmen employed on the Krishna bridge and the local inhabitants. Its origin proved to be a terror, which had suddenly taken possession of the country people, that the Government, when commencing a public work of that class, gives orders to secretly collect children's heads, as a propitiatory sacrifice to the river deities.

A popular panic of this sort has become in the India of our days a mere curiosity of local superstition. Before the spread of English education such panics were moving forces among the dense, incomprehensible masses of the people. Sometimes they took the form of an apparently aimless peasant rising, at others of a tribal outbreak or a city riot, until they finally culminated in the "chuppatties" and greased cartridges of 1857. The annual Political Congress and the native Press, with their widespread local organization for giving utterance to dissatisfaction or complaint, may sometimes ruffle the equanimity of our Indian officials; but the full light of even an unfriendly public opinion is safer than the secret working and unaccountable impulses of ignorance and superstition. It might seem to Goethe that, in time of peace, the true patriot was the man who swept clean the pavement in front of his own door and minded his own business. But such patriotism, however suitable to the quiet Weimar of a century ago, is impossible amid the stirrings of a nascent sense of nationality, whether in the new empire of Germany or of India.

During the past fortnight a curious historical contrast has been presented to the Asiatic races. At St. Petersburg the spiritual head of the Orenburg Mahomedans was petitioning the Czar to graciously permit the Koran to circulate in Russia without being mutilated by the expurgating scissors of the Censor of the Press. In London there was published the new and magnificent edition of the Rig-Veda, with all the accessories of Clarendon Press typography and Professor Max Müller's scholarship and patient research. Professor Max Müller's first edition, with its Sanskrit commentary, was a twenty-four years' labour, rendered possible by the enlightened liberality of the East India Company. His present edition is a memorial alike to his own indefatigable labour, and to the munificence of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. That nobleman has, at his own expense, undertaken to do over again from more complete materials the great task which the East India Company initiated; and Professor Max Müller's new edition of the Rig-Veda now renders available to the Hindoos their most sacred text in its perfected form. The two large quartos already issued form the most important contribution to Oriental scholarship which has been made during the past year.

It is to be regretted that the editor should have found it necessary, and should have deemed it his duty, to record in his preface the widely different spirit in which his labours were regarded by the directors of the East India Company and by the present India Council, to the disadvantage of the latter. The time is assuredly coming when even the most elaborate works of Indian scholarship and history will be produced without State aid. But that time has not yet arrived. The action of certain of the colonial Governments and of

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the Royal Colonial Institute in such matters was based upon the honourable example of the East India Company, and that example might sometimes still be followed with advantage at the India Office. There can be no doubt that such a work as Mr. Greswell's recent *History of the Dominion of Canada*, produced under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, is an additional bond of union between the mother country and her dependencies across the sea. There can be equally little doubt that it is a matter for public regret that a veteran scholar like Max Müller should find it needful, in the preface to his monumental work, to disclose a sense of soreness at the treatment which he has received at the hands of the India Office.

The difficulties which for a time seemed to threaten the next Oriental Congress appear to be now overcome. Those difficulties arose out of some laxity in the original constitution of that body, complicated, perhaps, by some hastiness in the closing proceedings of the last congress at Stockholm. The executive committee are now able to intimate that the ninth Congress of Orientalists will be held in London in September 1892. Lord Northbrook, the president of the Royal Asiatic Society, has consented to become one of the vice-presidents, and the printed list of his colleagues and the executive staff includes the most distinguished Orientalists and Indian authorities in Great Britain. The habitual caution characteristic of Lord Northbrook forms a guarantee that the dangers which for a time threatened the continuance of the International Congress of Orientalists must have been tided over before he took decisive action in the matter. The Royal Asiatic Society studiously preserved a neutral attitude during the crisis, but the circular of the executive committee now issues from the official residence of that society.

The promises of adherence and support already received from foreign scholars give reason to believe that the ninth congress in London next year, under the presidentship of Professor Max Müller, will probably be the most influential assemblage of Oriental scholars from all parts of the world that has ever met.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS.

The following letter has been forwarded to us, says the *Pioneer*, as a further illustration of those Congress tactics with which the Indian public have now become familiar. It was apparently issued with Mr. Hume's covering letter to the reply furnished by the Viceroy's Private Secretary in the matter of the attendance of officials at the Congress. It runs as follows:—

URGENT.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

And for your own information only:

Not under any circumstances for publication.

CALCUTTA, 21st January, 1891.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose herewith . . . copies of papers, which I have sent for publication to *all* newspapers.

They are of vital importance, and embody a charter of liberty of opinion and action in Political matters for which we have long been calling.

I trust that your committee will use their best efforts to spread a knowledge of Lord Lansdowne's letter in every village. Nay more, Native Chiefs, many of whom are favourable to our cause, but have hitherto abstained from pecuniary assistance, or have contributed only under promise of secrecy, owing to the pressure put on them by the officials, should all be furnished with copies; and every committee should send such to every Chief and Noble, with whom in consequence of friendship with any of his officials or any other cause, they are in any degree in touch.

It cannot now be too widely made known, or too emphatically pressed home, that the Viceroy has formally declared that the Congress is a perfectly legitimate movement: that every one not a Government official, is perfectly free to join it; and that all officials are explicitly enjoined not to impede the movement in any way, and not to put any pressure on anyone to induce them to abstain from aiding or joining it.

Of course, it will now be one of your most prominent duties to watch closely to see that His Excellency's orders are loyally carried out, and to bring at once publicly to the notice of the local administration any infraction of the just and statesmanlike rules laid down by the Viceroy.

It seems almost needless to point out that His Excellency has taken a great, decided, and unusual step to secure justice for us; that he has done so in the teeth of strong bureaucratic opposition; and that it is our duty, while absolutely abstaining from any note of triumph over the officials —from any word that may embitter further a feud that we can now afford to ignore and suffer to fade into oblivion—to show in the most unmistakeable manner how highly we appreciate Lord Lansdowne's courageous vindication of popular liberty of speech and action in political matters; and how grateful we feel to him for this renewed charter of civil liberty.

I think public meetings should be called and thanks publicly voted to him; but at these the utmost care should be taken that nothing is said to wound the feelings of our late opponents (and persecutors in many cases)—the local officials. Really Lord Lansdowne, if the whole facts could be stated, has behaved most nobly. Let us show that we can behave with equal nobility.—Yours obediently,

ALLAN O. HUME,

General Secretary, Indian National Congress.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant, Mrs. Griffin, Capt. A. L. Barrett, Miss C. Hannah, Surg. E. R. da Costa, Mr. J. M. Orr, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Coates, Miss White, Mr. Willcox, Mrs. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Col. F. F. Jacob, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Mr. J. J. Allen, Mr. J. R. Naylor, Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Mr. Tracey. *From Port Said*: Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and family. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child, and servants.

For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham.

For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Meredith.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Gurney.

For Shanghai (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. H. de Bergh.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

For Brindisi: Hon. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Powell, Mr. Capel Smith, Mr. and Miss Goudie, Mr. J. J. Johnstone. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ruthven.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Allen.

For Hong Kong: Mr. W. M. Allport. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. H. Buckland.

For Kobé: Mr. Wilkinson.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour, Mr. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Pater.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Brooks, jun., Mr. Austin Low, Mr. Fred Low, Mr. Brymer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whitwell.

For Shanghai: Mr. Heffer, Mr and Mrs. Binks, Mr. G. Allford.

For Colombo: Mrs. Whitten.

For Singapore: Mr. R. W. Duff, Mr. Pau.

For Yokohama: *From Colombo*: Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Hickson.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Brisbane: H.E. Gen. Sir Henry Norman, Lady and Misses Norman (two), Mr. J. Bell.

For Bombay: Mr. Coley, Mr. Franks, Lieut. G. Sanders. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole, Mr. J. M. Beresford.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bromfield, Mr. H. Miller, Professor Irving, Miss King. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waite and family.

For Adelaide: Miss Hatherell.

For Sydney: Miss Crossley, Miss Hungerford, Mr. F. J. Warris, Mrs. and Miss Browne. *From Port Said*: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Lieut. E. L. Swifte, Lieut. N. R. Radcliff.

For Hobart: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Graham.

For Colombo: Lieut. E. L. C. Fielden.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. G. Wilson, Rev. E. S. Carter.

For Singapore: Lieut. J. W. S. Kent.

For Lyttelton: Miss Campbell.

For Malta: Lieut. H. E. Nash.

For Napier: Mr. and Miss Avison.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine, Major Musa Bhai, Lord Ratna Sala. *From Brindisi*: General Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox, Mr. Harkishen Lall and friend, Col. H. M. Buller, Miss Boardman.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell and maid, Sir Lothain and Lady Nicholson, Mr. and Misses Nicholson and servants.

For Malta: Miss Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and family, Mr. Hugh and Miss Hamilton.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Pringle.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D. Sullivan.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Rev. G. C. Grubb.

For Penang; Miss Comrie, Mr. G. M. Black.

For Yokohama: Miss MacRae.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbons and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunt, Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. Nicholson, Miss Groves, Miss Single, Mrs. A. Shanks, Miss Jenn, Mr. and Mrs. Oxtoby, Misses Oxtoby (two), Mr. Macleod, Mr. King, Mr. C. R. Barney. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Ingham.

For Adelaide: Mr. Ives, Mr. & Mrs. Freddon.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Kerrin, Mrs. D. Kerrin, Miss J. Kerrin, Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Ellis and two children, Mrs. Westmoreland and two children, Mr. Baker, Dr. Harbinson.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman.

For Brisbane: Mr. H. F. Cole.

For New Plymouth: *From Brindisi*: Miss King.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik.

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S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson.
For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Hong-Kong: Mr. A. G. Wileman.
For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and son, Miss Wilson, Miss Dunnett. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. Williams.
For Melbourne: Lady Hopetoun and maid, Hon. E. de Moleyns, Lord North and servant, Hon. Miss North, Miss Mackellar and maid, Mrs. Maxwell, infant, and three sons, Misses Maxwell, Mr. and Miss Mooney, Misses Rudd (two), Miss Kemp, Rev. M. Morris, Mrs. and Miss Stanley Low, Miss Tarlton, Miss Royce. *From Gibraltar*: Mrs. and Miss à Beckett, Mr. W. Binns.
For Sydney: Mrs. and Misses Pilcher and maid, Mrs. Ronald, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Beath, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. MacMahon, Mr. Wickens and three friends, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. E. G. Moon, Sir C. and Lady Hallé and maid, Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, Messrs. R. and C. O'Connell.
For Adelaide: Countess of Kintore and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse and two children.
For Auckland: Miss Gascoigne, Mr. G. C. Haworth, jun.
For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. Buckrill and infant.
For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders.
For Brisbane: Messrs. B. C. and V. C. Hyde, Mr. E. Bailey.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Colgrave, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah.
For Hong Kong: Mr. H. Remmington.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Shanghai: Mrs. Ross and two children.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Adelaide: Miss Allwork.
For Melbourne: Mrs. Cockburn Messer and family, Miss Cockburn Messer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 12.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley.
For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J Comrie, child, and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wickham.
For Trincomalee: Rear-Adm. F. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Robinson (two) and servants, Mr. W. J. Bull, Mr. D. R. Kelsey, Lieut. H. L. Mawbey, Mr. E. A. Bremner, Miss C. Stables.
For Rangoon: Mr. T. H. Tilly, Lieut. R. E. Watt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R Evans.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss F. Lingard, Mrs. W. J. Millett and two children, Mr. Lay. *From Marseilles*: Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs E. M. Vincent, Capt. M. T. Shipley, Surg.-Maj. G. H. Peevor, Surg.-Maj. A. Deane, Mr. C. H. Buck, Mr. W. J. Greer, Miss James.
For Ismailia: *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Miss Molesworth.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham.

The following passages have been engaged by the "Anchor" Line steamers:—

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailing 17th March.

For Bombay: Mrs. M. E. Pike, Miss Eva M. Gale, Mrs. Cunningham and infant.

DEPARTURES.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from London, Mar. 5.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkingshaw and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Grigor, Mr. N. L. Ashburner.
For Colombo: Mr. A. G. Knight, Mr. R. A. Bosanquet, Mr. F. H. A. Foster.
For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Pigot and child, Miss Bewes, Mr. Goring Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Forsyth, two children and nurse, Mr. Turner.
For Ismailia: Rev. W. W. Pomeroy, Rev. Sidney Pike, Mr. F. A. and Misses Muntz (two), Miss Child, Mr. Alcock, Mr. C. E. Charrington, Mr. Benwell, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson.
For Gibraltar: Dr. Joseph and Misses Carson, Miss Olsson, Misses Baillie (two), Mr. Dunn, Miss Louttit, Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. F. Chadwick, Mrs. Johnson and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. G. T. Lane, Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer and infant, Mr. D. Seth, Mr. Willard, Capt. A. H. Kellie, Mahomet Yeassen, Windlall Dey, Mr. C. Hoile.
For Sydney: Mr. F. Pigot.
For Singapore: Capt. A. C. Bolton.
For Yokohama: Miss May Hickson, Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. F. W Gotch, Mr. F. M. Willis. *From Colombo*: Mr and Mrs. Loughland.
For Penang: Mr. Laws, Miss E. L. Byles, Mr. MacLean.
For Port Said: Mr. and Miss Robinson.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Mar. 6; from Brindisi, Mar. 15.

For Sydney: Mrs. Chambers and family, Miss Gordon, Miss Pickersgill, Miss Golding, Mrs. Blenkins, Mrs. Powell and child, Miss A. Crittall, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Battle, Miss M'Carthy, Mrs. J. Ferris, Miss Hugo, Miss Brennan, Mr. T. B. Elley, Mr. and Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. B. Marshall, Mr. Edward Comerford, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Webenham, Mr. E. Sykes, Miss Brickell, Mr. John Adair, Miss Harnett, Mr. A. Rose, Mr. C. Lacey, Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, Miss M. Barney, Mr. Smillie, Mr. H. Hookway, Rev. Mr. Hamalty, Miss Goldman, Mr. and Mrs Greaves and infant, Mr. and Mrs H. Pullen. *From Brindisi*: Dr. G. and Mrs. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Keep, Misses Keep (three), Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sharratt, Mr. A. F. Calvert. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Knox.
For Melbourne: Mrs. S. A. Anderson, Mrs. Lyons, Misses Easson (two), Mr. and Mrs. Catto, child, and servant, Mr. H. Saywell, Mrs. T. A. Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. Thodey, Mr. R. Thodey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Miss Marsland, Miss Barnes, Miss Gregory, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bruce, Master Bruce, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Miss Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. O'Halloran and two infants, Mrs. Powell, Rev. J. and Mrs. Macdowell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. MacPhail, Mr. G. W. Peyton, Mr. O. J. Evans, Mr. B. Lewis, Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Pellatt and family, Mr. A. MacMicking, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. T. A. Marsland, Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and child. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newbigin and two children, Misses Newbigin (two), Mr. Bonville Were, Mr. Bronner. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. and Miss Green.
For Auckland: Mr. D. W. MacInnes, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. T. Cook, Mr. Ellis, Mr. C. E. Shaw. *From Venice*: Mr. Grenier.
For Lyttelton: Mr. C. S. Gill, Miss Campbell.
For Penang: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. A. Rikkers.
For Wellington: Mr. R. Grant, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Eadie. *From Brindisi*: Miss Johnston, Mrs. Tilly.
For Hobart: Mr. C. Hawes.
For Alexandria: Mr. and Miss Addie, Miss H. L. James, Misses Farthing (two), Mr. T. S. Kennedy, Mr. G. F. Dunn, Capt. Bryant, Mr. Holdsworth, Mrs. Pinnock, Misses Sutton, Mrs. Keller and maid, Mr. Charney. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Hap and friend, Misses Edwards (two), Mrs. Gawne, Dr. and Mrs. Routh, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. Cheab, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Philpot. *From Venice*: Mr. Speakman, Rev. D. Preston.
For Adelaide: Mr. and Misses Harris-Browne. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Stow.
For Yokohama: Mrs. and Miss Baxter, Mr. Henderson, Master Simpson, Mr. A. Wileman.
For Malta: Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Venables and two children, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Laubenburg, Messrs. H. W. and E. A. Price, Mrs. Stemp, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. MacCarthy, Miss Fortnam, Mrs. Coker, Mr. Poole.
For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Tolson and infant, Mrs. Tolson, sen., child, and maid, Mr. Wigglesworth, Miss Greene. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Justice Cooper. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Sinaeur, child, and maid.
For Bombay; Surg.-Maj. A. S Reid, Gen. and Mrs. R. B. H. Blundell, Mr. Rushworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Croke, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Haigh, Mr. G. Teyer, Mr. R. Norton, Mr. Loveday, Mr. G. Ghose. *From Venice*: Capt. F. J. P. Butler. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. W. P. Kennedy, Mr. F. Clark, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Viscount Valletort, Maj. Gardner, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bate, Mr. Stubb, Mr. A. Reichenbach.
For Hong Kong: Misses Galton (two), Mr. G. Thomson, Capt. A. G. Napier.
For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mrs. Hedges, Messrs. C. and W. Strachan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. D. Gibbons.
For Townsville: Miss MacGillivray, Mr. A. Bridgman.
For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. W. King, Mr. W. S. King, Mr. A. H. Heath. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Miss Bradshaw.
For Albany: Miss E. Gordon.
For Calcutta (*viâ Colombo*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Sawyer.
For King George's Sound: Mr. Baynton Knight, Miss Gordon.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Appleby and son, Capt. and Miss Harrison, Miss Burton, Miss Turner, Mr. W. B. Clayton, Mr. Torr, Mr. Barnard, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Lowne, Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. Watherston.
For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. S. H. M. Cole.
For Singapore: Mr. A. W. Alleway. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Yates.
For Aden: Miss Nicholson.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. Evatt, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Mr. G. Wallington.

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Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, from London, March 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. G. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Newton, Mr. John Ross, Mr. O. B. R. Krishnamma, Mrs. A. Coton, Mrs. Eliot and two children, Miss B. de Wilde, Miss B. Toll, Mr. W. Masterton, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. J. Marshal, Major Leatham, Mr. C. C. Prinsep, Mr. A. W. Higgins, Mr. A. G. Walton.

For Aleppey: Mr. Ingleby, Mr. W. Kent.

For Madras: Mr. W. H. Biddick, Mr. A. H. Wood, Mr. W. T. Opie, Mr. R. C. Syson, Mr. J. K. James.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaren, Miss McLaren.

For Bimlipatam: Dr. Quinn.

List of Passengers per s.s. *Clan Mackintosh*, from Madras, March 16:—

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Romilly and family, Mrs. Macleod and family, Mr. and Mr. R. Hamilton and Miss Burne, Rev. C. H. Madden's child and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Eales and family.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, March 30:—

For London: Mrs. Pennycuik and family, Surgeon and Mrs. Vangeyzel and family, Mrs. James and Mrs. Sparkes and family, Mrs. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, April 26:—

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Shelped and family, Mrs. and Miss Duffield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, May 10:—

For London: Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hobart and family.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Birkenhead, March 1:—

For Gibraltar: Mrs. A. E. Young, Miss Stewart, Mr. J. S. Templeton.

For Colombo: Mrs. W. Killin, Mrs. B. Flowers and two children.

For Madras: Miss Monroe, Major Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, child, and maid.

For Calcutta: Miss Davidson, Capt. A. O. White, Mr. J. B. Crichton, Mr. D. Glover, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. John Cleghorn, Mr. John Tuach, Dr. Purdon.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, from Birkenhead, Feb. 27:—

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Colomb, Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. A. Forward, Mr. J Clark, Mr. Wakefield.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21; Calcutta, Feb. 19; Madras, Feb. 19.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Assam*, Captain W. J. Webber.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Marcos and child.

For Suez: Mr. A. Harris.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. H. Lyon, Mr. M. R. Sean, Miss Dean, Rev. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. D. Thorpe, Mr. Geo. E. Scott, Mr. F. S. Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Miss Thompson, and Mr. E. N. Brown.

For Brindisi: Mr. Smith, Mr. Steiner, Mr S. M. Leake, Mr. R. Leake, Mr. Abdul Karim, Mr. Ahmed Khan, Major Macbay, and Lieut. T. F. Graham.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Major and Mrs. F. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and two Misses Nicholl, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Chambers, Mr. Roney Dougal, Capt. A. W. Forbes, Major C. Shephard, Mr. M. Singh, Mr. Laski, Mr. Edwardes, Mr. D. Miles, and Mr. Homsy.

For London: Mr. D. Ritchie, Mr. Dignum's two children, Mr. T. Dewick, Mr. F. Williams, Miss Edwardes, and Miss Hopkins.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Captain T. J. Alderton, Feb. 28.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Hey Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. Chisholm, Lady Louisa Magenis, Hon. Edith Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Alden, Miss Carpenter, Mr. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davis, Rev. McCausland, Rev. McPhun, Mr. F. Whitney, Capt. B. Lee-Warner, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mr. A. R. Sayani, Mr. A. R. Sayani (Jr.), Mr. Cowin, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, and Mr. D. Twomey.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. de Bono.

For Suez: Mr. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Wishardt, and Miss Cort.

For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Smith, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. Picker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Miss A. Guinness, Mr. G. Saviello, Rev. W. T. Hollins, Lady Tichborne, Mrs. Macleod, Miss A. M. Nevil, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss E. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stebbins, Mr. F. W. Stebbins, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lynde, Rev. and Mrs. Sandberg, Miss Lambe, Mr. J. Caldecott, Col. G. M. Abbott, Miss Doyle, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sykes, Mr. Robert Rees, Mrs. Merriman, Chief Justice Way, Mr. Belt, Mr. Pennyfeather, Miss Tew, Hon. S. Tollemache, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Miss Mayberry Mr. W. C. Ulett, Mr. P. Steel, Mr. R P. Russell, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. W. Hunt, and Mr. E. Hiptoolla.

For Aden: Col. W. Merriman and Major Hilderbrand

For Ismailia: Mrs. Locke and Miss Spooner.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 7, 1891.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Delafield.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. Brittain, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Falle, Mr. Hewson, Mr. O. Lonsdale, Mr. Henry M. Jones, Miss Alexander, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. D. R. Lyall, Mrs. Osborne and child, Capt. Heygate, Mr. John Beames, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Molesworth and infant, Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jones Bateman and two infants, Mr. R. J. Horsford, Capt. and Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. E. Dane.

For Aden: H. E. Gen. Sir George Greaves, Gen. Gatacre, Col. G. C. Hogg, Col. Creig, Major Spratt, and Capt. Peyton, A.D.C.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. F. Fowler, two Misses Storm, two Misses Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, Mr. Samuel Hoare and two Misses Hoare, Sir F. and Lady Edwardes, Mr. Lakhmidas Sahin, and Mrs. McDermot.

Per s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, March 14, 1891.

For London: Mr. H. Vibart, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mr. F. Cockerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks, Mrs. Ismay, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Mr. Macdonald and two children, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Noble, three children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. B. Britain, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill and two infants, Mrs. Evans and two infants, Major and Mrs. Montagu Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, two children and infant Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hornby, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Storey and child, Master Prideaux, Mr. F. D. Wilson and child, two Sisters, Miss Walton, Master Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Abbott, Dr. and two Misses Moore, Miss De Vine, Miss Harvey, Mr. Lenty and family, and Mrs. Henderson and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Celland, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. Henry Smith, Rev. G. Macalister, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Marquis de la Meziliere and friend, Mr. R. W. Zaidlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. J. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Abbott, Mr. C. H. Hill, Major W. W. Smith, Mr. D. Barry, Capt. R. W. Jennings, two Messrs. Arbuthnot, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. W. Haslam.

For Ismalia: Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. and Miss Whitecombe, Mr. Victor A. Williamson, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Mr. Beresford.

The following passengers, per s.s. *D. Balduino*, Capt. Cruciani, left for Naples and Genoa yesterday:—

For Naples and Genoa: Rev. Dr. R. D. Grundemen, Mr. and Mrs. Krapy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Rev. Bateler, Mrs. Barlow, Major Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gough and two children, Mr. Pottinger, Mr. T. E. Paul, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. and Miss Perkins, Mr. Spring, Count Melys d'Evil, Signor and Mrs. Vita and five children, and Mr. and Mrs. Mack.

For Suez: Col. Samuels, Monsieur and Madame Barclay, Mr. C. T. Usher, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Grinlee, Miss Grinlee, and Mrs. Wilson.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Jan. 30. Arrived at Bombay, Feb. 16.

Per P. and O. Company's s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber.

From London:—Second Lieut. F. D. Browne, Mr. Elphinstone. Rev. F. Evans, Mrs. F. A. Fletcher, Mr. F. H. Haggett, Capt. A. H. Massey, Col. J. B. Smith, Major E. E. and Mrs. Swaine, Col. and Mrs. Symons, and Mr. E. G. Wright.

From Brindisi: Mr. Buchan, Mr. J. Bibby, Mr. P. M. Claremont, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. W. S. Davis, Mr. E. Flinn, Mr. R. M. Gray, Col. A. G. Hancock, Mr. F. E. Ivens, Major R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. H. F. Palin, Mr. A. S. Russell, Mr. Shipley, Surg.-Major L. Spencer, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Major A. and Mrs. Watson and two infants, and Capt. Wood.

From Aden: Surg.-Major M. O. C. Drury, and Major Penton.

The following passengers arrived on Thursday by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperatrix* from Trieste, 3rd inst., and from Brindisi, 5th inst.:—

Capt. and Mrs. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Elton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pack and sister, Mrs. O. von Hoffer, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. and Miss Conway Gordon, Mrs. Hogg and infant, Miss Letchford, Miss Davies, Col. Tucker, Major Mills, Capt. Marshall, Capt. H. B. Warden, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Schuhmacher.

POPULAR BANKS.

A series of valuable articles has been published in the *Madras Mail* on the subject of "Popular Banks for India." In the Madras Presidency, as in other parts of the country, the hopeless indebtedness of a large portion of the population to money-lenders is a source of much distress, and a bar to industrial and social progress. The writer of the *Mail's* articles has been devoting attention to considering possible means of remedying this state of things, and affording the people opportunity and encouragement to escape from the thraldom of the Bunnia and the Marwari. Village Banks of the character suggested, if they could be brought into anything like general existence, and with the simple inexpensive organization described in these articles, would undoubtedly represent a great boon and assistance to the mass of the Indian industrial population. The chief difficulty appears to us to lie in the initiative. How are the intelligent men of village communities to be brought to appreciate the advantages of the scheme, and to exert themselves as a labour of love for the benefit of their ignorant countrymen? Here is a matter in which an organization like the National Congress might be capable of effecting more solid good in promoting progress and prosperity than is ever likely to result from the political agitation to which it devotes so much earnest attention and very considerable sums of money.—*Indian Daily News.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—February 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	6 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong&Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr. ct,	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	130
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	55	350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	8,500	150	1,050
French	all	50	515
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	420
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	440
Munmar M.	250	25	440½
New Berar	500	45	550
New Indian	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	400	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	720
Volkart	all	60	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	100	4	78xd
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	1000
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	460
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	825
Empress Co.	all	15	595
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	510
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	—
Hindustan	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	810
Imperial Cotton	500	—	370
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	930
James Greaves	500	25	630
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	665
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	525
Leopold	100	10	190
Madras United	1,000	50	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,225
Mazagon	250	5	110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	740
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	275
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,400
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	300
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	12
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,250
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—February 16.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 103 15	to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	106 8	to	—
3½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106 8	to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	100 0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to	106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0	to	106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103 0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	12⅝	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—x
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	—x
Bank of Bengal	500	990	to	—x
Do. of Upper India	100	144	to	—x
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—x
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	80	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,740	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	7⅛	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	64	to	—x
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	455
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	56	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	108	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	165	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	132	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	125	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	73	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	145	to	—x
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52x
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—x
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	94	to	95
Goosery Cotton Mills	020	177	to	—
Gourepore	100	119	to	—x
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	104	to	—x
India General Steam Navigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	81	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	85	to	—x
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—x
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to	—x
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150	to	—x
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	67	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260	to	265
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—x
Strand Bank Press	100	85	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	50	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50	to	—
Do. contributory	80	35	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	20	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	40	to	—
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	50	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	19	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	80	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	50	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	—
Indian Terai	500	80	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	55	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	45	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	180	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—March 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99	to	99⅛
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109¼	to	109½
4 Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4 Indian Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½ Ceylon, 1882	103	to	105
4 Do. 1886-90	102	to	104
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96	105	to	110
4 Do.	101	to	103
4½ Straits Settlement Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	123	to	126
East Indian Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	123	to	126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	100	to	103
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western, Lim.	—	105	to	106
Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5⅛	to	5⅜
B., B., & C. I., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	186	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 p.c.	—	24⅛	to	25⅛
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25	to	26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	29	to	30
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	122	to	126
Great Indn. Peninsla., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	171	to	174
Madras, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	152	to	154
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	141	to	145
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	136
Oude & Rohilkund, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohilknd. & Kumaon, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	112	to	116
Scinde, Punj., & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	24⅛	to	25⅛
Do. do. B. Ann. 1951	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Soutn Mahratta Gua., Lim.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. guaran.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port, Lim.	20	90	to	100

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Lim.	all	14	to	14⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	15	to	15⅛
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deben. Stock	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten. Austra. & China	all	14⅛	to	15⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Deben.	all	—	to	—
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	103	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	all	37	to	39

BANKS.

Agra	all	9⅛	to	9⅜
Chartered of India, A. & C.	all	26⅛	to	27⅛
Chartered Mer. of I., L. & C.	all	24	to	25
Delhi & London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong & Shanghai	all	62	to	64

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Home. — Departments of the Office of the Secretary of State, Cooper's Hill College. List of Selected Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services, Indian Troop Service.

Miscellaneous.—Orders of the Bath, Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George. Order of Precedence in India. Regulations for Admission to Civil Service. Regulations for Admission of Chaplains. Civil Leave Code and Supplements. Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. Rules for the Indian Medical Service. Military Furlough Regulations. Retirement Regulations of the Indian Army. Family Pension Fund. Staff Corps Regulations. Salaries of Staff Officers. Regulations for Promotion. English Furlough Pay.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storms of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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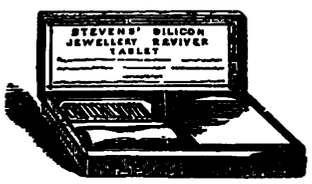
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th February; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 26th February; and from Bengal to the 25th February.

IT is rumoured that the Viceroy visits Burmah next cold weather.

THE ordinary business of the Legislative Session will be concluded by March 20th, thus clearing the way for the presentation of the Budget Statement.

THE Census was taken on Thursday night in the city of Bombay. An army of 2,500 enumerators was engaged in the task, which was carried out successfully.

MEETINGS in connection with the Age of Consent Bill are still being held in various parts of the country. At Poona a serious disturbance occurred, several promoters of a meeting held in favour of the measure being assaulted by the oppositionists.

MR. J. N. TATA, a well-known citizen of Bombay, has started an elaborate scheme for sending young Parsees of ability to Europe to complete their studies.

IT is stated that the 24th and 25th Bombay Regiments have been selected for conversion.

THE annual contribution of three lakhs of rupees which the Government of India have expressed their willingness to give towards sanitary improvements in cantonments will be devoted to waterworks, several schemes being now in hand.

THE capture of Malik Makhmudin having been effected, the Miranzai Field Force is to be broken up. The 29th Punjab Infantry is to remain behind, pending the building of posts on the crest of the Samana Range and the completion of roads.

SEVERAL members of the Viceroy's Staff have been the recipients of handsome presents from the Cesarewitch as mementoes of his Imperial Highnesses's visit to Calcutta.

SERIOUS disturbances are reported from the Wuntho territory. The Bahmouk police post, fifty miles west of Katha, was fired into on the 13th. A mounted escort was also fired upon the following morning. The post of Kyautspintha on the southern border of the Wuntho State was attacked on the 15th, and Kawlin, another post in the same district, was attacked and partly burnt on the 16th. Four police were killed, and eight wounded. A large body of troops has been sent to co-operate in the district, and will be commanded by General Wolseley.

THE Tibetans seem to be coming to their senses at last. Trade by the Sikkim route has steadily revived, and in the spring it is expected that it will show still further progress.

BABU JOTENDRONATH PALIT, Barrister-at-Law, has been suspended for six months by the full bench of the Calcutta High Court for quarreling with a Pleader in the Magistrate's Court at Monghyr, and the Pleader was suspended for one month. The Chief Justice termed the occurrence indecent and disgraceful. The Barrister had previously been fined Rs. 500 by the Monghyr Magistrate for contempt of court, and the Pleader Rs. 25.

A NOTE issued by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, states that it appears from communications received by the Government of India from some of the Trades Associations, that it is not generally known that the English duties on gold and silver plate, whether imported or of English manufacture, no longer exist, and that no assay is required of certain descriptions of Oriental plate by the law as it now stands. No Indian plate is subject to duty on import into the United Kingdom, and only certain kinds of such plate are subjected to assay.

SIRDAR ALA-ULLAH KHAN, British Agent in Afghanistan, will vacate his post shortly, after six years' good service in Kabul. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, a statutory Civilian in the Punjab and Chief of the Gundapur tribe, will probably succeed him.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, Feb. 27, the Merchandise Marks and Port Acts Amendment Bills were passed, and reports presented on the Merchant Shipping and Easement Bills.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN arrived in the steamer *Patrick Stewart* at Kurrachee on Feb. 24, having concluded his tour in the Mekran country.

H. E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, the Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Calcutta on Feb. 22, and will leave Calcutta for his spring tour on the 19th or 20th March.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw, Medical Staff, to be an Honorary Surgeon on his Personal Staff.

THE Boungshe Expedition, under the command of Colonel Mainwaring, 30th Garhwalis Regiment, reached Haka on Feb. 22. There was not a single casualty among either the combatants or non-combatants.

THE Amir is now so completely recovered that he has resumed the personal direction of affairs at Kabul.

THE special grant for mobilization purposes this year will be devoted mainly to completing the reserve of clothing for the troops and followers.

THE Commander-in-Chief was to inspect the Presidency Volunteers on March 7. The annual presentation of prizes by the Viceroy will probably be on March 21.

MR. J. WOODBURN, Chief Secretary to the N.W.P. Government, has been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council in the place of Mr. Quinton. Mr. W. C. Benett will officiate as Chief Secretary during Mr. Woodburn's absence in Calcutta. Mr. Quinton has left Calcutta for Assam.

THE Raja of Bhinga will succeed the Hon. Mahomed Ali Khan as native member for the North-West Provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council.

MR. ARTHUR STRACHEY, Official Reporter to the Allahabad High Court, takes seven months' leave from April 1. Mr. Wilfred Porter will officiate in his place.

MR. STEPHENSON FINNEY, Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, will suceeed Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Boughey, R.E., when the latter proceeds on furlough. The appointment, the *Pioneer* says, is an excellent one, as Mr. Finney was engaged in the construction of the line, and possesses an unrivalled knowledge of its needs and resources.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX TRENCH, at present Assistant to Colonel Ross, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, will be posted to Bussorah, Lieutenant Beville, who has been temporarily officiating in the Zhob Valley, going to Bushire.

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LIEUTENANT ARCHER, First Assistant in Beluchistan, will join the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Cornish, on furlough, his post at Quetta being filled by Captain Stratton, now at Bussorah.

M. SIBOUR, late Director of the Interior, Guiana, formerly Secretary-General of Pondicherry, has been appointed Director of the Interior of the French Colonies in India. He arrives in April.

M. NOUIT, late Governor of Pondicherry, has been transferred from Martinique as Governor to Guadeloupe.

THE price of opium still rules very low in China, and the consequence is that the export trade from India continues sluggish. The opium revenue on the whole is likely to be about 40 lakhs below the moderate figure of the Budget estimate. On the other hand, there will be a saving of some 10 lakhs or so on the expenditure side; so that the net loss will be under 30 lakhs at the close of the current financial year.

THE new copper wire has just been completed between Calcutta and Bombay along the line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Messages at once poured in as fast as the operators could receive and signal them, showing how the line is likely to be appreciated by the public. The total length of the circuit is nearly 1,300 miles, and the Indian Department can now boast that it works the longest aerial circuit in the world.

NOTES.

ALTHOUGH the agitation on the Age of Consent Bill still goes on in India, and opinions in England and India differ regarding the Factory Law Amendment Bill, the Viceroy, according to the latest telegrams from Calcutta, has expressed the hope that at the sitting of his Council on Saturday next "all the business" will be disposed of. It is satisfactory to learn that no new taxation or fresh financial legislation will form part of the Budget which is to be brought forward next week.

"IRON in abundance, and gold," found by General Wolseley in his ride through the Wuntho territory! This is satisfactory news, too; but it is not satisfactory to hear that the native troops in Burma, who have to undertake difficult and hard work, are being starved and made sick through Commissariat neglect. The *Times* Rangoon correspondent wires that the medical officers have complained; but it is well to wait for confirmation of sensational reports sent by that gentleman.

THE "National Christian Anti-Opium Convention" had a three days "innings" last week to denounce the wicked Indian Government on account of its connection with this terrible drug. The speakers were all eloquent in the old way against the old sin of the opium traffic with China—"a criminality from a Christian standpoint," one of them said, "before God and man." All who spoke seemed to be ignorant of the fact, or to ignore it, that China was making a good deal of opium on its own account in its own territory, and all the blame was laid against the Indian Government for forcing the "pernicious poison" on a "bland and child-like" people.

DR. JAMES L. MAXWELL, M.A., M.D., remarked that "a mountain of vested interests, a long-standing evil custom, a mountain of gold connected with the iniquitous opium traffic, appeared in the human eye to be seemingly insurmountable difficulties in the way of removing this gigantic sin. The encouragement of those fighting against this evil was in the words of the Lord, 'Have faith in God.'"

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, M.P., was, as to be expected, prominently pushing in the same direction. He also looked upwards for the ultimate salvation of the Government of India from their opium vice. He quoted the words of the poet: "Though the mills of God grind slowly, they grind exceeding small," and he "believed that India would be financially richer if the opium traffic were swept into the sea. What they gained by cash in the trade they were losing—aye, and losing two-fold—as a result of the demoralization of the people. If the Indian Government decided to rid India of this traffic, it would not be many years before the whole position of the country would be far better than it was now."

This is no doubt Sir Joseph Pease's honest opinion, but it would be much more to the help of the cause he advocates if he would show the Secretary of State and the Government of India how the financial difficulty is to be met. That is the practical and only way of looking at the matter.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears of a project which is even now a marvel, and only a few years ago would have been an impossibility—the formation of a "Hindoo tourists' party." It is being organized concurrently at Allahabad and Calcutta, for visiting "Europe, America, China, Japan, and the Straits." The "Hindoo noblemen and gentlemen" who are invited to join the party—which appears to be entirely under native management—are assured that they will be able to travel "in the Hindoo style," an expression which is evidently intended to allay fears that caste rules will be in danger of violation, and that a corresponding degree of penance will be enacted previous to the recovery of caste privileges on the return of the travellers to Hindostan.

The "enlightenment" which the above would appear to indicate, does not however seem to have reached to the Hindú community of Agra, where it is reported that the high-caste gentlemen will not use the water of the new waterworks for drinking purposes, on the ground that persons of all castes will be entitled to draw from the same source, and as the hands of a man of low caste may touch the stop-cock, the water in it will become defiled and unfit for high-caste use. Prejudice dies hard; but as the Hindús of Agra exerted themselves strongly to secure the new waterworks supply, it is somewhat inconsistent to refuse now to use it. But this is exactly what the Calcutta Babús did in their city, but they got over their qualms of conscience at last, and so will their Agra friends.

COLONEL CHRYSTIE calls attention, in the *Madras Mail*, to the remarkable cure of lepers that is being effected at Mangalore, South Canara. An Asylum for Lepers was opened there about five years ago, and in June last the Rev. Father Muller commenced to treat the inmates with Count Mattei's medicines. A most remarkable success has resulted. Up till then no remedy had any effect, and twelve cases had terminated fatally. On the occasions of a recent visit there were 38 inmates; many of them had suffered from leprosy for ten years and upwards, and had reached an advanced stage, having lost their fingers and toes. Before admission the cases are all certified to be true leprosy by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Government. The medicines appear to avert the disease at once, though cure is slow. There has not been a single death since the use of the Mattei medicines was commenced, though four patients were apparently moribund when they came under the treatment.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, discussing the question whether the British Agent at Cabul is anything more than an empty figure-head upon a political sham, says:—We are told that the British Agent only knows so much about Cabul affairs as the Cabul authorities choose to let him know, and that he is little else than a forwarding agent of trivial court news and diplomatic messages. Does he really protect the interests of his Government

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and the subjects of Government in Cabul? If he does, he would seem to be an adept at making bricks without straw, for the accounts which reach us of the way in which Cabulis or natives of India are frightened into keeping away from the British Agent must put it almost entirely out of his power to learn anything of the kind of cases which demand his interference. A number of arrests made of persons who paid calls at the British Agency have, we are told, produced a very natural reluctance on the part of Cabulis and Indians to fall into the same danger; and if this is true, the British Agency, as it now exists in Cabul, is a very poor monument of the expenditure of money and blood by which it was secured. Quite apart from political considerations, seeing that Cabul is the centre of a large transit trade, British subjects have a right to demand perfect safety of their persons and property there, if the State is under any form of regular government, but doubly so when the State is under British protection.

THE Panjab is advancing rapidly in a variety of ways, and year by year fresh evidences of intellectual activity are showing themselves. The present mail brings a translation of the *Post Office Manual* into Urdû, done by a young Panjâbî named Bâbû Hîra Lâl. He is an energetic officer of the Government, who has already attracted attention by his translantions into English from Gurmukhî; but on the present occasion he has reversed the process and converted the whole of an English Departmental Manual into Urdû for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the English language. He has done his task very carefully, and there can be no doubt that his book will be practically useful.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Black Mountain force commenced a general advance from Derband yesterday morning in two columns.

The river column was fired upon from the opposite bank of the Indus.

The first official report of this year's wheat crop in Bengal states that the total area sown, though less than an average of the preceding five years, yet exceeds the area under wheat in the past year. The prospects of the out-turn per acre are somewhat better than last year, and an average, or little less than an average, crop is expected.

The export of wheat from Calcutta during the coming year, so far as depends on imports from Behar and Bengal, will probably somewhat exceed those of the present year.

MARCH 15.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, on Friday, the Viceroy stated that the next meeting would be on Thursday, when the Age of Consent and Factories Bills would be passed. The final meeting will be held on Saturday for the purpose of winding up the work of the Session. The Budget will be published this week, but, as no new taxation is contemplated, there will be no opportunity, as the law now stands, for discussing it in Council. The Viceroy expressed a hope that an Indian Councils Bill would be passed during the current Parliamentary Session, and that after this year it would be possible to lay a financial statement before the Council, even when no project of legislation was involved.

Since the beginning of March there has been very unusual weather throughout Bengal and the North-West. It has been extraordinarily cold and stormy with heavy rain, and in some places there has been hail. This is causing some anxiety, not only as regards the immediate effect on the crops, but also because in former years similar conditions at this season have been followed by retardation of the south-west monsoon and a failure of the harvest.

The Black Mountain force has now crossed the frontier, and the next few days should show whether it is likely to meet with serious opposition. It is reported that the Mada Kheyl and Bonerwal tribes are preparing to resist.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

General Wolseley held a review and durbar at Mansi, which was well attended. He thence marched to Banmauk, where he arrived yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Clarke, with 200 of the Oxfordshire regiment and military police.

The Tsawbwa is reported to be hiding on the Taungtalon mountain. Captain O'Donnell, with a strong column, is marching southward from Mogoung to co-operate with Colonel Macgregor, commanding General Wolseley's northern column, in attacking the Tsawbwa.

General Wolseley has despatched another column to attack the force which burned Homalin.

MARCH 15.

Homalin has been re-occupied by the column sent there by General Wolseley. On its approach the rebels fled. The mounted military police, commanded by Lieutenant Loch, went in pursuit. Both the Tsawbwas are reported to be at Taungtalon Mountain. Three columns are operating against them. General Wolseley has returned to Wuntho town, having ridden 250 miles in 16 days through the Wuntho territory. The country he has traversed is reported to be promising, with iron in abundance, and some gold is also found.

So far, the troops under General Wolseley continue free from sickness. The rations supplied to the native troops forming the numerous small columns operating against the Kachyens and other tribes are very insufficient. Nothing has been provided for the men, who on these expeditions are exposed to much fatigue and hardship, except the ordinary rations, principally consisting of flour or rice. Other supplies can neither be purchased nor procured by the soldiers. Frequent representations have been made on the subject by the medical officers. The mortality and sickness amongst the native troops in Burma are largely due to insufficient nourishment.

PERSIA.

TEHERAN, MARCH 14.

The official gazette, *Iran*, published here, announces that Mirza Malcolm Khan, late Ambassador in London, is deprived of his titles, honours, and rank.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

ALLEGED OVERWORK IN INDIAN MILLS.

(*Madras Times.*)

What overwork is there in Indian mills, taking these on the whole? Long hours? Yes, long hours of easy labour demanding no effort, putting no strain upon the endurance of the work-people, no strain, that is, to compare with that which they have to undergo, and have had to undergo, when doing their customary work, be this agricultural or industrial. Manual industry has been driven out by power. The hand-loom is idle; the spinner who formerly did his work by hand in his own hut, has now to work in the huge mill, where he has but to feed and to help machines. But this does not make his actual work heavier. As one of a family of hand-spinners or weavers he was accustomed to long hours of weary work, borne with patience and cheerfulness. Does he work harder now than he did then? Does he earn less? Honestly answered, these questions are the key to much of the nonsensical twaddle that is talked about work in Indian mills; and if a further key be wanted, philanthropists may study the records showing how long mill-hands in India remain at work, not only as numbered by hours per day, but as counted by years in a lifetime. And they may also study the history of those hands after they quit mill-work—how they live on the fruits of their past industry, fruits which would not have been so great had the men worked shorter hours per day with no increase of application. How early the mill-hand retires from hard work, first to rely upon his children, and subsequently to settle down "in his own country," is well known to all who have studied the subject of Indian factory labour.

The strain upon a mill-operative's powers cannot be reckoned solely by its duration. More depends upon its intensity; yet no man acquainted with the style of work done in Indian mills will fail to acknowledge that the word "intensity" can hardly be applied to the efforts made by any Indian mill-hand. It is true that the operatives have long hours, as shown by paper registers; but there is many an idle moment, many an idle series of minutes indeed, and throughout there is no such display of concentrated attention, of a genuine attempt to do much work in a short time, as is visible amongst first-class English mill-hands. Let the work of the two be compared, as well as their hours. Estimate the exact average out-turn per hour of attendance as per register in England and India, and compare the result. Then it will be

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seen that the comparison of hours alone is unjust and misleading. Take off spare moments and calculate actual working hours. Then offer Indian operatives piecework wages based upon this calculation, and the foundation will be formed of a series of figures very different from those that have been put before the British public by puppets whose strings have been pulled from Lancashire. Any comparison that seeks to be fair must be thorough, and we can hardly imagine any better scheme for instituting such a comparison and for getting this question of overwork in Indian mills finally settled, than a really close inquiry by a Commission of practical men. We have had one such Commission by men whom we are compelled to consider unpractical in regard to this particular subject, and its report is apparently mistrusted in England. What we would suggest is that a fresh Commission should be formed, to include a British medical man from the manufacturing districts, an Indian medical man, and two or three practical spinners, masters and men, from Lancashire, and the same number from India. This would probably result in a searching inquiry, and the resultant report would be above suspicion of partiality or prejudice.

We would urge that the suggestion that such a Commission should be appointed should come from India. In the sight of the whole world she has been charged with "sweating." It is small satisfaction to her to turn upon her accuser and tell him that he should look first at home. Far better were it if she boldly attempted to establish her case instead of waiting for her jealous rival to take fresh steps. Lawyers may say that it is difficult to prove a negative, but if this can be done by the simpler process of establishing a positive, the difficulty is removed. Indian mill-owners have but to show exactly the intensity, as we find that we must call it, as well as the duration, of work, in order to convince Lancashire men that their charges are unfounded. And the proof of the intensity can, we think, be sufficiently given by means of a statement of the average out-turn for work per man, per woman, and per child in an hour. Lancashire spinners may be left to make for themselves whatever allowances may be necessary for the difference of physique between the Hindu and the Englishman; in doing this, however, they will have to bear in mind that whereas the mill-operative in India is a fair average specimen of his race, his counterpart in England is nothing of the kind. However he may be treated now, his parents and grand-parents were not coddled and cosseted in the olden days. They were "sweated," half stifled, and confined, and their children have now to pay Nature's heavy bill in the shape of enfeebled constitutions and stunted growth. This is a matter which may also give a useful hint to Indian masters, for they should be anxious to show that they have no desire that future generations should bring against them similar charges to those that have been frequently brought against bygone generations of employers in Lancashire. It is unnecessary to make a great display of humanitarianism, though the milk of human kindness among Anglo-Indian and Indian mill-owners compares better with that of English mill-owners than does Indian cow's milk with English. All that is needed is that Indian factory-owners should show that they want nothing from their operatives beyond a fair day's work for a fair day's wages; that they are not lending themselves to "sweating," and are not taking an unfair advantage of any plethora of supply. Lancashire has felt the mischievous results of workmen's unions, yet she is going the right way to work to introduce the same evil into India. In this, at least, she is neither philanthropic nor charitable.

EXPORT OF CEYLON TEA.

(*Advocate of India.*)

The Export Returns for 1891 are now all but complete, and will, we believe, says the *Times of Ceylon*, be issued by the Chamber of Commerce shortly. Meanwhile our own figures—checked with those of the Chamber—for tea may be given. The total export of our staple product, when all shipments are included, comes up to as much as 46,901,554 lb., that is all but 47 million lb., or nearly 5 million lb. in excess of Mr. H. K. Rutherford's estimate. Indeed, the amount of our out-put for 1890 is so large that we are inclined to think that both Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Scovell have understated the probable export for the current year. However, we will deal with this matter separately in a day or so. In the meantime, it is interesting to note how rapidly our trade has been expanding with such countries as Australia, America, Africa, and Germany; and for the sake of comparison we append the figures for each during the past two years, as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
	lb.	lb.
Australia	1,120,094	2,559,901
America	42,252	204,223
Africa	14,047	42,382
Germany	39,969	68,604

Though our direct trade in tea with these places is still small, it shows great possibilities in the future. Already the amount taken by the Australian Colonies is respectable, and, given only larger sales in Colombo, the export thither during the current year should rise to really large proportions, whilst we can rely upon an increasing shipment to America now, so much advantage being derived from direct shipment thither owing to the new Tariff Bill. The imports of Ceylon tea to Marseilles, however, show no increase, nor, so far as we are aware, has there been any growth in the figures showing the import from Great Britain. In fact, the French do not seem to take to tea-drinking at all, in spite of the advertisement secured by the Ceylon kiosk at the Paris Exhibition. However, all our efforts cannot be successful; and we much fear that the money expended in advertising Ceylon tea in France has been thrown away. Germany seems a much more promising field, to say nothing of Russia, where a large and increasing demand is sure to spring up for our best classes of tea.

THE U. C. S. PENSION FUND.

(*Englishman.*)

At first sight the accounts of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, for the Year 1889–90, which were laid before the meeting held on Saturday, compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year. There is a decrease in the Widows' Branch of Rs. 1,22,061, and in the Children's Branch of Rs. 73,139. The difference is explained in two ways: first, by the small advance in the liabilities on account of pensions during the first two years of the triennium, and the large increase in the last year; and secondly, by the fact that the number of subscribers has not materially increased, while their average age and the liability for contingent pensions has been greater. The reaction, the Actuary states, is not more than might be expected in the insurance of contingent risks. The total surplus under both branches now stands at Rs. 17,36,806. The Actuary has expressed the opinion that the divisible proportion of the surplus might be raised from 20 to 25 per cent. without endangering the safety of the Fund; but as this might result in largely decreasing the surplus in future years, the Directors have decided to adhere to the 20 per cent. limit. The sums divided in the current year, namely, Rs. 2,43,722 in the Widows' Fund, and Rs. 1,42,679 in the Children's Fund, yielded an abatement at the rate of 3 per cent. on the former, and 3·7 per cent. on the latter. During the year there were 66 new admissions, and 85 applications for increased provision, against 53 and 94 respectively in the previous year. On the other hand, there were 41 deaths of subscribers against 28, and the withdrawals altogether numbered 73, reducing the total to 1,775, which was five below the number of members on the rolls in 1889. Mr. E. H. Lloyd, who has long been a subscriber to the Fund, made an excellent suggestion at the annual meeting, to the effect that a memorial should be raised to the late Mr. D. W. Madge, who had done a great deal for the Fund during a period of forty years. The proposal was to found two scholarships, in the Calcutta Free School, to be called the David Walter Madge Scholarships. This would enable the Directors of the Fund to help the son or daughter of one of its members, where a compassionate allowance was insufficient to provide for a sound education.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

It is true that the new Royal Warrant amalgamating the three Staff Corps will help to pave the way for the introduction of the four army corps scheme; but we think that this was not the real object in view of the proposers of the amalgamation. We believe the idea originated with the Government of India, and was prompted by the fact that the local commanders-in-chief have, during the last three or four years, refused the services of officers for duty with corps under the direct control of the Supreme Government. Of course, we mean by refused that, when an officer had been asked for, the reply was that his services could not be spared. The corps under the Government of India, however, have to be officered, and as these corps are open to officers of all three Staff Corps, the field of selection is wide enough to permit of the best men being appointed. The majority of these corps, too, are frontier corps, which makes it all the more necessary that they should always have their full complement of officers. Again, these corps are nearly all known as what are called "crack corps"; and the competition for appointment thereto is, therefore, keen. We have not yet seen the terms of the new Royal Warrant, but we presume that the supreme military authority in India will have the power to post an officer to any corps, irrespective of presidency. If this be so, and the amalgamation of the three Staff Corps is something more than a nominal arrangement for the time being, we anticipate that the officers of the present Bombay and Madras Staff Corps will be much more contented than now with the distribution of the best regimental appointments. At any rate, the prospects of a promising officer will not be retarded by the

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fact that he belongs to a certain presidency, and is, therefore, ineligible for a particular appointment.

INDIAN CEMETERIES.

The article in the *Indian Church Quarterly* on cremation suggests some thoughts about our cemeteries in India. There is a practice, almost universal, of burying in masonry or "pucca" graves. All except the very poorest people do this. It is a custom which is everywhere, on sanitary grounds, objectionable as delaying the natural processes by which the body returns to dust, but in India this is especially the case. We hope that, and a careful reading of Dr. Plummer's article, may induce those whose example would be most influential, to think of others even in their own grief, and to discourage in every way using coffins but the simplest, and any graves but what are known as "kucha" graves. Not only would a very dangerous and insanitary state of things be lessened, but much needless expense would be saved to those who can ill afford it, but who are unwilling even to seem to be lacking in respect to their beloved dead. It may be well to remind people that it is not at all necessary to have a "pucca" grave in order to erect a monument, as the Government regulations as to foundations are quite effectual to secure stability and permanence.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLICE.

(*Pioneer.*)

As the work of the Magisterial and Judicial Courts depends upon the police (for the police supply the grist for their mills) the danger of having an overworked and worn-out officer at the head of the district is evident. Single-handed, or with the doubtful help of an inexperienced assistant, he has to superintend the work of from five to twelve hundred regular police, and from three to four thousand rural police. Nothing is done in India without the assistance of the police—death-rates, crop-returns, famines, irrigation, census work, even agricultural experiments are included in their extraneous duties; nothing is too big or too small to be handed over to the police, and the District superintendent is responsible for everything, although the magistrate is virtually his superior officer. If he makes a mistake he must expect no mercy; every portion of his work must be able to bear the most searching inspection. Any petty case that occurs in his district may prove to be the seed from which a vast undergrowth of false accusation and trouble may spring up. He needs to walk warily, and be ready with an answer concerning the most trivial occurrence. He is not only responsible for his own work, but for that of all his subordinates, many of whom are inefficient and require very close supervision. The matter of Leave and Pension Rules has been thoroughly threshed out by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, with the result that two years' furlough in twenty-five years' service is now allowed to count as service. But this concession, to be of any value to the services to whom it is granted, must be accompanied by monetary concessions, such as will enable the officers to avail themselves of it. It is not much use giving a man leave for the express purpose of recruiting his health, if he is too poor to take it; and many officers who suffer seriously from overwork are afraid to say so, for fear of being made to take leave. Sick leave—or what may be termed compulsory leave—generally involves the impecunious police officer in debt and difficulty. A police force that is under-officered and underpaid cannot meet the requirements of the time, and to raise the standard it will be necessary to raise the expenditure. A scheme was proposed a short time ago for drafting young civilians into the police force. Such a scheme could only be successful if the pay and prospects of the civilian members were made equal to what they would be if they remained in their own service. The efficiency of the police would be seriously affected by constant importations of new men, who would serve in it only as long as it suited them. They could not be expected to remain in it unless sufficient inducement was held out to them.

THE Australian Irrigation Colonies (Chaffey Brothers) offer a pleasant occupation, a healthy life, a cheerful home, a soil of unequalled fertility—producing by irrigation results unparalleled in the annals of Horticulture—comfort, civilization, and material prosperity combined. They consist of half-a-million acres, in the sunny and salubrious climate of Victoria, and South Australia, on the great River Murray, which affords an abundant supply of fertilizing water for the Irrigation of Vineyards and Fruit Farms, and for the production, in assured quantity and excellence, of Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Apricots, Figs, and other Fruits (already so successfully grown in Australia), by Cultivators with large and small Capital, holding from Ten to Eighty Acres and upwards. The Wines and Fruits of Australia are now in extensive demand in British and Colonial Markets, and there is a practically unlimited field for such production under most profitable conditions to the Settlers. Pamphlet Free. Address the Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Matthew Vincent, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., from whom all information, &c., may be obtained, also an illustrated folio descriptive work, price 4s., post free.—*Advt.*

LEPROSY IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The Leprosy Commission, which will visit the Punjab towards the end of this month, will find several leprosy centres or asylums in the province to afford them material for the study of the disease. The largest is at Tarn Taran, fourteen miles from Amritsar, near the famous Sikh tank, a bath in which is credited with the power to cure the disease, but in reality is probably one of the means by which the disease is propagated. The virtues of the tank acted as the original attraction, and the municipality of Amritsar now maintains about 200 pauper lepers in an asylum there. There is also a leper village close by, and a large number are scattered over the town. There is another holy tank in the Amritsar district at the temple of Baba Bir Singh where leprosy is cured! and the estimable old Baba (and veritable bishop) has always a large family of these unfortunate creatures. There are leper asylums in the Jullundur, Sialkote, Umballa and Rawalpindi districts, and a large number of lepers are scattered over the country in the vicinity of the low hills. Lepers, although outcasts from general society, freely intermarry among themselves, and beget large numbers of children, very few of whom escape the disease. Do they acquire it by heredity or by one of the many means by which contagion can be communicated to them during long intercourse with their diseased parents? It is probably not generally known that lepers are in their natures great misers, and out of a stipend of Rs. 3 a month given them in an asylum wherewith to procure for themselves the necessaries of life, they often hoard up a large part and starve themselves. Among these, of course, the ravages of the disease make rapid strides as compared with others who are well fed and well cared for. Lepers are also much given to trade, and even in leper asylums they rear large numbers of goats, fowls, &c., so that it is to be feared that the products or the flesh of these are very often consumed by healthy persons at the risk of contracting the disease.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

In England it is not an uncommon complaint on the part of Volunteer officers that the demands upon their purses are out of all proportion to the recognition received at the hands of the Government and the public for the work they do. The result is that a sufficient number of officers cannot be obtained for the various corps, and that the military authorities consequently have harsh things to say about the incomplete training of the men. In India the latter charge cannot be made, for the percentage of non-efficients in the ranks is very small indeed, and the corps as a rule drill well and have a very high figure of merit on the range. But Indian volunteers feel that they are not encouraged to the extent which would make their position assured as auxiliary troops, and they have some grounds for this belief. They and their officers alone know how difficult it is to keep a corps "going," to get a good muster on parade, and to force the drones in the ranks to finish their musketry course in time to earn the annual capitation grant. The Volunteer officer in England may grumble at the expense his position causes him, but he little knows the sacrifices which his brother officer in India has to make. When a commandant out here in less than seven years spends Rs. 18,000 on his battalion, and one of his company commanders follows his example by devoting Rs. 1,000 annually to the benefit of his men, it cannot be said that Indian volunteering has no pecuniary responsibilities. There can be no selfishness in sacrifices of this kind, and the Government would do well to be generous to those who discharge their voluntary duties without regard to their private interests. Sir Auckland Colvin hinted the other day that compulsory military service might have to be imposed on the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population if they held aloof from the volunteer movement. The idea has been put forward before and has generally been approved by military officers, who consider the European garrison in India too weak to meet the emergencies of a great war; but is it not possible that a sufficient number of Volunteers can be obtained if the whole question of their status as the component parts of an auxiliary force is taken up in earnest by the Government? To repeat an old joke, it might be said that enthusiastic Volunteers ask for bread and get only "butter." They would be well content if the organization of their corps were improved, more encouragement given to men to serve in the ranks, and a responsible officer appointed to see that the training of all the various corps was of the practical kind which obtains in the regular army. There are now some 20,000 volunteers in India, and they are surely worth more attention than is at present bestowed upon them.

MORTALITY FROM SNAKE-BITE.

(*Englishman.*)

In its resolution dealing with the question of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes, the Government of India has put forth certain proposals that are not unlikely to raise some

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apprehension in the minds of the natives as touching them in a matter on which they are specially susceptible. In the first place it condemns the present system of paying rewards for the destruction of snakes. In the second place it proposes to destroy the bushes and other coverts that surround many native villages, so that the venomous snakes may have no shelter or place of concealment. Now, although the present system of paying rewards for killing snakes may have been very unsuccessful, it does not follow that it might not be materially improved instead of being totally abolished, and though the idea of cutting away the coverts in which the snakes harbour looks very simple and very promising, there is much to be said regarding the *modus operandi* that is recommended by Government. Although the Government made rather light of the mortality for tigers and other wild animals, by showing that the average annual number of victims is small—that it affects only a very small fraction of the population—and that only one person out of every 72,882 of the population is killed by wild animals, it has taken up a different line of argument in dealing with deaths from snake-bite.

It has compared the mortality from fever with the mortality from snake-bite, and shows that the latter is absurdly small, *i.e.* in comparison. For instance, in Bengal in 1889 the deaths per thousand from fever were 16·72; the deaths from snake-bite were ·16. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh fever carried off 23·10 per thousand, while the snakes took only ·14. The Government argues that "the money spent on rewards for killing snakes can be used in the reduction of other forms of disease with much more tangible results." But is this really so? And will the other forms of disease be really reduced if the snake-money is diverted to the suppression or cure of them? The average annual mortality from the ravages of wild animals in eleven years is 2,720. The mortality from snake-bite was 22,480 in 1889, for the average of eleven years is not given. The Government may have regarded 2,720 deaths in a year as a small thing, but when the deaths from snake-bite exceed 20,000 in a year, surely it is not right to give up the hope of diminishing this mortality even though the money hitherto spent in rewards for killing snakes is diverted and applied to fever hospitals and charitable dispensaries. The office note of the Home Secretary informs the world that continued attention has for many years past been directed by Government to devising measures for reducing mortality from snake-bite, and various plans have been tried, but without any substantial success. In 1887 the Government held that it was useless to pay rewards to professional snake-catchers, who make a trade of catching snakes in the jungles.

It ruled that rewards should be given only to towns and large villages. In 1881 the Chief Commissioner of Burma proposed a plan for organizing village-snake hunts in the rice-fields, but it met with little success. In 1882 the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh enlisted a number of snake-hunters among the low-caste classes who trap reptiles and small animals for food, and gave them a monthly retaining fee, plus a reward for each snake killed. These snake-hunters did very little, and were suspected of breeding their own snakes. In Bengal the Government authorised certain indigo-planters, to pay the rewards for the poisonous snakes brought to their factories, but this plan could only affect the small area in which indigo is cultivated. The note concludes thus:—"During a period of eleven years the sum of Rs. 2,37,000 has been expended in the different provinces on the destruction of snakes with what must be regarded as no practical results; and the evidence shows that in some parts of the country, at any rate, the grant of rewards for dead snakes has resulted in people taking to the practice of breeding them!" Although the Government resolution does not especially advert to it, the figures published in the Madras Presidency, where very few snakes are killed, and hardly any rewards are paid, the mortality from snake-bite is less in proportion to the population of the Province than it is in the Bombay Presidency, where snakes are killed by thousands and considerable rewards are paid. The actual figures for the year 1889 stand thus:—Madras: Population, 30,000,000; persons killed by snakes, 1,587; snakes killed, 340; rewards paid for snakes, Rs. 49. Bombay: Population, 16,500,000; persons killed by snakes, 1,080; snakes killed, 433,795; rewards paid for snakes, Rs. 7,847. Of course, the question remains how many more people might have been killed in Bombay if those 433,795 snakes had not been killed. Perhaps some Madras naturalist will explain why the snakes of that Presidency are more merciful than the Bombay snakes. The resolution of the Government of India sums up the case thus: The inquiries recently made have satisfied the Government of India that no system of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes is likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake-bite. Snakes exist in such numbers that it is hopeless to expect to exterminate them; and there can be no reasonable doubt that large numbers of those, for which rewards have actually been paid, have been really harmless snakes. No satisfactory means exist in most parts of the country for ascertaining whether a snake for which a reward is demanded is really venomous or harmless, for the native officials rarely know the difference themselves. The matter, however, is one which may be more fully considered at another time, with the object of seeing whether the danger admits of a practical remedy.

METHOD OF RECRUITING FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY.

The following is a *resumé* of two papers by Surg.-Gen. Sir W. Moore, K.C.I.E.

I.

After entering into some statistical details of sickness, mortality, and invaliding, Dr. Moore believes the sickness and mortality might still be much reduced, and alludes to the short-service system as costly, and the replacement of men passed into the Reserve by undeveloped and weedy lads, who break down under tropical service before physical development (which is not completed till 25 years of age) is perfected; as also to the want of success of short service in maintaining the strength of the Army in India. At present it is believed that nearly 10,000 soldiers are serving in India between 19 and 23, and hundreds of lads under 19 years of age. Surg.-Gen. Moore states that while administrative medical officer in Bombay, he was compelled to weed out a large number of young soldiers from regiments sent for immediate service in Afghanistan, who were utterly unfitted for the hardships of active service, and alludes to his experience on this subject being corroborated by other administrative medical officers. He further mentions the circumstance that very few short-service soldiers take advantage of the inducement to extend service in India, preferring change to England and then extending their service. The doctrine of "acclimatisation" Dr. Moore considers erroneous only to "a certain extent." He says that the excessive sickness and mortality from enteric fever in India which has recently raised such a hue and cry is nothing new, and points out that statistics were not so elaborate in years gone by as of late, nevertheless, the old East India Company's European force showed a death-rate of 56 per mille under 25 years of age; 48 during the next decimal period, rising afterwards to 61. Systematic sanitary reports on the Anglo-Indian army only date to 1865, and in these allusion is made to the higher mortality during the first years of service than subsequently, also that "from two to five years' service is the time at which the largest number of men break down"; further, that "the mortality of newly-arrived regiments has been double that of the old corps in the same station." In 1870 a sanitary report remarks that "one-third of all the invalids of the last six years were men of less than three years' Indian service. Dr. Moore opines that the sickness and mortality of young soldiers has attracted increased attention during recent years because of the number of young men in the ranks. He considers it a mistake to suppose that the mortality of young soldiers goes on increasing during middle life, although it is augmented after this period, and, further, that it is an error to attribute this mortality "solely, or even mainly," to enteric. The term enteric assumes prominence only since 1870. Surg.-Gen. Moore expresses his view that the fevers which now prevail in India are the same fevers which always prevailed; that the frequency of these fevers in India depend in a great measure on the impression which has been made on medical officers that it is frequent; and, lastly, that fevers with bowel lesions may be present and yet not be enteric. He fancies the excess of enteric is presumed, and appears to be due rather to "a change of fashion in diagnosis" than to actual increase of disease. In proof of this latter statement he refers to an arbitrary order issued to the Medical Department, just before the first Suakin Expedition, that "all diseases with elevated temperature should be regarded provisionally as enteric fever." This is not unlike the notorious position taken up by Surg.-Gen. C. A. Gordon, while P.M.O. in Madras, on the subject of enteric prevalence.

II.

Considering the connection between age and service in India, with the prevalence of enteric fever, the late Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, went so far as to strongly recommend, in a special report on this disease, that soldiers should even reach the age of 25 before being sent to India. This, of course, with the short-service system is impracticable. Surg.-Gen. Moore considers that idiosyncrasies exercise a certain influence on subjectivity to disease in India, as different temperaments and constitutions suffer in very varying degrees, some enjoying life and flourishing in the tropics, while others suffer and sicken. Dr. Moore urges that the *vis vitæ* is the requirement for soldiers in India, but says that this is the class which is so frequently sent home as time-served, for the inducements held out to them to continue in India are insufficient. Allusion is made to the arguments in favour of a separate European army for India, and many reasons against it, but these are not fully entered into. Dr. Moore, however, thinks that the argument *pro* "in the essentials of economy" counterbalance

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the *contra*, and suggests as an initiatory measure (liable to extension) the formation of one European regiment in each of the three Presidencies for prolonged service in India. Into such regiments only the men with the *vis vitæ* should be admitted, and the period of their service to extend to at least 45 years of age, but as to this age-limit no hard and fast rule. He considers that increased pay and retiring allowance, with concessions as to furlough to Europe or elsewhere, should be granted. Dr. Moore says that the difference between the present system and that which his suggestion involves, is special rules and privileges for the latter, and a more stringent medical examination than is now considered necessary for prolongation of Indian service. When dwelling on the probability that, under his proposed system, many men would (like the old East India Company soldiers) marry native or Eurasian women, Dr. Moore expresses his dissent from the custom of looking down on the half-castes and Eurasians, believing that if these were well cared for and fostered by the State (which has never yet been done), if they were legitimate, instead of (as has often occurred) illegitimate, they would become a power in the Eastern Empire, and perhaps our principal safeguard in the hour of need. Further, he thinks that they would be better suited than Europeans for the Indian climate, and, in some respects better fitted than pure natives.

THE "JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART."

Sir George Birdwood writes as follows to the *Athenæum*:—

"MARCH 11, 1891.

"I shall be grateful for your indulgence in allowing me to correct a slight error, merely affecting myself, in the *Athenæum* of the 28th ult., in which a reviewer writes of 'Sir George Birdwood's *Journal of Indian Art*.'

"I sometimes write in Mr. William Griggs's admirable *Journal*, and during the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 my name appeared on the cover as its editor; but I have never had any other association with the *Journal of Indian Art* than this, and I am in no way responsible for any of its contents but what I contribute in my own name. I feel it very necessary, after what appeared in the *Athenæum*, to state this publicly.

"The fact is the *Journal of Indian Art* edits itself, and must do so for some time to come. Its greatest patrons hitherto have been the various official 'art'-mongering institutions in India, which have been prompt to use it as a first-class advertisement for their wares. I will say nothing, in the present connection, on the impolicy of these State Departments being stimulated to compete, on their necessarily highly privileged conditions, with the already heavily handicapped free craftsmen of India. All I wish to observe just now is, that while some of the Indian institutions I have referred to always send well-matured and often truly splendid illustrations for reproduction in Mr. Griggs's *Journal*, from others he receives only crude and tawdry trash, repellent to everyone endowed in the slightest degree with a natural instinct for art. Yet, under the circumstances of the *Journal of Indian Art*, all that bears the official stamp has to go into it; and thus its editing has gone on, so to say, automatically ever since it was started, and must thus be continued until it becomes better known and better supported in this country.

"To be quite fair to everyone concerned, it must be confessed that the illustrations of bad Indian art weigh as nothing against the good. But were I the proprietor of the *Journal of Indian Art*, or in any way responsible for it, I would allow of none but the very finest examples of Indian art being illustrated in it, the principle determining the selection of them being that they should not only be local, but also classical in character; that is, of such universally recognizable merit as to be everywhere placed in the first class of the specific department of art to which they belong. Whatever cannot be so classed, however profitable it may be commercially, is not art at all, but so much rubbish. There is no second place in the arts, for only in their highest perfection do they refine and elevate the souls of men—'nam omnium artium altitudo nos delectat'; while the history of Indian art teaches us that this 'altitude of virtue' can be reached in objects of the humblest use in the economy of human life and of the lowest intrinsic value.

"GEORGE BIRDWOOD."

READING AND WRITING-ROOMS FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Sir Frederick Roberts's attention has been lately drawn to the possibility of establishing "Women's Reading and Writing-Rooms" in British corps serving in India. The experiment has already been tried by one commanding officer, and found to work admirably under the auspices of the ladies of the regiment. Accommodation can generally be found in a vacant married quarter, which could be inexpensively furnished. The preliminary expenses incurred could be met by subscriptions or by a donation from regimental funds; the trifling expense of subsequent maintenance being debited to the refreshment branch of the regimental institute, which derives part of its profits from the married people. Of course, to make the scheme a success, it is necessary that the ladies of the regiment should interest themselves in the rooms by occasional visits and helpful supervision. The desirability of adding to the comfort and well-being of soldiers' families has long been felt by all officers who have ever interested themselves in the soldier's welfare; and, now that Sir F. Roberts has managed, by constant attention to the subject, to secure the means of providing rational amusement and wholesome refreshments, in well-constructed and attractive recreation-rooms, for the soldier, he opportunely remembers that something may well be done to render cantonment life in India less monotonous and irksome to soldiers' wives and children. Sir Frederick Roberts may well feel confident that he has only to bring the subject to the notice of the regimental authorities to enlist the sympathy and cordial co-operation of the officers and ladies of British corps, upon whom the success of any movement of the kind must, in a great measure, depend.

BENGAL.

(*Feb.* 25.)

A THUNDERSTORM broke over Calcutta on Sunday, it being the first rain there since October.

A MONSTER meeting of natives was held on the race-course on the *maiden* this afternoon to oppose the Age of Consent Bill. The gathering was certainly the largest ever seen in Calcutta, and is estimated as a mere guess at fifty thousand. Seven platforms were erected at intervals of about a hundred yards, and from these a succession of orators poured forth denunciations against the Bill in Bengalee and Hindi, accompanied often by violent gesticulations. Round each platform for some distance the people squatted on the ground, but the crowd was constantly shifting, and everyone seemed to be in excellent humour. The proceedings lasted nearly two hours. No resolutions were put, except the general resolution of objection to the Bill, which seemed to be carried with roars of applause. The meeting was got up by all the principal orthodox Bengalee families in Calcutta, and was supported by several Rajahs from Eastern Bengal.

THE Indian Bankruptcy Bill cannot be taken up during the current session at Calcutta, as the Age of Consent and Factory Act Amendment Bills will engage the attention of the Legislative Council next month. The measure has been carefully recast, but will require much consideration in the Select Committee. In some quarters there is a feeling that the proposed bankruptcy machinery is too ambitious for this country, except perhaps in the case of very large estates.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has decided that its sub-committee on finance shall proceed immediately to the consideration of the Silver Question as affecting Indian trade, and that the Government of India will be formally approached on the subject as suggested in the President's recent address.

IT is stated that the Howrah Bridge is shortly to be lighted by electricity. At present the bridge is very badly lighted, there being no lights at all upon the moveable section, which is 200 feet long. The remainder of the bridge and the boat-opening below are also very indifferently lighted. It is now proposed to place thirteen arc lights on the roadway of the bridge, each of 2,000 candle-power; and four similar arc lights for the boat-opening, with eighteen strong incandescent lights for the signal-stations, watch-house, and engine-house. The aggregate power will be 34,384 candles, and to prevent the possibility of failure, the plant will include a spare engine, boiler, and dynamo. The contractors are Messrs. Laing, Wharton, and Down, who have been selected to supply the electric-lighting plant for the Kidderpore Docks, and who number among their more recent works the installations at St. Pancras station and the Chelsea Military Exhibition. The cost of the Howrah Bridge plant is to be Rs. 42,050, and this sum will be provided out of surplus revenue.

ACCORDING to the new time-table just issued, the journey from Calcutta to the foot of the Simla Hills will be accomplished in four minutes under forty-one hours, and the mails should reach Simla itself exactly in forty-eight hours.

MADRAS.

(*Feb.* 26.)

IT is expected that there will be a grand harvest for Nilgiri tea-planters this year. A correspondent writes:—"That very good tea (equal to the produce of Ceylon and Assam) can be produced on these hills has lately been proven by several of our planters. Nilgiri planters require to carefully prune their bushes; to pluck quickly, and to provide ample withering accommodation. 5,000 lbs. per acre is possible on these hills to the careful agriculturists."

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OUR recent remarks about the paucity of field officers in the Madras Staff Corps, writes an up-country paper, may be emphasised by reference to the officers now with the four regiments of Native Cavalry in the Southern Presidency. There is not a single major borne on these lists. The 1st Lancers are commanded by Colonel Warner, the 2nd Lancers by Colonel Gallaway, the 3rd Cavalry by Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, and the 4th Cavalry by Captain (Brevet-Major) Fenton. The squadron commanders are captains, with a few lieutenants officiating in that rank. Colonel Gallaway vacates his command in April 1892, and Colonel Warner in August 1894, by which time three of the squadron officers will have been promoted to major. The Madras cavalry regiments may be few in number, but the young officers serving in them are now in a better position regimentally than their brethren in Bengal.

IT is likely that an entirely new administration will be organized for the government of French Indo-China, says the *Madras Mail*. Monsieur Ettienne, the Sub-Secretary of State and the actual Minister for the Colonies, proposes to do away with the Council Colonial, and in its place to constitute an administrative body, which, excepting the Conseil Prive, will consist of two French and six Asiatic members. The projected organization for Indo-China provides that the Governor-General shall hold his official residence at Hanoi, that his authority shall be exercised generally for the direction of affairs throughout the protectorate, that the superior residents of Hanoi and Hue shall henceforth be directors of civil affairs only, and that with regard to Cochin China and Cambodge, the Governor-General shall grant a suitable delegation to act with the Lieutenant-Governor of Saigon and the superior Resident of Cambodge. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of certain members of the Superior Council, it is expected that the projects of the Sub-Secretary of State will be accepted by a large majority of the members.

BOMBAY.

(*Feb.* 28.)

THE May vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Monday, the 11th May, and end on Saturday, the 13th June 1891, both days inclusive.

LIEUT. T. MOSS, Commissariat Department, Poona, and Mr. Mirza Hairal have been appointed members of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. F. KEITH, M.D., has been appointed substantive Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum and Superintendent of the Medical School at Hyderabad.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has been pleased to nominate the Hon. F. L. Latham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew commence their Bombay season on the 16th March, opening with Sardou's great play, "La Tosca." Their engagement in Calcutta has thus far been a splendid success.

ON Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of Mahomedans of all classes and sects, held in the chief mosque in Bombay, it was resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy in Council against the provisions of the Age Bill, which were declared to be opposed to the tenets and traditions of the Mahomedan religion.

THE death, under peculiarly melancholy circumstances, is announced of Mr. Montague Charles Leckie, a much respected officer of the Salt Department. Mr. Leckie, who first entered Government employment in the marine postal service, entered the Salt Department in 1874, serving during various periods at Kharagodha and in the Ratnagiri, Kanara, and Uran Ranges. He became a first class Assistant Collector in April of last year, when on furlough, and on his return to duty in May took over from Mr. Norman Oliver the acting appointment of Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Range, Assistant to the British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, and Her Majesty's Consul at Goa. Though of good constitution, the unhealty conditions under which much of his service was passed undermined his health, and it was while on his way to Bombay on board one of Shepherd's steamers, to seek relief from fever, that Mr. Leckie died early on Saturday morning. A large number of his friends attended his funeral at Sewree the same afternoon, amongst them being the Hon. Mr. Pritchard, a former head of his Department; Mr. Vidal and Mr. Lee Warner, Chief Secretaries to Government, and Messrs. Hill, McCann, and W. E. Young, of the Salt Department.

THE *Sind Gazette* announces that an understanding has been arrived at between the various authorities of the Government of Sind, of Bombay, and of India in regard to the construction of the line of railway from Hyderabad in Sind to Oomerkot; that the line is to be proceeded with at once, that it is to be constructed on the standard gauge, and that it will be completed within a few months. We congratulate the province, says our contemporary, on the prospects which the adoption of this measure, tardy as it has been, confers. It means that the period of apathy, obstruction, and inaptitude which has so long weighed on the fortunes of Sind, an incubus upon all enterprise and energy, is drawing to its termination. With the new departure will be inaugurated a new era of life and progress for this port and province. For let the first link of the lateral communication thus effected to the eastward be wrought, it will be impossible to arrest the completion of the whole chain which shall bind the rail systems of the North-Western line and the Rajputana lines together. We shall gain the through connection with Agra and the North-West Provinces, Karachi will be the great wheat port of India and the gate for the main traffic, commercial and military, between Great Britain and her Eastern Empire.

N.W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

(*Feb.* 26.)

THE Khalsa College committee met on Monday and decided on the steps to be taken to decide where the college shall be located. The Sikhs in many places are agitating in favour of the location of the college at Amritsar. The meeting of the committee was business-like, and it was decided to ask the advice of all the contributors of a thousand rupees each as to the location.

THE proposed changes in the Punjab Police are now believed to be under consideration. It is probable that the Deputy Inspector-Generalships will be abolished, and that the saving thereby effected will be devoted to improving the position of the District Superintendents.

THE *Government Gazette* of last Saturday, the 21st, writes an up-country paper, shows in a striking light the bad luck of some of the civilian Judges in these Provinces as compared with their executive juniors. It notifies the reversion, with effect from various dates in December last year, of three Judges, one of 1867 and two of 1868, at a time when two executive officers of 1870, and three of 1871, are in safe and substantive possession of First Grade Collectorships. *Beati possidentes.*

AT one of the military cantonments served by the North-Western Railway, the other day, says a local paper, a gallant colonel entered a compartment and took his seat, with him his dog. The ticket examiner nipped his ticket in due style, and asked for the dog's ticket. The owner had none, and refused to take a ticket. The station-master came to the carriage, and the owner of Bow-wow still refused to pay for his ticket, amongst other arguments bringing forward the small size of his pet. Whereupon the station-master told him: "You see, Sir, the revenues of the railway have fallen off so much this year that we are fourteen lakhs of rupees behind, and we cannot, therefore, carry anything free." This explanation so touched the gallant colonel that he immediately produced eight annas and took a dog's ticket.

THE acceleration of the mails on the East Indian line has produced its natural effect in forcing the Oudh and Rohilkund to follow suit, and before the Simla exodus sets in the latter railway will have a fast train running from Mogul Serai to Saharunpore and meeting the North-Western mail there. The passenger from Calcutta this season will therefore have three routes, equally eligible in point of time, open to him for the journey to Kalka: the East Indian *viâ* Delhi and Umballa; or, changing at Ghaziabad, the East Indian and North-Western; or, changing at Mogul Serai, the Oudh and Rohilkund and North-Western. Leaving Calcutta on Monday evening, say, he will reach Kalka by any of these at 1·43 P.M. on Wednesday. This equal competition can only be maintained, however, temporarily; in another year, when the new line between Delhi and Kalka has settled sufficiently to allow the East Indian to maintain full speed throughout, their more direct route will enable them to land passengers at the foot of the hills by the early morning, and thereby practically to gain a whole day on the journey to Simla.

AFFAIRS IN LUSHAI LAND.

(*Feb.* 27.)

THE *Englishman's* correspondent telegraphs from Fort Tregear:—Later accounts show that the handful of men of Mr. Pughe's Frontier Police Battalion left at Jacopa's village made a most gallant fight. These men, about twenty in number, under Jemadar Sungram Singh Gurung, who were in the guest-house, were suddenly surrounded by hundreds of Lushais armed with guns, spears, and dhaos, who tried to persuade them to come outside. The Jemadar, however, was on the alert, and ordered his men to load, when suddenly the sentry was attacked by a man with a spear, and some shots were fired, which shattered the Jemadar's arm, and killed a Naik standing just outside. The fight then began, the sepoys from the guest-house firing volleys into the Lushais, several of whom dropped; and the Lushais, after firing their guns and hurling innumerable spears, were driven off after a sharp fight, but crept up and fired at the guest-house, obliging the sepoys to come out. They, however,

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still kept their assailants at bay, and retired firing in good order through the village, taking their wounded, the officers, servants, and the ammunition of the Naik who was killed with them, and then halted for the night at a knoll above the village, coming in four days later with their wounded to the Kolodyne stockade. Great credit is due to the Jemadar for superintending the fight after being wounded, and bringing his party intact for four days through the jungle. The loss was one Naik, two sepoys, and one servant killed; and one Jemadar and two sepoys severely wounded. The sentry, who had four spear-wounds, shot down two Lushais. The Lushais lost heavily, and retired demoralised.

OBITUARY.

GEN. AUCHMUTY TUCKER, C.B., late of Bengal Cavalry, died on the 6th inst. at his residence, Shilston House, Kenilworth Road, Dublin, in his 88th year. He entered the service in September 1826, became lieutenant in January 1829, captain in December 1839, major in July 1843, lieutenant-colonel in June 1854, colonel in April 1856, major-general in April 1865, lieutenant-general in December 1873, and general in October 1877. Gen. Tucker served with the 9th Bengal Light Cavalry throughout the campaign of 1843 in Sind, and was severely wounded in five places at the battle of Meeanee, receiving the medal, the C.B., and the brevet of major.

COLONEL R. H. BINGHAM.—The death occurred at Dorchester on the 11th inst. of Col. Richard Hippisley Bingham, a representative of an old Dorsetshire county family. The deceased served in the Indian Army from 1821–44, and took part in the Burmese War of 1824–26. He retired with the rank of major in Madras Army, and for many years commanded the Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia. Col. Bingham was a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Dorsetshire.

MAJOR THOMAS KIERNAN, 10th Madras N.I., nephew of the late Francis Kiernan, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., and brother of the late Rev. Francis Kiernan, died on the 6th inst. at Bournemouth, aged 76.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY FREDERICK SORELL, commanding Royal Artillery at Sheerness, died suddenly a few days back. Deceased, who belonged to Guernsey, was born on July 16, 1843, and entered the Royal Artillery twenty years later. He served with the expedition from Aden against the Foodlee Arab tribe in 1866, including the destruction of Shugra; also throughout the Abyssinian campaign from October 4, 1867; commanded a mountain battery during Captain Marett's absence on other duty, and was also employed in the Land Transport Train (medal). He next served in the Afghan War in 1880 (medal), and with the Burmese Expedition in 1886–87 (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and medal with clasp).

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD BARTER, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, late commanding 15th Loodiana Sikhs, died at Sutton Surrey, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-three. The gallant officer served with great distinction in the earlier and most stirring episodes of the Indian Mutiny, on the outbreak of which, in May 1857, his regiment, the 75th, was stationed at Kussowlie. He was severely wounded at the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, one of the first encounters with the mutinous Sepoys, and was engaged throughout the siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, including six days' fighting in the streets, where he led the remnant of his regiment for nearly twenty-four hours, all the officers senior to him having been either killed or disabled. He likewise served with Sir Edward Greathed's pursuing column at the battle of Agra, with Sir Hope Grant's column in the advance into Oude, under Sir James Outram at Alumbagh, and in the final capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. He next commanded a brigade under Sir Donald Stewart in the Afghan war in 1878–80, until August of the latter year, when he was compelled by sickness to resign his command.

INDIAN GOLD-MINING SHARES.—The market for Indian Gold-mining Shares on Saturday was dull, and in the case of the Mysore Companies' Shares, there was a trifling reduction in price. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5¾ to 5⅞, Nundydroog 1⅝ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid) 4s. to 4s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. 6d. to 9s., Champion Reef 1⅛ to 1¼, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅜ to 2½, ditto Preference 2⅝ to 2¾, Devala-Moyar 1s. to 1s. 6d, Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 5s. to 6s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (19s. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., South-East Mysore 1s. to 1s. 6d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. to 2s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 13-16 to 1 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s, Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Harnhalli 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MARCH 14.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. C. Plowden.
Bombay Estab.—A. Keyser (Cov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. Cornish, S.C.; Major L. B. Irwin, S.C.; Lieut. G. A. Dale, S.C.; Lieut. C. A. Edwards, S.C.; Capt. W. H. Cornish, S.C.; Lieut. W. S. Eardley-Howard.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. A. Jones, S.C.; Lieut. S. G. Radcliff, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. James Davidson; Lieut. A. E. Hatch, S.C.; Capt. P. H. Saulez, S.C.; Lieut. H. G. Brown, S.C.; Lieut. S. H. Pelly, S.C.; Major H. C. E. Lucas, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MARCH 12.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—St. L. B. Aldworth, three months on M.C.; R. H. G. Irvine, six months' extraordinary leave; F. McCullock, six months on M.C.; Lala Parkash Chund, three months' extraordinary leave.
Madras Estab.—A. T. Forbes (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave.
Bombay Estab.—P. Reynolds, six months' furlough; S. C. G. Wood, commuted to leave on M.C. for fifteen months; L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., six months on M.C.; H. C. D. La Touche, six months' furlough.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. V. C. Tounochy, S.C., 105 days; Lieut. P. W. Drake-Brockman, S.C., three months; Lieut. G. M. Harper, R.E., three months: Col. S. H. Cowan, S.C., six months; Capt. R. F. M, Johnstone, S.C., six months; Major C. G. Mansel, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. U. W. Evans, R.E., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. C. W. Harrison, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MARCH 12.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. Walker (Cov.); A. B. Steward (Cov.); P. Peterson; W. A. Talbot.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. Gardiner, R.E.; Capt. W. B. Mullins, S.C.; Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. T. Lyde, S.C.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 10.

FEVER IN INDIA.

In reply to MR. CONYBEARE,

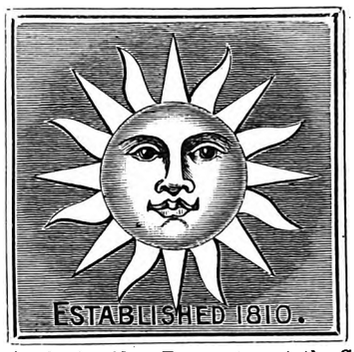
SIR J. FERGUSSON said,—The statistics of deaths in India, which will be found in the statistical abstract, do not show a progressive increase in each year in the total number of deaths, nor in the number of deaths from fever; and the latter depend in great measure upon the season. It should be remembered that the system of registration of vital statistics is being steadily improved, and that, as it improves, an increase of the registered deaths may be expected. Sanitary reforms are attempted in India so far as the means and sentiments of the native people permit. In rural tracts progress is necessarily slower than in towns. The subject is engaging the constant attention of the Secretary of State and Government of India.

LEPROSY AND THE PRICE OF SALT IN INDIA.

In answer to MR. CONYBEARE,

SIR J. FERGUSSON said,—In the Presidency of Madras the price of salt has risen from 9 annas and 8 annas per maund in 1800 to 2r. 11a. in 1890. The Secretary of State cannot give information for the earlier years of the century, but, if the Hon. member wishes it, he can place at his disposal statistics going back to 1841. The average consumption of salt in India per head varies from 8 lb. to 11 lb. in the various provinces. For all India it is 11 lb. There is no certain information as to the increase of leprosy. Lepers were counted at the census of 1881, but the results of the census taken last month are not known. The Commission now sitting will doubtless consider the question of the connection which has been stated to exist between insufficient salt and the prevalence of leprosy.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

MILITARY MURMURINGS IN INDIA.

THE amalgamation of the Indian Staff Corps, and the reductions made in the Madras regiments, have not, of course, found favour in either the Madras or Bombay Presidency, because the feeling in those Presidencies is that all military changes in India emanate from Simla for the purpose of promoting or finding appointments for Bengal officers. "There is one result of the amalgamation of the Staff Corps," says the *Times of India*, "which will hardly be welcomed by Bombay and Madras officers, viz. the appointment of Bengal officers to command their regiments, especially in Madras, where the number of eligible field officers from which to choose is very small at present. It will be very unpleasant for Madras officers, who have stood the burden and heat of the day when regimental promotion was so slow as to be almost stagnant, to find their good turn taken advantage of by the officers of a Presidency that is always considered to have the best of it." This jealousy of Bengal is one of very ancient standing, but it appears to be kept up in the Southern and Western Presidencies as warmly as ever. It is, perhaps, stronger in Madras, for it has been the Madras Army which the recent proposals and changes have chiefly affected. The telegram from London announcing that Mr. Buchanan's motion for the abolition of the Presidency commands had not been accepted by the House of Commons was received with extraordinary manifestations of joy by the Madras press. The local *Mail* boasts of having "denounced with appropriate severity the selfishness and ignorance of the people at Simla, who have been Chesneyised (*sic*) to that extent that they have wholly forgotten the warnings of recent history." This laying the blame of a proposal, which met years ago with the approval of more than one Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, upon General Chesney is surely forgetting history too. The scheme was formulated long before General Chesney went to India, or had any voice in the direction of military affairs there. But the *Madras Mail* says: "We hope that with the departure of General Chesney the Government will shake itself clear from those theories of his which, in our opinion, imperilled the very existence of British India." But how was this existence imperilled? We know that it is held by many able officers and writers that India would have been lost to England in 1857 if the Presidential system had not been in vogue when the Bengal Army mutinied; but in the proposal to do away with the Commanders-in-Chiefships, and the complicated machinery attaching to their commands, and to place the Armies of the three Presidencies under one responsible head, the Commander-in-Chief of India, we do not gather that it was intended to do away with the Sepoy soldiers of Madras and Bombay altogether, and to recruit only in the Bengal Presidency. We quite agree with all that the *Madras Mail* has so long and ably urged on behalf of the Madras Army, that it has deserved well of the British Government in the past, and should be treated still with reasonable consideration in the way of confidence, employment, and pay; but we have always failed to understand why the cumbrous system of three Commanders-in-Chief in India cannot be abolished without in any way destroying the efficiency and loyalty of the Madras and Bombay Armies. The Bombay press does not, however, go to this extreme. The *Times of India* certainly argues that it is training and leading which does more to make efficient soldiers than any selection of class or caste, and that, fighting against numerical odds, Madras Sepoys defeated Arabs at Sitabaldi, and Bombay Sepoys beat Beluchis at Meanee; but it adds: "Still there is no doubt but that a Punjabi is a better soldier than a Madrassi; he is stronger, bigger, and braver, if he is not hardier, and we admit the force of the argument of the *Pioneer* and of the authors and advocates of these reforms, that if we are obliged to keep up a small Native Army, it is well to have that Army to consist of the best fighting material we can possibly get." There can hardly be two different opinions as to this, although it is possible that the Madras press will not accept with complaisance its Bombay contemporary's further remark, that, "In Madras the family system which has done much to impair the efficiency of the Army, may be urged in favour of the gradual disbandment of so many Madras regiments; but this hindrance to efficiency does not exist in the Bombay Army." The state of the Madras Army under this "family" system has long been a trouble to the military authorities in India, and the only argument which has been put forward in its favour, is that it is a sort of guarantee of loyalty on the part of the Sepoys, who are not likely to mutiny with so many of their hostages to fortune in British power, as it were. But, on the other hand, military economists have argued that even Madras loyalty may be bought too dear.

The Bombay paper, however, urges that the recent

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reductions have been unwise, and for the following reasons:—

"We know that the only enemy we have to fear is Russia, and that the military strength of Russia is continually increasing, while the facilities for bringing it to bear on the frontiers of Afghanistan are also rapidly developing. The numerical strength of the Russian Army has trebled itself since the Crimean War. In case of trouble arising between England and Russia in Afghanistan, and a war ensuing, which is a not impossible contingency, the present strength of our Army in India, British and native, would be inadequate to the occasion, and we should at once require a large addition to our forces. Where should we get recruits then? We know very well that there would be no question of confining our recruiting operations to Sikhs, or Punjabis, or Goorkhas, but that we should be very glad to recruit Hindustanis, and Mahrattas, and Madrasis into the bargain. Indeed, we should regard these present reductions with equanimity, did we not foresee that within a few years our Indian Government will be offering bounties to the very class of men whom it is now pensioning off to attract them again into its military service."

This certainly would be not false economy but wild extravagance, were it the case that the Native Army of India is at present too small and that we *must* sooner or later go to war with Russia. That bugbear of a Russian invasion of India, we know, still lingers in the minds of many Englishmen in India; but we live in the hope that time, circumstance, and common sense are doing something towards laying *that* "ghost."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 21.)

Clarke, Lieut. Col. H. W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, from March 1, 1891.

Gracey, Lieut.-Col. T., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, and officiating consulting engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed officiating consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

Coaker, Lieut.-Col. W. H., R.E., class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer for Railways, Madras, with the rank of superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary.

Wright, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the P. W. Department, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, 3rd class.

Manson, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the establishment under the Government of Bengal.

Blood, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permanently promoted to superintending engineer, class 2, as a supernumerary, from Dec. 2, 1890.

Sim, Mr. C. L., executive engineer, is granted furlough for eight months out of India, from March 16, 1891.

Short, Mr. J. B., deputy postmaster-general, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for eight months from March 23, 1891.

MILITARY.

Batten, Capt. A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Capt. G. H. B. Coats, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s personal staff:—

Bradshaw, Deputy Surg.-General A. F., Medical Staff, to be honorary surgeon.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lambert, Col. P., R.E., examiner, 1st class, P. W. Accounts, Punjab (p. a.) to May 19, 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant military accountant, 3rd class, for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced August 21, 1890.

Oswald, Capt. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year, pension service; 13th year, commenced Jan. 22, 1891.

Cracroft, Capt. B. W., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced Jan. 14, 1891.

Turner, Lieut. F. W. C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced August 25, 1890.

Wright, Capt. E. L., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m c) for four months.

Herbert, Lieut. D., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

Adams, Surgeon C., M.B., officiating medical officer, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Goorg during the absence on privilege leave of Surg. J. C. Marsden.

Field.—The services of Lieut. C. W. Field, 26th Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Multan.

PENSIONS.

St. J. Grant.—The name of Major-General D. G. S. St. J. Grant, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfers to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on Jan. 3, 1891, of Lieut.-General F. Roome, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Anderson, Lieut. C. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, Feb. 18, 1891.

MARINE.

Campbell, Capt. A., D.S.O., Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for seven months.

FOREIGN.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Cornish.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt. W. H. Cornish, political agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from Feb. 1, 1891:—

Fraser, Lieut.-Col E. A., Madras Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class (on furlough), to be a substantive political agent of the 2nd class.

Temple, Capt. H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

Gaisford, Major G., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant of the 1st class and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a substantive political agent of the 3rd class.

Newmarch, Capt. L. S., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as political agent of the 3rd class.

Tucker, Mr. A. L. P., political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a substantive political assistant of the 1st class. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

Chenevix-Trench, Capt. G. F., Bombay Staff Corps, reverts from political assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiating political assistant of the 1st class.

Erskine, Lieut. K. D., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

McMahon, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be a substantive political assistant of the 2nd class. Lieut. McMahon will continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

Kaye, Lieut. J. L., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

Kaye.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut. W. M. Cubitt, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from Feb. 15, 1891, Lieut. J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from officiating political assistant of the 2nd class to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Feb. 16.)

It is notified for information that the Government of India have decided that the walled enclosure at Mandalay, which now contains the greater part of the cantonment, and is styled the City of Mandalay, shall be named and known in all official correspondence in future as "Fort Dufferin."

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The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Grant, Lieut. F. D., wing officer and quartermaster, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Currie, Lieut. R. H. M., officiating wing officer on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Codrington, Lieut. H. W., wing officer, Corps of Guides, to be officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Cooper, Lieut. H. A., wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., wing officer, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Manning, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, to the 5th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Cazalet, Capt. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Hunter, appointed wing commander, 40th Baluch Infantry.

Jacques, Lieut. F. A., officiating wing officer on probation, 14th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity, to the 11th Bengal Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Baird, Lieut. J. McD., wing officer and quartermaster, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 32nd Pioneers, as a temporary measure.

Bradshaw, Capt. L. J. E., wing officer, to be wing commander, *sub. pro tem.*, 35th Sikhs, vice Haughton, seconded for employment in the Intelligence Branch, War Office, dated Jan. 1, 1891.

Crosthwaite, 2nd-Lieut. J. G., 35th Sikhs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Bradshaw.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department:—

Colomb, Lieut. F. C., 42nd Gurkha L.I., to officiate as Paid Attaché, vice Lieut. Holland, appointed provost-marshal, Miranzai Field Force.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer:—

Thunder, Paymaster and Honorary Capt. G. F., from the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Lake, Lieut. H. A., No. 11 Battery Western Division, R.A., for seven months, on private affairs.

Watson, Lieut. J. C., 50th Field Battery, R.A., for twelve months, on private affairs.

Sandilands, Lieut. H. G., 60th Field Battery, R.A., for six months, on private affairs.

Sharp, Lieut. F. L., 2nd Field Battery, R.A., for nine months, on private affairs.

Graham-Clarke, Lieut. L. A., No. 5 Mountain Battery, R.A., for twelve months, on private affairs.

Jervois, Major H. N., No. 12 Battery, Western Division, R.A., for twelve months, on private affairs.

Bootle-Wilbraham, 2nd-Lieut. the Hon. V. R., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Chambers, Capt. C. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

Porter, Surgeon R., M.B., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

Cox, Mr. H., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

Phillips, Mr. H. A. D., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Mymensingh.

Jenkins, Mr. T. L. L., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Furridpore.

Boileau, Major L. M., station staff officer, Barrackpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore.

Kemp, Mr. F. E., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Patna city police, is transferred to Singbhum.

Allen, Mr. W. F. S., assistant superintendent of police, Manbhum, is transferred to Patna.

Green, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel H. M. Ramsay.

Beamish, Mr. M. F., district superintendent of police, Jessore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. R. Green.

Walker, Mr. S. N., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Howrah district police, is transferred to Jessore.

Judge, Mr. A. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Rungpore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. W. Daly, C.I.E.

Gilligan.—The services of Surg.-Major W. A. Gilligan, civil surgeon of Durbhunga, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Bovill, Surg.-Major E., civil surgeon, Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders, as civil surgeon of Murshidabad.

Macrae, Surg.-Major R., civil surgeon, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as civil surgeon of Chumparun.

Dick-Lauder, Mr. G. W. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, is allowed leave on private affairs, for six months, from April 1, 1891.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

Berrill, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, Rae Bareli, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Mar. 20, 1891.

Luckman, the Rev. W. A. G., is appointed to be chaplain of Naini Tal.

Holms, Mr. J. M., joint-magistrate, Mirzapur, is appointed to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Pratt, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rae Barreli, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Berrill.

Forbes, Mr. G. F. G., joint-magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra district.

Palmer, Mr. O. G., executive engineer, 1st grade, Agra Canal, is granted seven months' furlough out of India, from April 3, 1891.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Swynnerton.—The services of the Rev. C. Swynnerton, chaplain of Hazara, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Burlton.—The services of Col. H. M. B. Burlton, cantonment magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Anderson, Capt. R. F H., cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, is transferred to Umballa, relieving Col. H. M. B. Burlton.

Davidson.—The services of Surg. D. M. Davidson, officiating civil surgeon, Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Richardson, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, Montgomery, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, from April 1, 1891.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

Bayne, Mr. C. G., C.S., is appointed to be junior secretary to the chief commissioner.

Twomey, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner.

Stevenson, Mr. R. C., is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Yeu district.

Gastrell, Capt. E. T., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yeu to the head-quarters of the Bhamo district.

Symin, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mogaung to the head-quarters of the Bhamo district.

Robinson, Mr. W. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Pegu district.

Des Vœux, Lieut. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Katha district.

Cochrane.—A license to solemnize marriages in Burma has been granted to the Rev. H. P. Cochrane, American Baptist Missionary, Tounghoo.

Deuchars.—Furlough for eight months is granted to Mr. G. Deuchars, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, attached to the Mu Valley State Railway, from April 15, 1891.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George's Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

Turner, Mr. E., collector of Madura, is granted furlough for one year, from March 21, 1891.

Fiddian, Mr. J. P., acting district judge, North Malabar, is granted furlough for one year, five months, and twenty-six days, from March 26, 1891.

Partridge, Mr. J. G. D., acting head assistant collector, Kurnool, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from March 10, 1891.

Maitland, Surg.-Major J., M.D, civil surgeon, Coconada, is appointed to be senior medical officer, Ootacamund, in succession to Surg.-Major J. North.

Sarkies, Surg. S. O., civil surgeon, Cananore, is appointed to act as district surgeon, Chingleput, *vice* Surg.-Major H. A. F. Nailer, on other duty.

Patch, Surg. A. T. L., acting district surgeon, Chingleput, is appointed to be civil surgeon, Coconada, *sub pro tem.*, vice Surg.-Major J. Maitland.

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Miller, Mr. P. S., assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, is granted furlough for one year, from Februray 24, 1891.

Hood, Mr. R., probationer and first-class inspector of police, Malabar district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah district, during the absence of Mr. P. S. Miller, on furlough.

Sarkeis, Surg. S. C., is appointed to act as superintendent, reformatory school, Chingleput, vice Surg.-Major H. A. F. Nailer, on other duty.

Bird, the Rev. A., chaplain of Cuddalore, is granted furlough for nine months, on medical certificate.

Brasier, Mr. C. D., district forest officer, Tinnevelly, is granted furlough for six months, from April 11, 1891.

Peet, Mr. A. W., acting conservator of forests, Northern Circle, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from March 31, 1890.

Jackson, Mr. A. B., assistant conservator of forests, attached to Cuddapah district, is appointed to act as district forest officer, Bellary.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Cox, Col. R. E., general list infantry, in charge of family payments and pensions, Mercara, (p.a.) for eighteen months, from June 1, 1891.

Rawlinson, Major S. R., D.S.O., Staff Corps, Commissariat Transport Department, is granted an extension of furlough, on private affairs, for four days, viz. from October 4 to 7, 1890.

Gerrard, Capt. H. D., Staff Corps, 17th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India (America and Europe) on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced April 29, 1890.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 20.)

Yyvyan, Lieut. H. R., 2nd battalion Devonshire Regiment, is appointed to be station staff officer, Bernardmyo (Ruby Mines), temporarily, no qualified officer being available.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Tuckey, Surg. T. B. A., doing duty Station Hospital, Wellington, to do duty Madras and Southern Districts.

Bennett, Surg. W. H., M.B., doing duty Station Hospital, Wellington, to do duty Station Hospital, Bellary.

Skerrett, Surg, F. T., doing duty Madras and Southern Districts, to do duty Station Hospital, Wellington.

Donegan, Surg. J. E., doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, to do duty Station Hospital, Wellington.

Burke, Surg. J. F., doing duty Madras and Southern Districts, to do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Russell, Surg. G. P., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty Secunderabad District.

Waller, Surg. H. J., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty Station Hospital, Bellary.

Way, Surg. L., on arrival from England, to do duty Madras and Southern Districts.

Kelly, Surg. R. E., M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty Madras and Southern Districts.

Martin-Leake, Lieut. W., 1st battalion Cheshire Regiment, is granted leave from Jan. 11 to May 1, 1891, to enable him to attend a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Vallentin, Second-Lieut. H. E., R.A., 76th Field Battery, to sea and Australia, for six months, on medical certificate.

Mark, Lieut. E. P., 1st battalion Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to England for one year, on urgent private affairs.

Smith, Lieut. A. M., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, for one year in India, from March 1, 1891.

Whitcombe, Lieut.-Col. C. P., Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps, to England, for one year, from March 15, 1891.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 26.)

Hancock.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. G. E. Hancock to act as polititical agent and collector of stamp revenue, Kathiawar, during Mr. E C. K. Ollivant's absence on privilege leave.

Lucas.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. A. Lucas, C.S., to be assistant political agent for the Dangs.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Adams, Mr. J. B. D., on his return from leave, to do duty as assistant superintendent of police, Panch Mahals.

Souter, Mr. W. L., on his being relieved by Mr. Adams, to do duty as assistant superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals District.

Moriarty, Mr. A. S., acting assistant judge, F. P., Bijapur, is allowed furlow on medical certificate for nine months from Feb. 20, 1891.

Tritton, Lieut. C., station staff officer, Kirkee, is appointed secretary to the Cantonment committee at that station vice Surg.-Major W. J. Bourke.

Orr, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant collector in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in that district.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Moss, Lieut. T., of the commissariat department, Poona, to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Hairat, Mr. Mirza, Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College, to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examinations in the Persian and Arabic languages, vice Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdul Fattah.

Bissel.—H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev. L. Bissel, of the American Mission, of his appointment as registrar of births and deaths for the Presidency of Bombay.

Keith.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg.-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., C.M., to be substantive civil surgeon, superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, and superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, vice Surg.-Major B. C. Keelan, retired.

Street, Surg.-Major A. W. F., is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from April 25, 1891.

Kennedy, Mr. R. M., C.S., acting first assistant collector, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from March 14, 1891.

Greany, Surg.-Major J. P., M.D., is allowed privilege leave for three months from April 6, 1891.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Feb. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

West, Second-Lieut. A. A., 2nd battalion Gloucester Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, 1st Bombay I. (Grenadiers).

Newnham, Lieut. W. F., officiating squadron officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), to be squadron officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

Geoghegan, Second-Lieut. F. E., 2nd battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, 28th Bo. I. (Pioneers).

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been awarded silver medals without gratuity for long service and good conduct:—

Hicks, Store-Sergt. Richard, Ordnance Department, Bombay Unattached List.

Macklin, Quartermaster-Sergt. Frederick, S. & M., Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Tidswell—Milward.—Lieuts. E. C. Tidswell and F. D. Milward, 2nd battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Denny, Major A. C., 1st battalion Connaught Rangers, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 26.)

Forteath, Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. P., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Feb. 20, 1891.

Fagan, Col. J. L., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year. Pension service—thirty-second year, commenced Aug. 15, 1890.

REMITTANCES on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were offered, and applications were received at the Bank on March 11 for bills amounting to Rs. 1,41,55,000, at prices ranging between 1s. 5 1-16d, and 1s. 5 5-16d. Bills for Rs. 14,47,000 on Calcutta were allotted at an average of 1s. 5·245d.; Rs. 27,53,000 on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 5·256d., and Rs. 3,00,000 on Madras, at an average of 1s. 5·25d., applicants at 1s. 5 7-32d. receiving about 12 per cent., and above in full. Bills on Bombay for Rs. 5,00,000 were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 5 5-16d. For the past week remittances for Rs. 76,45,000 were disposed of and realised £546,579, while from April 1 to March 10 bills and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 19,37,69,300 were sold, producing £14,671,313.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the designations of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Regiments of Bengal Infantry, and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Goorkha Regiments are altered, and will in future be as follows:—The 42nd Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; the 43rd Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; the 44th Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; the 1st Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment; the 2nd (The Prince of Wales' Own) Ghoorkha (Rifle) Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles); the 3rd Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment; the 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment; and the 5th Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Punjab Gazette* contains a notice by the Lieutenant-Governor on the approaching retirement of Colonel E. M. Ommanney, Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, after a service of over thirty years in the Punjab Commission, nearly all of which have been passed upon the frontier. After narrating Colonel Ommanney's services, the Lieutenant-Governor says:—"Colonel Ommanney has won the respect of all with whom he has been connected by his eminently straightforward and considerate character, by his kindly sympathy with all classes, and by his devotion to the public service, and his career has worthily maintained the best traditions of the distinguished names with which the administration of the Punjab Frontier is inseparably connected. Colonel Ommanney will carry with him on his retirement the best wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and of his brother officers, and esteem of the border people among whom he has lived for so many years."

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP *SERAPIS*.

Her Majesty's Troopship *Serapis*, Captain C. P. G. Hicks, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening (Feb. 26), from Portsmouth, which port she left on 29th January, calling at Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. She brought 69 officers, 18 ladies, 8 children, 1,146 men, rank and file, 61 women and 86 children. The ship was delayed in the Suez Canal by the German steamer *Ehrenfels* running aground on the 14th instant. The monotony of the voyage was relieved by several entertainments given by the officers and soldiers, under the able supervision of Dr. Marsh. Very strong headwinds were experienced in the Red Sea, the rest of the voyage being fine. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Surg.-Major J. Williamson, Med. Staff.
Major L. J. A. Chapman, R.A.
Major H. W. N. Guinness, 2nd Rl. Irish Regt.
Major A. N. Adams, 2nd K. O. S. Borderers.
Major J. L. Fraser, 2nd Suffolk.
Major A. F. Barrow, B.S.C.
Major J. R. Rainsford, 1st Worcester Regt.
Surg. B. T. M'Creery, Med. Staff.
Surg. A. S. Rose, Med. Staff.
Surg. S. F. Lougheed, Med. Staff.
Surg. A. Stabb, Med. Staff.
Surg. B. O. W. Norfor. Med. Staff.
Capt. W. de B. Hatton, 2nd Seaforth Hrs.
Surg. H. E. Cree, Med. Staff.
Surg. W. H. Starr, Med. Staff.
Surg. W. S. Boles, Med. Staff.
Surg. R. E. Kelly, Med. Staff.
Capt. E. F. Nelson, R.A.
Capt. A. G. Braithwaite, 2nd North Fus.
Surg. G. T. Alexander, Med. Staff.
Surg. W. Halloran, Med Staff.
Capt. E. de Brath, B.S.C.
Capt. H. D. Lawrence, 1st E. Surrey Regt.
Capt. T. M. Peacock, 2nd Somerset L. I.
Surg. G. A. Stone, Med. Staff.
Surg. H. G. Waller, Med. Staff.
Surg. S. G. Moore, Med. Staff.
Surg. L. Way, Med. Staff.
Lieut. J. E. L. Gibbs, 2nd Bedford Regt.
2nd-Lieut. D. E. B. Patton Bethune, 3rd Rifle Brig.
2nd-Lieut. H. F. H. Clifford, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. M. E. Nuttall, 1st Lanc. Fus.
2nd-Lieut. W. J. Bowker, 2nd Somerset L. I.
2nd-Lieut. W. H. Norman, 2nd Warwick Regt.
2nd-Lieut. L. T. Stockwell, 2nd Seaforth Hrs.
2nd-Lieut. R. E. A. Hamilton, 2nd Rl. Scots Fus.
2nd-Lieut A. Menzies, 2nd Manchester Regt.
2nd-Lieut. F. J. N. Chichester, 2nd Devon Regt.
2nd-Lieut. F. C. Rampini, 1st Stafford Regt.
2nd-Lieut. A. S. H. Teed, 1st Liverpool Regt.
2nd-Lieut. C. N. Hunter, 2nd Gloster Regt.
2nd-Lieut. W. L. Osborn, 2nd Rl. Sussex Regt.
Rev. E. Watson, R. C. Chaplain.
Col. J. E. Harris, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lt.-Col. J. R. C. Glasgow, 1st Suffolk Regt.
Major R. T. E. Dowse, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. A. M. Leslie, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. V. W. H. Graham, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. and Adjt. V. M. Graham, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. V. Isham, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. L. C. Arbuthnot, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Capt. L. H. Bazalgette, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. W. Keates, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. S. B. Stothead, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. W. G. Thomson, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. H. P. Leader, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. C. H. F. Leslie, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. J. R. G. Hopkins, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. F. D. Finlay, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. W. E. Pearson, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. C. D. Crooke, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. Jas. Murray, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. A. W. Brown, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. H. G. P. Beville, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. H. B. Rowlands, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. G. E. J. Perry, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. E. C. Doughty, 2nd Suffolk Regt.
2nd-Lieut. A. B. A. Stewart, 2nd Seaforth Regt.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO ALEXANDRIA.

Col. E. L. Street, 1st Devon Regt.
Major D. T. Kinder, 1st Devon Regt.
Major R. Thompson, 1st Devon Regt.
Capt. A. G. Spratt, 1st Devon Regt.
Capt. E. F. Healy 1st Devon Regt.
Capt. M. G. Jackson, 1st Devon Regt.
Capt. W. B. Lafone, 1st Devon Regt.
Capt. R. H. Kirkwood, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. R. J. Hall Parlby, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. N. J. Goodwyn, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. A. L. Peebles, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. W. T. Bartlett, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. H. Honner, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. G. M Gloster, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. G. W. G. Sanders, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. H. S. L. Ravenshaw, 1st Devon Regt.
Lieut. — Studdert, 1st Devon Regt.
2nd-Lieut. J. P. Law, 1st Devon Regt.
2nd-Lieut. E. F. M. Wood, 1st Devon Regt.
2nd-Lieut. A. B. Souter, 1st Devon Regt.
2nd-Lieut. E. M. Morris, 1st Devon Regt.

AMONG the interesting events of the past week has been the reception graciously accorded by Her Majesty the Queen to the party of Malay Pilgrims who have been sojourning for a short time in London, on their way from Cape Town to Mecca. A picturesque group, comprising all the members of the party, has been made the subject of a photograph, for which a sitting has been specially given for exclusive reproduction in last week's number of *The Gentlewoman*. With the exception of the photograph taken at Buckingham Palace, by express command of the Queen, this portrait group is, perhaps, the only record of an event calculated to excite interest and gratification among Her Majesty's Mahommedan subjects, both at home and abroad.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALCHIN—Feb. 12, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. Alchin, Esq. (retired), 1st Grade, Sub-Engineer of the P.W.D., of a son.

BARROW—Feb. 22, at Assam, the wife of W. F. Barrow, Examiner Accounts, P.W. Department, of twins (daughters).

BASU—Jan. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon B. K. Basu, M.D., I.M.S., of a son.

BAZELY—Feb. 21, at Peramboro, Madras, the wife of the Rev. C. N. Bazely, Madras Railway Chaplain, of a son.

CARVEY—Feb. 12, at Dacca, the wife of Phillip G. Carvey, Jnr., Permanent Way Inspector, E. B. S. Railway, of a son.

ELSWORTHY—Feb. 13, at Bimlipatam, the wife of W. Elsworthy, prematurely, of a son (still-born).

GORDON—Feb. 22, at Dharwar, the wife of E. L. Gordon, Inspector, Abkari Department, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—Feb. 23, at the "Bridge," Byculla, Bombay, the wife of H. W. Graham, of a daughter.

HOLLICK—Feb. 22, at 31, Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, the wife of Stuart Hollick, of a son.

MERCADO—Feb. 11, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of A. Lyon Mercado, S.M.D., Auxiliary Hospital (18th Hussars), of a son.

PATERSON—Feb. 16, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain W. Paterson, R.N.R., of a son

ROBINSON—Feb. 21, at Bombay, the wife of G. M. Robinson, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—Feb. 17, at 35, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta, the wife of George Robinson, of a son.

ROBINSON—Feb. 17, at Katihar, the wife of W. H. Robinson, of a daughter.

RODRIGUES—Feb. 25, at Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay, the wife of Dr. C. J. Rodrigues, of a son. (Madras papers, please copy.)

SLANE—Feb. 15, at Mooltan, the wife of W. Slane, P.W.D., of a daughter.

SOHN—Feb. 23, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Henri C. Sohn, T.F., L.St. P., Professor of Modern Languages, of a daughter.

TELLERY—Feb. 9, at Delhi, the wife of S. J. Tellery, of a son.

TROTTER—Feb. 17, at Amritsar, the wife of Surgeon W. T. Trotter, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

URE—Feb. 21, at Wexford House, Poonamallee Road, Madras, Mrs. William Ure, of a son.

WALKER—Feb. 24, at Furze Bank, Kodaikanal, the wife of W. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—MALONEY—Feb. 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Rev, F. C. Boyd, brother-in-law of the bride, Augustine Cooke, son of the late Dr. R. W. Cooke, M.D., to Annie Bridget Maloney, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Maloney, of County Limerick, Ireland.

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FISHER—HAIG—Feb. 17, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev. A. Kitchen, M.A., John Fisher, Lieutenant, 1-2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas, eldest son of Major-General J. F. L. Fisher, B.S.C., to Mabel Edith, younger daughter of Major-General C. T. Haig, R.E.

GALSTAUN—SARKIES—Feb. 17, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, Johannes C. Galstaun, to Rose Catherine Sarkies.

GILLMAN—LYONS—Feb. 10, at the R. C. Chapel, Ajmere, J. B. Gillman, R. M Railway, to Marie Elise (Mollie), fourth daughter of the late C. Lyons, D. P. W.

JONES—SEELY—Feb. 21, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, Alfred Charles Jones, Her Majesty's Customs Preventive Service, to Eveline Margaret Seely, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. H. Williamson.

MALABARWALLA—MALABARWALLA—Feb. 26, at Bombay, Rustom Framjee Malabarwalla, to Ruttonbai, daughter of Ardesir Merwanjee Malabarwalla.

O'BRIEN—ROGERS—Feb. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. J. B. Brunesson, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. T. R. Wade, Donatus James Thomond O'Brien, Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles James Rogers, Honorary Numismatic to the Government of India.

YOUNG—CAMERON—Feb. 19, at Gonda (Oudh), by the Rev. B. Kitchen, Chaplain of Fyzabad, J. D. Young, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, to Mabel Alice, second daughter of Surgeon-Major C. Cameron, Civil Surgeon of Gonda.

DEATHS.

ARDAGH—Jan. 23, at Northam, North Devon, V. E. R. Ardagh, late Surgeon-Major, Hyderabad Contingent, and fifth son of the late Rev. Arthur Ardagh, Rector of Moyglare, County Meath, in his 76th year; deeply regretted.

BARLOW—Feb. 20, at Calcutta, Henry Barlow, Press Reader, youngest son of T. Barlow, Printer, *Indian Daily News*.

CONNOR—Feb. 11, at Rangoon, Mary Louisa, the wife of P. Connor, Madras Commissariat Department, aged 22 years.

KENNEDY—Dec. 30, at Southampton, Harry Alexander Kennedy, Captain R.A., father of H. P. Kennedy, B.B. & C.I. Railway, aged 87 years.

LECKIE—Feb. 21, on the passage from Goa to Bombay, of heart disease, Montagu Charles Leckie, fourth son of General G. A. Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 37 years.

LEES—Feb. 19, at Lahore, Lawrence Campbell, son of Reginald and Ellen Lees, aged 13 months.

MCMASTER—Feb. 14, at "Kausani," Kumaun, Hugh McMaster, Manager, Kausani Tea Co., Limited, aged 47 years.

MEHTA—Feb. 24, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill, Bombay, Muncherjee Shapurjee Mehta, brother of Mr. Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta, and father-in-law of Framjee C. Mehta, of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

MEHTA—Feb. 27, at his father's residence, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Nowrojee Dhunjibhai Meta, son of Dhunjibhai Merwanjee Mehta, and grandson of Darasha Dosabhai Motivalla. His funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock.

URE—Feb. 21, at Wexford House, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the infant son of Mr. William Ure.

WOODS—Feb. 10, at Allahabad, E. P. Woods (late of the firm of Ford and Macdonald), aged 42 years and 10 months.

WYATT—Feb. 17, at 46, Lansdowne Row, Calcutta, Samuel William, eldest son of the late S. G. Wyatt, Deputy Accountant-General, aged 50 years.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

WALLER—March 5, at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Major Stanier Waller, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—March 9, at 8, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Gordon T. Mackenzie, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SEIFFERT—PIERCE—March 3, at the English Church in Hanover, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, Chaplain, Anton Augustine Paul Seiffert, Premier Lieutenant, I Ulanen Regiment (Kaiser Alexander III. von Russland), to Ludemille Isabel, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Pierce, B.S C.

PRATT—GLYN—March 7, at St. Saviour's Church, Chelsea, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Essex, assisted by the Rev. Dashwood Pratt, brother of the bridegroom, Colonel Henry M. Pratt, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to Evelyn Margaret, second daughter of the late Clayton Glyn, Esq., of Durrington House, Essex.

ANDERSON—FRASER—March 5, at Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, Arthur Robert, son of the late James Anderson, of Glasgow, to Gertrude, only daughter of the late James Denholm Fraser, J.P., of Tiverton, Devon. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

MORRIESON—Feb. 28, at Mentone, Amy Charlotte, younger daughter of the late D. B. Morrieson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 29 years.

TUCKER—March 6, at his residence, Shilston House, Kenilworth Road, Leamington, General Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., late of Bengal Cavalry, in the 88th year of his age, having survived his wife and daughter four months, beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

BLATHERWICK—March 7, in London (the day after his arrival from Colombo), Frederick Francis, eldest son of Charles Blatherwick, M.D., Row, Dumbartonshire.

CHURCH—March 5, at 23, Selby Road, Anerley, Surrey, Marion, the beloved wife of W. H. Church, of Nulla Kota, South-East Wynaad, Southern India. Indian papers, please copy.

KIERNAN—March 6, at Bournemouth, Major Thomas Kiernan, 10th Madras N.I., nephew of the late Francis Kiernan, Surgeon Hon. E.I.C.S., and brother of the late Rev. Francis Kiernan, aged 76 years. R.I.P. Deeply lamented.

YOUNG—March 6, at her residence, Florence, Sarah, widow of W. R. Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, late of Oldfield Lodge, Maidenhead, after a few day's illness of acute pneumonia, aged 78 years.

BORTHWICK—March 8, at Longwood, Langholm, Maria Ann Maxwell, widow of the late Colonel Borthwick, H.E.I.C.S.

IRVING—March 9, at 16, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol, Jane Czarina, the beloved wife of Surgeon-General J. Irving, Bengal Army, Retired.

ELOUIS—March 7, at Leominster, the Rev. J. J. H. Elouis, late Vicar of Eyton, Herefordshire, formerly of Madras, S. India, in his 90th year Australian papers, please copy.

LAWSON—March 8, at Bellary, India, Rita, the wife of Captain Herbert Lawson, 14th Madras Native Infantry, and daughter of the late J. F. Hirsch, aged 27 years. (By telegraph.)

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHNSTON—In memory of Isabella Augusta Johnston, widow of the late Captain W. M. Johnston, 18th M.N.I., who died at Bath, March 16, 1890.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

(Translated from *National Zeitung*, 7th March 1891.)

The Eighth International Congress of Orientalists, which was held in September 1889 in Stockholm and Christiania, under the patronage of H.M. King Oscar II., was incontestably the most brilliant of all the congresses as yet held. But where is much light there also is much shade; and while the brilliancy of those days only remains in the memory, the shadow also continues, nay, becomes constantly more and more intense.

In direct proportion as honours, hospitalities, and marks of royal favour were more freely bestowed on the members of the Congress. and more especially on a select section, so was there an increase in the anger and envy of another section, which certainly shared in the liberal hospitalities, but did not belong to the small circle of those who were selected for distinction. In particular, there hung a strange fatality over the list of honours which were conferred on the Congress.

Added to this, Count Landberg, who was the guiding spirit of the festivities, as well as of the outward arrangements, showed certain proclivities and designs which excited just offence. There were, in consequence of his management, a considerable number of true Orientalists, especially from the land of Islam, members of the Congress, and a prominent position was given to them. He then advocated the plan of allowing the next Congress to be fixed for some Eastern city, such as Cairo or Constantinople, as well as of imparting to the Congress a kind of official position, in place of that of a private association of Oriental scholars which it had hitherto claimed.

It is true he was disappointed, as he failed to get either of these schemes adopted by the members of the Association. On the contrary, there was open opposition to them, first in Stockholm and again at the final meeting in Christiania, where a committee was elected which dismissed the plans, and considered them altogether impracticable.

But here those who, either in reality or in imagination, had received slights which they traced back to Count Landberg interfered, and thought they would be revenged on him; and prominent among these men were two Germans residing abroad—Messrs. J. Oppert and G. W. Leitner. The former, a distinguished scholar and authority on cuneiform inscriptions, has attained a high reputation in Paris by his scientific labours. The latter has, by presumably great exertions in the Indian Educational Service, especially with reference to imparting to the Hindus European culture and training, reached a certain recognised status in London.

But, as things often fall out, the movement called forth chiefly by these two men, although originally directed against Count Landberg only, has spontaneously taken, under the hands of its leader, another direction (since this would have been too trivial an occasion on which to have built a general manifestation), and has taken for its aim an object altogether innocent of those spiteful aspersions, namely, the Eighth International Congress itself.

Whereas in the first place the action started was only in the form of a protest against the holding of the next Congress in Cairo or Constantinople, to which numerous signatures were quickly obtained, the influence of these subscribers was further extended to a second object for which they were not intended, and by combining these two objects the result was an issue which is in itself unjustifiable.

In consequence of the reports which were circulated in Paris, principally by Oppert, concerning the proceedings and decisions of the eighth Congress, there arose among the surviving members of the Founders Committee of these international Oriental Congresses in 1873 the idea that in Stockholm and Christiania an intentional ignoring of the Statutes originally laid down and ratified by the London Congress of 1874 had taken place. By Sec. 3 of these Statutes each Congress shall fix the place where the next is to be held. This had not been done on the present occasion because no invitation had been received. They had, therefore, as in 1878 in Florence, where a similar case occurred, elected a Special Committee

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to deal with this question (just as in 1878 in Florence the Committee of the German Oriental Society had been authorised to do). No other plan for arranging the matter was possible, because the Statutes of 1873 had made no provision for this eventuality.

None the less was now in Paris this non-fixing of the next place for the Congress put down as a violation of the Statutes, and the surprising conclusion arrived at that the decision of the unanimously elected Committee was illegal and illegitimate. This was probably the heaviest imaginable offence and slight which was cast, surely not on Court Landberg, for whom it was in the first place intended by its originators in revenge for the slight received, but rather on the whole eighth Congress, which was distinguished above all its predecessors by the large number of real Oriental scholars who personally participated in it.

For now, not content with a position of inactivity, they also took active steps and arrogated to the surviving members of the Founders Committee of 1873 the right to take in and arrange the matter after the eighth Congress had shown its incompetency. They agreed to reconstitute themselves *ad hoc* and chose England and London for the next Congress to be held in 1891, and handed over to G. W. Leitner the functions of Organizing Secretary.

If the annulling of the resolutions taken in Christiania was pure rebellion, then this new step was pure usurpation. No syllable authorising such a proceding can be found in the Statutes of 1873.

Now, no one can be prevented from claiming a right to which he has no title. It only depends on whether he has the power to obtain acknowledgment of his title.

And now this scheme succeeded in England admirably. The dissension from the Landberg scheme permitted the subscribers to the protest *brevi manu* also to favour the new scheme. No one took the pains to protest against this application. The Committee elected in Christiania, which was much weakened by the death of one of its members in December 1889, and by the wide separation of the residences of the three remaining members (Leiden, Berlin, and Cairo, where Count Landberg passed the winter of 1889–90), was much hindered in its powers of action, allowed nothing to be heard of it, and showed no signs of protest. In short, the result of Leitner's exertions was to get together a truly respectable Committee for the Congress to be held in London in September 1891, with Sir H. Rawlinson as Honorary President and Sir M. Grant Duff as President.

Meanwhile, among the German and Dutch scholars who had personally taken part in the eighth Congress some indignation began to be felt that, without any objection, the elected Committee was so *brevi manu* deposed, and in the middle of April 1890 there appeared a public declaration signed by thirty-one members of the Congress giving expression to this feeling.

On the 5th of June the Committee elected in Christiania, which had probably underrated the gravity of the position at first, but had now in the face of the accomplished facts to take up a position against them, addressed Sir H. Rawlinson—the honorary president who had been chosen by the opposition committee—with a declaration which partly drew attention to the absolute legality of the decision arrived at in Christiania, and partly in a most conciliatory manner proffered the hand of peace by hinting that Oxford had already made overtures concerning the holding of the next Congress there. At the same time I, on my side (*National Zeitung* of 4th June), in an open letter to J. Oppert, clearly explained the real facts, and sent a copy of the article to the parties concerned.

The answer which the Christiania Committee received from England on June 17th, signed not only by Sir H. Rawlinson, but also by the joint president, Sir M. Grant Duff, gave expression to the most friendly sentiments. And also J. Oppert, in his answer to my appeal to him (*National Zeitung* of 31st July), expressed himself in a thoroughly friendly manner. While he persevered, on principle, in his view, he declared himself decidedly against the "vivacity" of Leitner (whom he at the same time sought to screen), and gave all due honour to the object of the letter addressed to Sir H. Rawlinson as having produced an acceptable arrangement.

Oppert, in spite of all, belongs to the guild of scholars and has some sense of feeling for what is due to one's colleagues. But such considerations were not to the taste of the "organizing secretary," who stands remote from Oriental scholarship and is only on a practical footing in relation to it.

He proceeded further (July 21st) to draw up a definite answer, which he required Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir M. Grant Duff to give at his dictation. But here he showed that he had in his ardour forgotten two important factors, the English gentlemen and the English national feeling. The "discourtesy" which he expected the former to show to the Continental scholars who had in so thoroughly graceful a manner showed their wish for peace was too great. Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir M. Grant Duff resigned. And the feeling against the "vivacity" of the "foreign agitator" was so strong that in October 1890 a rupture took place in the Organizing Committee, the result of which was that it was resolved (1) to remove Leitner's name from the committee; (2) to put off the next Congress till 1892, and to elect Max Müller as president; and (3) to enter into correspondence with the committee elected in Christiania. The explanation issued by Sir G. Birdwood, Professor R. K. Douglas, the Rev. W. E. Bullinger, and J. H. Hewitt, stated very clearly that the whole "organizing committee" remained unchanged with the sole exception that the name of "Leitner no more appears in our lists."

Thereupon the Christiania committee, rejoiced at the fortunate and peaceful conclusion of the incident, decided in their own name and with the consent of all the newly-added members, to transfer their full powers to the English committee. And they thought that at last this grievous history was laid at rest and the threatened schism in the ranks of the Orientalists averted.

But in this they reckoned without their host. From an invitation just received to take part in the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September of this year, it appears that Leitner has succeeded in obtaining the adherence to his standard of a section of the English Committee got together by him. Whereas in October last he was removed from the Committee, he on his side expels his former antagonists from it, and holds that he alone, by virtue of full powers bestowed on him from Paris and freshly confirmed in November 1890, is entitled to represent his own and the true English Committee. He again refers to the 350 protests which were sent in from 25 countries against the Christiania Committee (in reality they were only sent in against the holding of the next congress in Cairo or Constantinople), and gives an imposing list of "Members of the Organizing Committee" collectively as "elected by the votes of signatories of the Paris circular, dated October 10, 1889." Of the English names included there is not one which has any special, or certainly any European, reputation in the domain of Oriental philology and its subsidiary branches. Of the foreign names there are a few such. It still remains questionable with what right they are included. It is hardly probable that they were all asked if they wished to give the support of their names to the present project.

The above observation concerning the significance of the names enumerated on behalf of Oriental scholarship, applies also to those men who stood at the head of the Paris agitation of October 1889.

The true representatives of Oriental philology in Paris have held themselves far aloof from it, as they did also from the 1873 meeting, and have also refrained from attending personally any of the congresses subsequently held, with the exception of a few excellent men such as Cordier, C. L. Schefer, and L. Feer. Renan, at least, attended the Florence Congress probably to please Amari.

We have now, therefore, two opposing committees in England. What will be the result? I consider there is no doubt that Leitner will hold his congress in London in September this year. And as he will be first in the field, he and his cannot be prevented from calling themselves the Ninth International Oriental Congress. But the Congress to be held in the following year under Max Muller in London and Oxford, would hardly surrender the right to call itself the true Ninth Congress. And we think the "gentlemen" among the English and other Orientalists, and friends of the East, will give to this Congress their sympathies. Of Leitner's Ninth Congress I can cast the horoscope that it will only be attended by very few real Orientalists of note and position, though by a large number of dilettante travellers, &c., and in particular by many special friends of Leitner's, who will gladly take part in the glorification of his work. But the stigma will attach to the Leitner Congress of having been called into existence by agitating against the express desire of the real Oriental scholars in order to minister to the gratification of personal motives.

The humbug which was evolved out of the Paris Statutes of 1873 merits a very special castigation. As though they were a sacred Gospel with which no one must meddle! I have in my letter to J. Oppert already advanced all that is necessary in relation to the manner in which most of the provisions of these statutes were dealt with at the different Congresses. No one should be deceived on this point. The gentlemen of the Founders' Committee may acquire immortality if they please; no one can hinder them. But they must be sure of this, that the time has not yet come when people will allow themselves to be bound by their proceedings. The Congresses hitherto held have independently dealt with such parts of the 1873 statutes as contained unsuitable decisions, and with such matters as they contained no provision concerning. It will be well not to meddle with this independence. At the next revision of the statutes, the revisors should confine themselves to what is most absolutely necessary. It does not always happen, as on this occasion, that two angry men are found who, so to say, will throw their heart and soul into the matter in order to gratify their personal feelings, and at the same time give an opportunity to the 1873 Founders' Committee of coming forward as a saving *deus ex machinâ*.

(Signed) A. WEBER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour, Mr. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Pater, Miss Butler, Mr. O. Thieme, Dr. Storey, Mr. Hindmarsh.

For Gibraltar: Mr Brooks, jun., Mr. Austin Low, Mr. Fred Low, Mr. Brymer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whitwell, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Misses Partridge, Mr. Simon, Mr. Cayes, Mr. H. Gurney.

For Shanghai: Mr. Heffer, Mr and Mrs. Binks, Mr. G. Allford.

For Colombo: Miss Whitton, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. H. Worship, Mr. W. Moir, Mr. J. F. Livingstone.

For Singapore: Mr. R. W. Duff, Mr. Pau, Miss Gore.

For Yokohama: *From Colombo*: Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Hickson.

For Rangoon: Mr. A. Moore.

For Hong Kong: Lieut. C. S. Taylor.

For Malta; Messrs. Powell (two).

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Brisbane: H.E. Gen. Sir Henry Norman, Lady and Misses Norman (two), Mr. J. Bell. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Strachey.

For Bombay: Mr. Coley, Mr. Franks, Lieut. G. Sanders, Lieut. G. P. Evans, Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Surg. B. J. Singh, Lieut. G. R.

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Row. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj. C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole, Mr. J. M. Beresford, Capt. R. D. Jones, Mr. O. G. Wood.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bromfield, Mr. H. Miller, Professor Irving, Miss King, Mrs. A. Rattray, Mr. and Mrs. Salway, Mrs. McIlwaine, three children, and nurse. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waite and family.

For Adelaide: Miss Hatherell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterhouse, two children and servants, Misses Noel (two).

For Sydney: Miss Crossley, Miss Hungerford, Mr. F. J. Warris, Mrs. and Miss Browne, Mr. J. W. Walsh, Mr. R. T. Vyner, Miss McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brown, Mr. W. B. Thomson, Mrs. Goodson, Miss Annibal, Mr. and Mrs. W. Briggs, Miss Bartrum, Mrs. and Miss Gilles, Mr. W. Cooper, Miss Everett, Miss Jones. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Zuhlke. *From Port Said*: Mr. W. H. Wilson.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Lieut. E. L. Swifte, Lieut. N. R. Radcliff, Lieut. D. C. Kane, Major H. Kimble.

For Hobart: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Graham.

For Colombo: Mr. Davidson.

For Singapore: Lieut. J. W. S. Kent.

For Lyttelton: Miss Campbell.

For Napier: Mr. and Miss Aviso.

For Dunedin: Mr. and Misses Le Creu and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Le Creu, jun. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hyams.

For Shanghai: Mr., Mrs. and Misses Westale. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Miss Bradshaw and maid.

For Malta: Lieut. H. G. Brenan, Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. Stevens, Lieut. H. E. Nash.

For Hong Kong: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Graham.

For Townsville: Mr., Mrs. and Miss McDuff.

For Calcutta (*viâ Colombo*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. Jackson.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine, Major Musa Bhai, Lord Ratna Sala, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. Chilton, Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, Mr. H. F. Weston, Surg. B. D. Basu, Mrs. Dewis and child, Mr. Harkishen Lal. *From Brindisi*: General Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox, Col. H. M. Buller, Col. G. C. Jackson, Mr. V. Bayley, Mr. Hugh Browne, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mrs. C. A. Goodfellow.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell and maid, Sir Lothain and Lady Nicholson, Mr. and Misses Nicholson and servants, Dr. Kingston Barton, Lieut. Hon. J. G. Colborne, Capt. E. B. Grogan, Mr. A. Scott Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ind.

For Malta: Miss Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and family, Mr. Hugh and Miss Hamilton, Mr. Walters, Rev. H. J. Shaw, Mr. Arthur Castle.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. G. L. and Miss Ella Graham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Pringle.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Rev. G. C. Grubb.

For Penang: Miss Comrie, Mr. G. M. Black.

For Yokohama: Miss MacRae.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and maid, Messrs. Harrison (two).

For Ismailia: Viscount Fincastle.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jones, Mrs. Nichels.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Rev. G. C. Grubb.

For Penang; Mr. G. M. Black.

For Colombo: Mr. F. A. Cox.

For Shanghai: Mr. Brown.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Robertson and family.

For Yokohama: Miss MacRae.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbons and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunt, Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. Nicholson, Miss Graves, Miss Single, Mrs. A. Shanks, Miss Jenn, Mr. and Mrs. Oxtoby, Misses Oxtoby (two), Mr. Macleod, Mr. King, Mr. C. R. Barney, Rev. W. H. Groves, Mr. W. Sheen, Mr. C. W. Freebone, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Philpott and three ladies, Mr. Kitto, Mr. and Mrs. Dick.

For Adelaide: Mr. Ives, Mr. & Mrs. Freddon.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dewry, Surgeons J. M. Crawford, J. W. Wolfe, E. G. R. Whitcombe, H. R. C. Barber, C. H. James, F. O. Kinealy, C. C. Cassidy, F. E. Murray, A. W. Buist-Sparks, and H. J. Younger. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Kerrin, Mrs. D. Kerrin, Miss J. Kerrin, Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Ellis and two children, Mrs. Westmoreland and two children, Mr. Baker, Dr. Harbinson, Dr. A. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman.

For Brisbane: Mr. H. F. Colo, Dr. T. G. White.

For New Plymouth: *From Brindisi*: Miss King.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik.

For Shanghai: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. L. Scott.

For Alexandria: Mr. H. Aird.

For Brindisi: Rev. E. S. Carter, Mr. J. S. Wilson.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Mullins, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. R. Woodrow.

For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

For Malta: Mrs. W. Butt.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Hong-Kong: Mr. A. G. Wileman.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb, Mr. J. Vere Webb.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders.

For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Colgrave, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah.

For Hong Kong: Mr. H. Remmington.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Shanghai: Mrs. Ross and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 14.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley, Mr. A. Stewart Roberts.

For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Comrie, child, and infant, Mr. David Connell, Mr. A. Galloway, Mr. W. Lindsay Crawford.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan, Mr. Louis Battinson.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wickham, Surg. W. W. Pike, Mrs. Pike and infant.

For Trincomalee: Rear-Adm. F. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Robinson (two) and servants, Mr. W. J. Bull, Mr. D. R. Kelsey, Lieut. H. L. Mawbey, Mr. E. A. Bremner, Miss C. Stables.

For Rangoon: Mr. T. H. Tilly, Lieut. R. E. Watt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail March 28.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. A. R. Braid.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston Mrs. G. R. Evans.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayly.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Africa*, to sail April 13.

For Zanzibar: Miss Burke.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail March 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. M. E. Pike, Miss Eva M. Gale, Mrs. Cunningham and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham.

The following passages have been engaged by the "Anchor" Line steamers:—

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Bombay, sailed February 28:—

For London: Major-Gen. W. H. McCausland, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Masters, five children, and English nurse, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Major Avez's party of two ladies and two boys; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sioter and four children; Miss Ewalt, Mrs. Hull, Master Hull, Master Gohenn.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, from Bombay, sailing March 27:—

For London: Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Wrigyan and infant, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, and two boys; Mrs. Groves, three ladies, and four children, Mrs. Neville and infant, Mr. L. Dames, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dawson and two children.

Per s.s. *Asia*, from Bombay, sailing April 24:—

For London: Major and Mrs. Lawrence, child, and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Baker, child, and English nurse, Mrs. Spratt, two children, and English nurse, Mrs. Pentin, three children, and ayah, Miss Aphthorp, Major and Mrs. Ovison, two children, and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Col. Jacob.

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailing 17th March.

For Bombay: Mrs. M. E. Pike, Miss Eva M. Gale, Mrs. Cunningham and infant.

List of Passengers per s.s. *Clan Mackintosh*, from Madras, March 16:—

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Romilly and family, Mr. Macleod and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton and Miss Bearne, Rev. C. H. Malden's child and native nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Lincoln, Mrs. Brodie and child, Mrs. Emery and four children.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, March 30:—

For London: Mrs. Pennycuik and family, Surgeon and Mrs. Vangeyzel, four children, and ayah, Mrs. James and Mrs. H. H. Sparkes and family, Mrs. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Coles

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Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, April 26 :—

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Shelfied and family, Mrs. and Miss Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, two children, and ayah.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, May 10 :—

For London: Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hobart and family.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, from Calcutta, sailed March 14 :—

For London: Miss Hollyer, Mrs. Martin, Miss Toney, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce.

ARRIVALS.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Bombay*, at Malta, March 7.

For London: Mr. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Heckman, Masters Heckman (two), Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Le Messurier and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Perree, Mr. H. J. Bell, Mr. James Hall, Miss Good, Mr. Southey.

Per Hall Line s. s. *Werneth Hall*, at Marseilles, March 10.

From Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. B. Channer and two children, Mr. Wellard, Mrs. Tottenham and infant, Dr. Huntley, Miss Hall. *For Liverpool*: Mr. Charles Walker.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Captain W. A. Seaton, R.N.R., from London, March 12; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Capt. A. L. Barrett, Surg. E. R. da Costa, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. W. Wilson, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. F. Webber, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. C. Buckley, Mr. Mettam, Lieut. L. G. Jonides, Lieut. F. F. Boyd, Lieut. R. Tryon, Rev. Mr. Sandberg, Mr. G. S. Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. A. H. Wither, Major and Mrs. A. S. Gem, Miss Guest, Mr. F. Turk. *From Brindisi*: Col. S. Jacob, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. A. Fanshawe, Mr. J. J. Allen, Mr. J. R. Taylor, C.S.I., Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Mr. Tracey. *From Ismailia*: Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child, and servants.

For Malta: Mr. S. G. Leatham, Mrs. W. Light, Mrs. and Miss Pym.

For Kurrachee (*viâ Bombay*): Dr. and Mrs. Sutton, three children, and nurse.

For Gibraltar: Miss Duncan, Mr. and Miss Crowe, Capt. W. S. Kays, Mr. Wynne and valet, Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Anderson, Misses Anderson (two) and maids, Mr. J. Cresswell, Mr. S. J. Britton, Mr. J. Bitton, Mr. D. P. Schloss.

For Shanghai (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. H. de Bergh.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Aggs.

For Brindisi: Hon. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Watson and maid, Mr. W. D. P. and Miss Watson.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Powell, Mr. Capel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Goudie, Mr. F. D. Darbyshire, Mr. S. H. Le Fleming. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ruthven, Messrs. Wells Cole (2).

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Allen.

For Hong Kong (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Buckland.

For Yokohama (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. M. Allport.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Oxford*, from Liverpool, March 7 :—

For Calcutta: Mr. John McNab, Mr. William Smith, Mrs. C. L. Hall and child.

For Colombo: Mr. George Smith, Mr. George Smith, jun., Master Robert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Laughland, Mr. R. G. Service, Miss Service.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from Liverpool, March 10; from Marseilles, March 18.

For Kurrachee: Miss F. Lingard, Mrs. W. J. Millett and two children, Mr. Lay. *From Marseilles*: Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Lady and Misses Miller, Mrs. M. McMahon, Mrs. A. Mansel, Mrs E. M. Vincent, Capt. M. T. Shipley, Surg.-Maj. G. H. Peevor, Surg.-Maj. A. Deane, Mr. C. H. Buck, Mr. W. J. Greer, Miss James.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Miss Molesworth.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 28; Calcutta, Feb. 26; Madras, Feb. 26.

Per P. and O. Company's s.s. *Ganges*, Captain T. J. Alderton.

For Aden: Col. W. Merriman and Major Hilderbrand

For Suez: Mr. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Wishardt, and Miss Cort.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Locke and Miss Spooner.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Hey Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. Chisholm, Lady Louisa Magenis, Hon. Edith Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Alden, Miss Carpenter, Mr. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davis, Rev. McCausland, Rev. McPhun, Mr. F. Whitney, Capt. B. Lee-Warner, Mr. C. W. Burn, Mr. A. R. Sayani, Mr. A. R. Sayani (Jr.), Mr. Cowin, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, Mr. D. Twomey, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Capt. N. F. Jenkins, Major and Mrs Bland, Miss Smith, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, Mr. R. P. Russell, and Mr. Charriol.

For London: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Miss Jennings, Rev. W. Bugues's child, Rev. W. H. Picker, Mr. G. Savelle, Rev. W. T. Hollins, Lady Tichborne, Mrs. Macleod, Miss A. M. Nevil, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss E. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stebbins, Mr. G. W. Stebbins, Mr., Mrs., and Miss F. G. Lynde, Rev. and Mrs. Sandberg, Miss Lambe, Mr. J. Caldecott Col. G. M. Abbott, Miss Doyle, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sykes, Mr. Robert Rees, Mrs. Merriman, Chief Justice Way, Mr. Belt, Mr. Pennyfeather, Miss Tew, Hon. S. Tollemache, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Miss Mayberry Mr. W. C. Ulett, Mrs. Whittaker, Mr. H. W. Hunt, Mr. E. Hiptoolla, Mr. James Tamley, Mr. Hastings, Mr. N. B. Dalal, Mr. Arjansing, Mr. T. Brock, Rev. J. Osborn, Mr. H. H. Adams, Mr. Thomas Shearman, Miss Cockran, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Elmore, and Miss Marshall.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 7, 1891.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Delafield.

For Brindisi: Mr. Brittain, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Falle, Mr. Hewson, Mr. C. Lonsdale, Mr. Henry M. Jones, Miss Alexander, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. D. R. Lyall, Mrs. Osborne and child, Capt. Heygate, Mr. John Beames, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Molesworth and infant, Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jones Bateman and two infants, Mr. R. J. Horsford, Capt. and Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. E. Dane, Miss Pinneger, Mr. H. S. Spencer, and Mr. G. A. Tomkinson.

For Aden: H. E. Gen. Sir George Greaves, Gen. Gatacre, Col. G. C. Hogg, Col. Creig, Major Spratt, and Capt. Peyton, A.D.C.

For London: Two Misses Storm, two Misses Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, Mr. Samuel Hoare and two Misses Hoare, Sir F. and Lady Edwardes, Mr. Lakhmidas Sahin, Mr. V. Phellps, Mr. James Carroll, Mr. P. Steel, Mr. Gill, Mr. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, and Miss Guinness.

Per s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, March 14, 1891.

For London: Mr. H. Vibart, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mr. F. Cockerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks, Mrs. Ismay, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Mr. Macdonald and two children, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Noble, three children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. B. Britain, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill and two infants, Mrs. Evans and two infants, Major and Mrs. Montagu Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, two children and infant Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hornby, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Storey and child, Master Prideaux, Mr. F. D. Wilson and child, two Sisters, Miss Walton, Master Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Abbott, Dr. and two Misses Moore, Miss De Vine, Miss Harvey, Mr. Lenty and family, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Longworth, Mr. T. Kemp, Mr. W. Bear, and Mr. J. D. O'Flynn.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. McClelland, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. Henry Smith, Rev. G. Macalister, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Marquis de la Meziliere and friend, Mr. R. W. Zaidlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. J. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Abbott, Mr. C. H. Hill, Major W. W. Smith, Mr. D. Barry, Capt. R. W. Jennings, two Messrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell, Mr. Cregeen, Mr. and Mrs Archer, Mr. Armfield, Mr. Evan Jack, Mr. Sydney Scott, Miss Mills, and Dr. J. Cushing.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. W. Haslam.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. and Miss Whitecombe, Mr. Victor A. Williamson, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Mr. Beresford.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, March 21, 1891.

For Venice: Miss Dundas and Miss Reeves.

For Brindisi: Sir H. Tichborne and Hon. E. and Mrs. Hewitt.

For London: Mr. Barnes and Brig.-Surg. Welch.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherston

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Feb. 6. Arrived at Bombay, Feb. 28.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Clyde*, Captain J. L. Parfitt.

From London: Mr. J. B. de L. Adams, Mr Allen, Mr. H. Allen, Miss Backhouse, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Brett, Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Mr. Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Wolley Dod and infant, Mr. Ellis, Miss E. Forbes, Mr. Gearson, Mr. B. Hunter, Capt. Hunter, Mrs. Hume, Capt. and Mrs. E. Inglis and two children, Mr. Jeffreys and infant, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mr. Arthur Jones, Miss G. E. Lockhart, Miss Logan, Mrs. Mullins, Mr. J. V. Phelps, Mr. E. H. Platt, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Sherwin and infant, Mr. H. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sweeting, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart and infant, Miss M. Thomson, Miss K. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Verne, Mr. E. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. de Winton, Mr. Winwood, Mr. R. Wood, and Mr. Young.

From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss C. Baines, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mr. K. G. Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. J. E. Dalls, Lieut. R. N. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Elliott, Mr. Garge, Mr. Hare, Mr. Heckle, Lieut.-Col. J. Keith, Mr. J. Lace, Miss McAndrew, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. A. A. Neatby, Mr. T. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Sandoz, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Trevithick, and Mr. A. W. Wyatt.

From London to Kurrachee: Miss Linay.

From London to Yokohama: Mr. P. Sturdet and Mr. K. Wotherspoon.

From London to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Wimpory.

From London to Madras: A Gentleman.

From Brindisi to Kurrachee: Mr. T. Matheson.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. Bhungara.

From Brindisi to Rangoon: Mr. Hildebrand.

From Ismailia to Shanghai: Mr. Prockbank, Mr. Schwabe, and Mr. Steinthal.

From Suez: Mr. G. Orphumdhi.

From Aden; Mr. Stockwell.

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INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—:o:—

Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Allison, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. H. S., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '90, Bo.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, B.

Bagley, Lieut. R. G., Prob.S.C., 6 mos., B.
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 yr., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., S.C., fr. Aug. 4, '90, B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barrow, Maj. E. G., S.C., B.
Barry, Bde.-Surg. A., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, Bo.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 21, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. R. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '90, B.
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '90, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., S.C., Bo.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Browne, Capt. L. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs. 4½ mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Maj. G. E. E., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. C. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '90, M.

Cameron, Surg.-Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr. 122 dys., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '90, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., S.C., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Cologan, Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 45 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.B., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., S.C., B.
Dalrymple, Lieut.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C. (in Russia), Bo.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.
Dobie, Surg.-Maj. S. L., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Dobson, Surg.-Maj. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Drake-Brockman, Lieut. P. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26 '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 5, '90. B.
Farwell, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '90, M.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29; '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. E. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 2, '90, M.

Gaffney, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Garstin, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., 295 dys., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, 90, M.
Goldie, Lt.-Col. B. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Goldsmid, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '90, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., S.C., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., S.C., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Guthrie, Col. T.K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, 90.

Halkett, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., S.C., B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., from Apr. 20, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., S C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 27, '90, B.
Hancock, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '90, B.
Harenc, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '90, M.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, Bo.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatchell, Col. D. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, M.
Hawes, Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '90, B.
Hawkes, Maj. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '90, B.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Herbert, Surg. H., 7 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Higginson, Col. T., S.C., till Apr. 1, '91, M.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, Bo.
Hingston, Maj. C. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Hodgson, Col. C.N., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '90, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 yr. 124 days, fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Maj. J. A., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 8, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Irwin, Maj. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jameson, Surg.-Maj. R., 13 mos., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Jamieson, Maj. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, 90, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, M.
Jones, Lieut. A. A., S.C., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.
Judge, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '90, B.

Keegan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 18 mos., fr. May, 1, '90, B.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
Kerrich, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '90, M.
King Harman, Col. M. J., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lacey, Lieut. G. H. de L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lamb, Maj. H.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., till June 7, '91, M.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '90, Bo.
Lewis, Maj. E. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, 90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Maj. C. A. de N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lucas, Maj. H. C. E., S.C., Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Maj., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 16, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
Mair, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr. 162 dys., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., 1 yr. 266 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '90, B.
Massy, Maj. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Bde. Surg. R. G., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
McKenna, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McRae, Maj. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '90, Bo.
Mennie, Lieut. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '90, Bo.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '90, M.
Miley, Maj. J. A., S.C., B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., till Jan. 9, '91, B.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., S.C., B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.

Oakes, Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, M.
Orr, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Peat, Col. W. S., Cavy., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '90, Bo.
Peile, Maj. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Phayre, Capt. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 11, '90, B.
Phillpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 22 mos., fr. June 7, '89.
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.
Plant, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., till Apr. 1, '91, B.
Preston, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15. '91, M.
Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Proudfoot, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., S.C., M.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '90 B.
Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., S.C., M.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Read, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Maj. B. L. P., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lt. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., S.C., B.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Richardson, Capt. W. St. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '91, Bo.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Capt. E. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '90, B.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Maj. W. A. C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '90, B.

Santez, Capt. P. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 27 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '90, M.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W. (in Russia), B.
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. Chas., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stewart, Surg.-Maj. A. K., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '90. Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 37 dys., fr. May 20, '90, Bo.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 18, '89, M.

Tanner, Col. H. C. B., S.C., Bo.
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Bde.-Surg. J. B., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr. 115 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., Bo., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90.
Thornhill, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '90, M.
Tighe, Lt. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, M.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 yr. 105 dys., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.
Tweddell, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.

Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., till June 6, '91, M.
Wapshare, Lt. R., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, Bo.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Col. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '90, M.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., Prob. S.C., Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '90, B.
Wyville Thomson, Surg. F., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Maj. H. P., 16 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '90, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Younghusband, Lt. L. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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BOMBAY.—February 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 103 6	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	900
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	125
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	55	350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	8,500	150	1,050
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	420
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	432½
Munmar M.	250	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	420
Volkart	all	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	100	20	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	—	975
Coorla Mills	1,000	50	460
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	800
Empress Co.	all	15	580
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	480
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	20	—
Hindustan	1,000	40	815
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	815
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	960
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	930
James Groaves	500	25	610
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	525
Leopold	100	10	190
Madras United	1,000	50	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,225
Mazagon	250	5	110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	740
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—February 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 103	3	to	103 5
4½	of 1870 (1885)	—		to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	106	8	to	—
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	106	8	to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	—		to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	—	to	—	
6 of 1872 (1891)	101	8	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908)	105	0	to	105 8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	105	0	to	105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106	0	to	106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106	0	to	106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103	0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—x
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	—x
Bank of Bengal	500	995	to	—x
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—x
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—x
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	80	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,740	to	—
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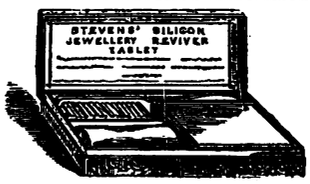
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*Tara, 4,713.....April 1. | *Jumna, 5,197 ....May 25.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th March; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 5th March; and from Bengal to the 4th March.

H.E. THE VICEROY leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 24th instant, breaking his journey for two days to open the extension of the Philibit Railway, and to take a run up to Naini-Tal.

ACCORDING to present arrangement, H.E. will reach Allahabad from Calcutta on the evening of March 25.

HE remains the following day to open the new water-works, and on the 27th he will leave, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, to open the last link of the Lucknow-Philibit Railway on the 28th instant.

THE new section of the Bengal-Nagpur line at Chakradharpur was opened by His Excellency on March 3rd, in the presence of a large gathering of guests, invited by the Company.

THE Viceroy spoke of the great benefits derived from railway extension in India, and observed if British rule in India had no other monument to leave but the part it had played in this direction, it would in itself be conclusive evidence of the beneficence and usefulness of the British administration.

LADY LANSDOWNE, accompanied by Mrs. Hope, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Captain Brazier Creagh, was to leave Calcutta on the evening of March 12th for Simla, stopping two days at Lucknow *en route*, and joining the Viceroy at Naini-Tal for a trip through Kumaon.

LORD WENLOCK has made reassuring remarks regarding the possible famine in the Madras Presidency.

GENERAL DA CUNHA, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Portuguese-India, arrived in Bombay from Lisbon.

THE population of Bombay is given as 804,464, being 506,124 males and 298,336 females.

THE population of Madras is four and a half lakhs, an increase of over 10 per cent.

A ROUGH calculation of the census returned for Calcutta and the suburbs gives a population of seven and a half lakhs.

A ROUGH estimate shows the population of Rangoon to be 180,000.

ORDERS have been given for the breaking up of the Miranzai Field Force.

THE North-West planters anticipate a bumper coffee crop.

THE various Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations are having statements drawn up giving the strength of the able-bodied Eurasians willing to enlist as soldiers in Eurasian regiments.

THE severe lesson inflicted on the Wuntho rebels is said to have produced excellent results.

A TELEGRAM from Wuntho says that General Wolseley held a successful darbar, nearly all the head men of the circles attending. A review of the troops followed, and the British flag was hoisted to a salute of eight guns.

THE landslips on the Sind-Peshin Railway last month were more serious than was at first believed; about 500 feet of the hill-side came down. Some thousand feet of railway were obliterated and 300 feet pushed out of position.

THE opening of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway is to be celebrated on the 6th proximo.

THE Gilgit Road from Bandipura has been closed to all persons not travelling on duty, and visitors to Kashmir are warned that they will be turned back should they attempt to pass Bandipura.

MAJOR-GENERAL SMART, lately commanding the Madras District, has left for England.

LORD HARRIS opened the new Merewether Graving Dock on Tuesday afternoon, March 3, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

H.E. LORD Harris arrived at Nassik on Thursday, and after luncheon declared the Nassik Tramway open.

HIS EXCELLENCY afterwards travelled over the line and through the city, and was presented with addresses by the Municipality and the Mahomedan community.

HIS EXCELLENCY subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the new civil hospital named in his honour.

ON Monday and Tuesday, March 2 and 3, the second attack on Bombay from the sea was made under the direction of the officer commanding H.M.S. *Conquest*.

THE defence on land was carried out under the direction of Brigadier-General Budgen, the officer commanding the Bombay District.

ON Tuesday afternoon part of the military scheme drawn up to protect Bombay in the event of a rising in the native town was carried out by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, and the 11th Southern Battery Royal Artillery.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication of a revised code of regulations for the dress of the Army in India.

THE Bombay Light Horse have gone into camp at Santa Cruz for their annual drill.

THE rules prohibiting soldiers from shooting in the vicinity of native villages now lay down that shooting is prohibited within 500 yards of any village, and that shooting at night between "tattoo" and "reveillé" is strictly prohibited.

GOOD-CONDUCT pay similar to that given to the Bengal Cavalry is to be sanctioned for the Madras and Bombay Cavalry, and the regiments under the Government of India, such as the Hyderabad Contingent and Central India Horse.

No sanction has yet been accorded by the Government of India to the scheme for expanding the water-supply of Simla, the matter being still under consideration. The heavy snow of the past winter will at any rate assure an ample supply for this season.

THE splendid physique and health of the 4th Madras Pioneers attracted considerable attention at Burmah, the men doing excellent work in a very unhealthy climate.

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THERE were great doings in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Agra, on the 26th ult., in honour of the Jubilee of Archbishop Dr. Jacopi's missionary life in India.

THE Bank of Bombay, on March 5th, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE youngest Miss Fitzpatrick, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, died at Hyderabad on March 3rd.

NOTES.

THE chief news from India received during the past week comes by telegraph. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council at Calcutta having presented their report on the Age of Consent Bill, that measure, with certain modifications, has been passed and become law. Native agitation will possibly now grow weaker, and the Hindú community, who have been the chief opponents, will, in the Oriental way, accept the inevitable as *kismet*.

THE English press in India, and here, are almost unanimous, of course, in favour of the Bill. But the *St. James's Gazette* "agrees to differ" rather, giving, however, in the following, a curious reason for the necessity of passing the Act:—"In defiance of the warnings given by those British and native authorities best qualified to form an opinion on the social condition of the Indian races, the Age of Consent Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council. The only strong argument in its favour was the vehement agitation against it. It would have been a disastrous precedent for the Government of Asiatic races, who respect authority much and argument hardly at all, to confess a mistake and to retreat before opposition. Having begun, the Government was bound to go on. Already the Bill has been modified and has become law in a less mischievous and litigation-breeding shape than had been originally contemplated. It remains with the Executive to see that the Act is enforced with the tenderest discretion. Nothing must be done to give a handle to disloyal Young India; nothing that will give a pretext to the cry that a foreign Power is tampering with the sacred institutions and immemorial customs of a civilization older than our own—stereotyped, and therefore incapable of the reforms which, in a progressive society like our own, are at once the causes and the symptoms of healthy development."

THE experienced and brilliant writer who so ably summarises "Indian Affairs" weekly in the *Times*, looks more hopefully to the way in which the measure will be accepted by those most interested in the question. He believes that prosecutions under the Act will be infrequent, because, he explains:—"It is the upper and well-to-do classes of the Hindoo community, who, for social and religious considerations, are most addicted to the customs of child-marriage. These classes are, broadly speaking, divided into two sections; the strictly orthodox Hindoos and those educated on the modern or Western system. In regard to the orthodox Hindoos, it will not be denied that their private life is guided to a remarkable degree by a sense of religious obligation and moral duty. They are not only a class unlikely to offend, but they are also the class which would shrink most from the committal of an offence that might bring their domestic affairs before the public gaze. As regards the other well-to-section of the Hindoo community—namely, those educated upon modern or Western ideas—the evidence tends to show that the very early consummation of child-marriages is becoming less and less frequent among them."

THE Indian Factories Bill has also passed into law, but wisely modified to suit the conditions of native labour and native life in India, and not to suit the selfishness of the "Manchester men." The sensitiveness of these worthy persons regarding the health and comfort of the women and children working in Indian mills was highly to be commended as a philanthropic feeling, but fortunately it did not blind the Government of India to the fact that legislation that works well for Manchester might not be legislation which would work well for India. Indeed, as the writer in the *Times* tersely but truly puts it, any attempt to force the existing system of Indian labour into English or foreign methods would have led to a greater agitation in India than all the opposition which has been made against the Age of Consent Bill.

THE Indian Budget Statement, also received by telegraph, is one which may be described paradoxically as being satisfactory and unsatisfactory at the same time. It is satisfactory to learn that the accounts for 1899–90 show a clear surplus of Rx. 2,612,033, being Rx. 802,300 better than anticipated in the "revised" estimates of last year's Budget, and that the expected surplus for the current year is Rx. 2,787,100; but it is not satisfactory to find so many "warnings" concerning the future in Sir David Barbour's "statement." The opium revenue has declined, and is likely to decline still further; there has been a heavy loss on "famine protective" railways—a loss not likely to be made good in any possible way in the future; and then, besides the renewal of the exchange difficulties, Sir David warns about the necessity of increased military expenditure "for the defence of the country at all points." This is the ugliest "warning," for military expenditure on "defence" has already weighed down the finances of India heavily enough.

THE new rules regulating admission to the Indian Staff Corps have found favour with the Service papers here. The *Broad Arrow* says:—"The new system will recommend itself to most people. The officering of the Indian Staff Corps has hitherto been carried on in a somewhat haphazard manner, and this had much to do with the waning popularity of the Corps. Henceforward the Indian Staff Corps will take rank as a recognized arm of the Service, and will have to be deliberately accepted or put aside by all candidates for commissions. It may bear hardly on Artillery officers, who, under the new system, will be entirely shut out, but no doubt some compensating advantages will be provided for them by employment in the Indian Ordnance Department, and in other ways. The new system has the recommendation that parents must consider the advantages of the Indian Staff Corps when they decide that their sons are to compete for the Army, and the conditions of the Service will therefore be duly and fairly weighed. Hitherto this has not been the case. A young officer, as a rule, takes the Staff Corps because he finds service in a British regiment beyond his means. He joins it rather as a *pis aller*, and therefore not with the best of grace. Staff Corps officers, as a whole, compare well with any body of officers in the Queen's Service, but it must be allowed that there is a strong need for *esprit de corps*, which the New Regulations are calculated to create and strengthen."

REGARDING, however, the amalgamation of the three Indian Staff Corps, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Having regard to the many difficult problems which have to be solved just now at Simla, none can doubt the wisdom of the appointment recently made, by which Sir George Chesney is relieved as Military Member of Council by the present Director-General of Military Intelligence at the Horse Guards. Until General Brackenbury has reached India, taken up the reins from General Chesney, and consulted with the Viceroy and Commander-in-chief, it is best for the home public to consider certain matters of administrative detail in abeyance. The amalgamation of the Staff Corps shows that the home authorities are not averse to progress if it can be proved to be expedient. But they do object most strongly—and very properly so—to commit themselves to hasty legislation which, whilst removing some difficulties, might, at the same time,

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create others which would render the changes recommended of doubtful benefit."

NATIVE opinion on native industrial enterprise ought to carry some weight, and the following opinion on the subject is candid enough:—"We are all sure," says *Reis and Rayyet*, "that we are a wonderful people, the true Aryanocracy and so forth, and our youngsters are up to anything, from the formation of a Cabinet to the command of the Channel fleet. Strangely, however, we do not show aptitude for commercial organization. With the honourable exception of Bombay, the country has scarcely taken any advantage of the legal facilities for combination in mercantile and trading operations. For us the Limited Liability Act is practically a dead letter. A few abortive firms comprise our whole efforts in this direction. A dozen years back a Banking Corporation was started in Bengal, under the most promising auspices, and with a flourish of trumpets. But it was soon brought to an inglorious and disgraceful end. Madras does not seem to be a more congenial soil for such undertakings. Her Hindoo Union Bank, Limited, we see, has been drawn into liquidation."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Yesterday the opponents of the Age of Consent Bill held a religious service in the Kalighat Temple, near Calcutta. A great crowd attended, and a number of pundits and fakeers addressed the assembly. Prayers and sacrifices were offered to procure the withdrawal of the Bill.

Lord Wenlock proceeds to-day to visit the distressed portions of North Arcot.

The Black Mountain enemy appear to be alert and hostile. They fired on our troops several times on Saturday and yesterday, but no casualties are reported. The weather is wet and cold.

MARCH 18.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow, the following among other amendments will be moved to the Factories Bill:—No child shall be employed over seven hours daily, and every child who is employed six hours shall be allowed an interval, or intervals, of rest aggregating at least half an hour.

MARCH 20.

The financial statement was published to-day. The accounts for the year 1889–90 closed with a surplus of Rx. 2,612,033, being an increase over the revised estimates of Rx. 802,300. The revised estimates for the current year place the revenue at Rx. 85,313,500, and the expenditure at Rx. 82,526,400, making a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100, of which the larger part is due to the rise in exchange.

Sir D. Barbour remarks that there has been a moderate but not unsatisfactory growth of revenue under the ordinary civil heads during the year, but that the large surplus now estimated does not arise from causes which can be contemplated with complete satisfaction. The Budget estimates for the coming year give the revenue as Rx. 86,025,300, and the expenditure as Rx. 85,909,700, leaving a surplus of Rx. 115,600, which practically means that the revenue just balances the expenditure. The famine grant is restored to its original amount, Rx. 1,500,000, and opium is taken at a lower figure than in the current year. The rate of exchange is estimated at 1s. 5¼d. He states, with the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State proposes to sell Council Bills amounting to 16 millions sterling, and raise a loan of £2,600,000 for the discharge of debentures and advances to railway companies.

Sir D. Barbour next proceeds to discuss the prospects for the immediate future, and states that difficulties may arise due to special causes, namely, war, famine, a further fall in opium, decreased railway traffic, growing military expenses, and a fall in the rate of exchange. Opium has already fallen largely and there are no strong indications of its recovery, but the fall up to date has already been discounted. It is impossible to speak confidently regarding the military expenditure. The closing year has witnessed extraordinary fluctuations in the exchange, and while the Government profited largely by the temporary rise, that result was not attained without injury to the commerce of the country. Trade between England and India was for a time reduced to mere gambling.

Sir D. Barbour expresses regret that these violent fluctuations have not resulted in the final settlement of the question, and says that the perpetually recurring evils from the difference in the monetary standards of India and other countries cannot be endured for ever, and the final solution of the problem must be found, he believes, in a double legal standard. He maintains that the theory that a low rate of exchange is beneficial to Indian trade is one of the greatest delusions that ever gained possession of the human mind. A sudden rise of exchange would doubtless temporarily check trade, but trade would in time adapt itself to the new conditions. What India requires is not a high rather than a low rate, but some system under which fluctuations would be neither great nor frequent, but would oscillate round a fixed point.

He considers that the adoption of the free coinage of silver by the United States would lead to a greater stability in the relative values of gold and silver, and in that case it would be probably best for India to maintain the free coinage of silver for an indefinite period, in the hope that a final solution would one day be obtained. But if the United States should abandon silver as a monetary standard, then probably the easiest and safest course would be for India to adopt the gold standard at or about the exchange of the day, rather than attempt to establish a higher rate. The adoption of the gold standard in India would probably be attended by very serious consequences to the Western nations, but if they looked only to what they considered their own interests, they could not object to India doing the same.

On the whole, Sir D. Barbour believes that the future prospects, apart from questions of exchange and military expenditure, are decidely encouraging.

The latest news from the Black Mountain Expedition is that in the attack yesterday on the pickets at Ghazikol, delivered by Hindoo fanatics, Lieut. Maconochy, of the 4th Sikhs, was slightly wounded.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Although, unfortunately, the absence of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter made the debate on the Age of Consent Bill in the Council last Thursday entirely one-sided, still it was by no means devoid of interest. The speakers had carefully prepared answers to the objections urged by the opposition during the discussions of the past ten weeks, and they succeeded in answering them in a very effective manner. The Viceroy, Sir A. Scoble, and Mr. Evans, completely demolished the argument that the Bill was a breach of the Queen's proclamation, the last-named gentleman making an especially telling point by quoting the late Sir Barnes Peacock's speech on the Hindoo Widows' Re-marriage Bill in 1856.

Rajah Bhinga and Mr. Nulkar, representing respectively the high-caste Khettries of Upper India and the Mahratta Brahmins, disclaimed all sympathy with the opposition and strongly condemned early cohabitation. Mr. Nulkar dealt at great length with the religious side of the controversy. The Lieutenant-Governor said he would issue orders to the district officers to ensure the careful working of the Act.

Although it was well known that the Government meant to push on the Bill, and that Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter was the only member of the Council likely to give an adverse vote, still the opposition seem to have clung till the last moment to the hope that it might be withdrawn or defeated, and considerable disappointment was expressed when the Bill became law. Probably little more will be heard on this subject, save when occasional prosecutions under the new Act may call passing attention to it, but it is not unlikely that the feeling of uneasiness roused by the recent agitation, may smoulder in the minds of the people for some time, till they become satisfied that the measure can be worked without police oppression, and that it is not a prelude to what they dread even to a greater extent—namely, legislation interfering with their domestic institutions and with the privacy of the zenana.

The debate on the Factories Bill in the same sitting of the Council had especial interest and importance, from the fact that nearly all the speakers, official and non-official, referred more or less plainly to the belief, which is general in India, that the measure was introduced, not so much on account of any special necessity, as in deference to the wishes of the Lancashire manufacturers. Sir A. Scoble, in moving that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, admitted that factory labour in India was not subject to the same disadvantages which too frequently beset it in Europe.

Mr. Mackay, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, said that although he did not deem it necessary to dissent from the report of the committee, or to recommend delay, he still considered the restrictions which the Bill placed on employers and employed were the utmost to which they should submit, and he hoped that no attempt would be made to increase them for many years. He added that there had been for the last year a sense of insecurity, due to the feeling that there was some risk

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of the interests of India being sacrificed at the altar of English party politics, and he brought to their recollection the fact that only a few years ago the import duties were abolished to benefit English manufacturers, and were replaced by a direct tax, which was wholly unsuited to the country. He thanked the Indian Government for having fought India's battle with valour and discretion, and expressed the hope that the present measure would give satisfaction to India and effectually silence Lancashire for ever.

Mr. Nugent, Bombay official member, made a long speech, in which he said that as a member of the Select Committee he considered the measure had been so altered from the form in which it was introduced 14 months ago, that further steps should be delayed till it had again been circulated for the opinions of the local governments and the commercial community. He greatly feared that it would have the effect of excluding all women and nearly all children from employment in factories. He wished to speak with all respect of the Berlin Conference, but he could not refrain from pointing out that no representative from India had attended the Conference, nor had any one who was practically acquainted with that country. There was no more erroneous an idea than that which seemed to prevail in England that the Indian mill-hands were cruelly overworked and miserably underpaid. On the contrary they were well paid, well treated, moderately worked, and infinitely better off than the agricultural labourers. He thought the Government should give the Indian operative all reasonable protection, but should not protect out of existence his time and industry, which were his livelihood, or convert the protection of Indian mill-hands into a device for protecting the British manufacturer against his Indian rival. Those who had conversed freely with the natives, and had read the native papers attentively, could not fail to observe the widespread belief that when the interests of England clashed with those of India the latter had to give way.

Mr. Evans, non-official member, said that the Bill had created a very uneasy feeling. Mr. Bliss, the Madras official member, spoke to a similar effect. Mr. Nulkar, a native non-official member, said that a strong belief was entertained in India that the selfishness of the cotton-spinning electoral bodies in England had a more potent voice in imposing the measure than any proved necessity. It would, therefore, be satisfactory if the Government would publish unreservedly the entire official correspondence between England and India on the subject of the Bill, including the telegrams, and let the public solve the doubts on a matter which had caused not a little irritation. He added that the only consideration which prevented his objecting to the immediate passing of the Bill was the apprehension that the first general election might lead to a worse measure of interference with infantile Indian industry; therefore it would be wiser to pass the Bill as it stood and thereby save India the risk of a worse calamity.

The Viceroy, a summary of whose remarks I telegraphed on Thursday, was the only other speaker. It will have been seen that he, too, hinted that this was the general feeling on the subject, and said he hoped that the Bill would be a final settlement of the question—a hope in which every true friend of India must share.

The Budget has been much discussed during the last two days, and not altogether favourably. Perhaps the point which attracts most criticism is the policy of restoring the famine grant to its original amount—namely, Rx. 1,500,000—the greater part of which is to be applied to the construction of protective railways, and the remainder to wiping off the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpore lines. Would it not be wiser, many ask, to treat this as really a portion of the surplus, and to devote it to reducing one or more of the three most oppressive imposts—namely, the salt-tax, the income-tax, and the rice export duty. Sir D. Barbour's somewhat pessimist but guarded remarks on the subject of expenditure in military defence also seem likely to provoke a good deal of controversy; for a large and probably growing party in this country hold that the limit of safety in this direction is already reached, and that an increased outlay is likely to lead to more serious dangers than anything India has to fear from foreign aggression. The remarks on the currency question, which close the first part of the Finance Minister's minute, will doubtless give rise to much discussion. No one will deny the disastrous effects of the rapid fluctuations of exchange, but the theory that a low exchange is beneficial to India has many supporters here, and they are not likely to pass by unchallenged Sir D. Barbour's description of that theory as one of the greatest delusions that ever gained possession of the human mind.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

Captain Drury has been released from arrest by orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and he will proceed to Fort White to take command there.

Captain Drury has been two and a half months under arrest without any charge being preferred against him, and he has now been released without any explanation being offered.

MARCH 17.

It is reported from Wuntho that Monyhim, north of Manteik, was attacked by Hpothein, a dacoit leader. The attack was repulsed with great loss to the rebels in wounded and prisoners captured. It is stated that the Kachyens assisted in the attack, which was probably meant as a cover to the Tsawbwa's retreat.

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

It is understood that Sir A. Mackenzie has decided to annex the State of Momeik, adjoining the Ruby Mines. This step will largely assist the work of pacification in Upper Burmah, and has been too long delayed. Since the annexation of Upper Burmah this petty State has been a source of constant trouble, disorder has always prevailed there, and it is now in a most unsatisfactory condition. Although Momeik is usually classed as a Shan State, only a small portion of the population are Shans, the great bulk consisting of Kachyens and Burmans. Sir C. Crosthwaite placed this district in charge of a Shan Tsawbwa, who was unconnected with Momeik, but was a pretender to another Shan principality. He was appointed for five years only. This arrangement has had disastrous results. The Tsawbwa grossly oppressed the people, and recent official investigation shows that the insurgents who took part in the late disturbances in Momeik were more sinned against than sinning. Annexation will be well received in Momeik, as it has been in Wuntho.

The Chief Commissioner and the Major-General commanding in Burmah have given a decided opinion that the strength of the garrison in Burmah cannot be reduced at present. It will have to be kept at a much higher figure for the next two years than the Government of India had been led to believe. It has been decided to occupy the Chin Hills in force, and render future raiding impossible. For this duty probably four regiments of native troops will be required. Owing to the sickness in the Chin country two additional regiments will have to be kept in reserve.

The Shan State of Theinni is again disturbed by Sawyawnaing and a large band of dacoits. A column has been sent against him. He will probably escape, as before, over the Chinese frontier. Home pressure ought to be used in Pekin to stop these constant raids from Chinese territory.

When the cold weather sets in, a new frontier policy will be introduced in the Bhamo and Mogoung districts and on the Chinese frontier generally. It will then be definitely decided up to what limit effective jurisdiction will be exercised, and within that line all Kachyens and other tribes will be reduced to the position of orderly subjects and compelled to pay a stated tribute. Intertribal raids will be stopped. The jade, amber, and indiarubber districts will be settled. To effect this strong posts will be established in various districts. The policy pursued for the last three years of pottering about with little columns for a few weeks during the cold weather, burning a few villages here and there, and imposing fines which were not paid, without establishing any real authority, has been costly and undignified, and really effected nothing towards the permanent settlement of the country.

Full details of the census of Burmah have now been received. The population of Lower Burmah numbers 4,452,000, being an increase of 790,000. Upper Burmah has a population of 2,981,000. The Shans, Kachyens, and Chins, who are not included in these figures, comprise about 650,000 souls.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The following has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy, dated March 20:

The Financial Statement of 1891–92 has been published here in a "Gazette Extraordinary" to-day:—Accounts for 1889–90 closed with a surplus of Rx. 2,612,000. Revised Estimates of current year show surplus of Rx. 2,787,100. Estimate of revenue Rx. 85,313,500, of expenditure Rx. 62,526,400. The greater portion of the surplus is due to rise in exchange. Nett revenue from opium is estimated at Rx. 218,200 less than Budget estimate. Nett revenue from railways, excluding exchange on sterling payments, only slightly better than Budget Estimate. There is an improvement in most other revenue heads. Budget estimates for coming year show a surplus of Rx. 115,600. Estimate of the revenue Rx.86,025,300, of expenditure Rx.85,909,700. Famine insurance grant is restored to the original amount of Rx. 1,500,000 of which Rx. 1,043,000 is under Famine relief and Insurance, and Rx. 457,000 represents the nett loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpore Railways, which have been constructed as famine protective works. Nett revenue from opium is estimated at Rx. 5,318,700, being Rx. 361,500 less than regular estimate of current year. Exchange is taken at 1s. 5¼d. There is an improvement in Upper Burma; nett expenditure Rx. 164,300 over Budget estimate for 1890–91. It is stated, with the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State for India pro-

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poses to sell in 1891-92 Council Bills £16,000,000, and to raise a loan of £2,600,000 in payment of 3½ per cent. Debentures and advances to railway companies. The Budget Estimate of next year provides Rx. 3,500,000 expenditure not chargeable to revenue, also Rx. 1,068,300 loan for local purposes; but it is not expected that it will be necessary to raise a loan in India during the next financial year. This result is satisfactory, mainly on account of the large surpluses in 1889-90 and 1890-91, and the provision made in those years for reduction of debt from famine insurance grant. Rx. 104,000 has been allotted for construction of famine protective works. Future prospects, apart from questions connected with exchange and military expenditure, are considered by the Finance Member of the Viceregal Council to be decidedly encouraging.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BENGAL.

March 4.

AN increase in output of over 33 per cent. in the course of two years augurs well for the future of the Bengal coal industry. There is still a large import trade in Bombay and Sind, the cost of overland transport being so great that Bengal coal is unable as yet to compete in these markets. It is, however, being sent to Burma in fairly large quantities; and since Indian coal costs, on the average, about a third of the price of the sea-borne article, the time cannot be far distant when it will take entire possession of the Indian market.

IN Bengal it is said to be a common sight to see aged Kulin Brahmins begging from door to door for any little help they can get. One of them lately went to Burrisal, where he gave a heart-rending account of his affairs. The man was aged and decrepit, and was burdened with several daughters, who, although married according to the Kulin custom, were doomed to be the everlasting hangers-on of the father. The old man used to get a monthly pension of Rs. 3 only, and had to pay money to his sons-in-law whenever they used to visit his house. No doubt the visits were few and far between, but the entire family were on the point of starvation. Such is Kulinism!

SINCE the abolition of the minimum price list, about three months ago, the Bengal jute trade has entered upon a period of most unusual briskness. The demand from the old "closed ports" and local markets, whose assumed inelasticity was the sole defence of monopoly rates, has shown a capacity for considerable expansion under the influence of free trade. There has been a revival of speculative enterprise, which had languished since it was seen that the Mills Association was tempted in emergencies to modify the policy, on whose continuance operators necessarily based their calculations. Even the return to full time working has not caused distrust among buyers, and business in "futures" is being transacted on a large scale. The prospects of the industry, indeed, were never more promising.

THE special sessions that are being held for the benefit of the Lalitpur dacoits, Mr. Bird presiding, have been going on for over a month and are still in full swing. Some idea of the work may be gathered from the fact that, notwithstanding a large number of acquittals, no less than forty-four dacoits have been sentenced, many of them to transportation for life. However, the troubles of the district seem to be at an end now, no fresh dacoities or robberies having been reported since the middle of December. The last leader of any note, one Kalyan Singh, a man who with his gang gave open battle to the police on three separate occasions, has lately been arrested under circumstances which show that the bandits' day is gone by. Friendless and unattended, he was betrayed to the police while lying asleep one night in a field by some of his fellow-castemen.

THERE are workings of Kulinism which, if revealed, would probably inspire men like Mr. Malabari to agitate for legislation to suppress them. An instance happened recently in eastern Bengal, in which two girls, sisters, aged seventeen and twelve respectively, were married to two septuagenarians. When the "auspicious" day for marriage came, the girls refused to go to the *mandap* to be given away, and began to weep and scream. Immediately, however, their female relatives began to drag them to the place of sacrifice, while the victims resisted by catching hold of a pillar, being determined to withstand all force. At last, when the auspicious minutes for the celebration of the marriage were about to slip away, the guardians ordered half a dozen of the male relatives to catch hold of the brides and carry them to the *mandap*, which was done amid the cries of the unfortunate young women.

THE Amir's examination into the alleged embezzlements in his various accounts offices has led to a wholesale dismissal of the accountants and the appointment of new men in their places.

MADRAS.

(*March* 5.)

ANOTHER monster memorial has been presented by a thousand Nanjenaud ryots to the Maharajah of Travancore. The petitioners, it is stated, have deputed a Select Committee to agitate further, if necessary.

MONSIGNOR LAOUENNAN, Archbishop of Pondicherry, is seriously indisposed, and his medical advisers recommend his early departure to France. The Reverend Father Berger is likewise in very bad health, and will probably leave India for France by the next mail steamer.

THE new Governor of Pondicherry has commenced a vigorous onslaught on refractory bazaarmen, and is making himself personally acquainted with their little ways and doings by paying unexpected visits to godowns and stalls where goods are exposed for sale.

LADY WENLOCK goes to Ootacamund on the 2nd proximo. Lord Wenlock rejoins her there after a short tour to North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and Malabar, some of the districts affected by the failure of rains. His lordship leaves Madras on the 16th proximo on a tour lasting about a fortnight.

THAT the male population of Bangalore exceeded the female by 312 is accounted for by the fact that there are so many unmarried fighting men. The total of the census of this year exceeds that taken in 1881 by about six thousand souls. The station was, at the time of census-taking, short of its full garrison by one-and-a-half battalions of Native Infantry.

Two months ago a daughter of Mr. John Magee, an *employé* of the Bank of Madras, was bitten on the face by a dog. The wound was at once cauterised, and seemed to be healed. But on Friday last symptoms of hydrophobia set in and the little girl began barking like a dog and exhibiting other signs of madness. All available efforts to save life were tried, but to no purpose; and the child died early yesterday morning and was buried the same evening in St. Roque's cemetery.

IN our last, writes a local paper, we gave the population of Madras according to the rough totals that have been prepared, but there are still a few more returns to be sent in, we are informed, and the final total will be something over 450,000. The population at the census, of 1881 was 405,848, so that the increase is 44,098, or 10·9 per cent. The number of occupied houses was 59,806, which gives an average per house of 7·5, against an average of 8·3 in 1881. The decrease is no doubt largely due to a difference in the definition of a house, or at least in the application of the definition. The proportion of the sexes is 498 males to 502 females in each 1,000 of the population, the proportions in 1881 being 493 males to 507 females.

THE deputation of the E. and A. I. Association that waited on Lord Wenlock with an Address of Welcome on Tuesday afternoon, doubtless came away fully satisfied with the measure of sympathy and interest displayed in his Excellency's reply. The decrease in the number of Eurasians employed in public offices, to which the address alluded, was shown to be hardly entitled to the epithets "marvellous and rapid," which might better have been applied to the skill displayed by his Excellency in parrying what he thought was a blow at the Government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Grantz's frank avowal of the deficient qualities of his fellow Eurasians will stimulate them to make further efforts towards improvement, especially in the matter of learning the vernaculars.

BOMBAY.

(*March* 7.)

MR. M. H. SCOTT, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. F. A. LITTLE, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, has been allowed furlough to February 1, 1892.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

MR. E. H. MOSCARDI, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, is granted furlough for six months.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has appointed Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., Polical Agent, Janjira, on the departure of Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., on leave.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

THE Maratha community of Bombay has petitioned the Government of India in favour of the Age Bill.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR attended the monthly dinner of the Bombay Volunteer Officers at the Esplanade Hotel, on Saturday evening.

LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR JAMES DORMER, K.C.B., arrived by mail yesterday morning and was met by Col. Rhodes, Military

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Secretary to H.E. the Governor. He is the guest of Lord Harris, and will leave for Madras to-night to assume command of the Madras Army.

ALL visitors to Bombay, writes the *Englishman*, have admired the beautiful terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, beyond comparison the finest station in India, and, so far as elaboration of design is concerned, scarcely to be equalled by any in Europe. Mr. F. W. Stevens, the talented architect of this building, is now in Calcutta, engaged in drawing up plans for the new offices of the Standard Life Insurance Company, for which a site has been acquired almost immediately opposite the Dalhousie Institute. Mr. Stevens leaves for Benares, where he has been entrusted with the designs of the new waterworks. He has already prepared a sketch of the proposed buildings for Benares, which is an Hindu-Saracenic style. The work will be begun immediately.

MISS VAN TASSELL, the balloonist, performed from the Chadarghat public gardens two successful descents with the parachute, and the last time she went up an altitude of upwards of five thousand feet. Thousands of spectators witnessed the performance, but most of the people prefetred seeing them from the hills and housetops surrounding the public gardens, which naturally militated against the financial success of the enterprise.

DEATH OF MR. JEHANGIR M. CHENOI.—It is with regret we have to announce the death, on Saturday night, at 9 p.m., at his son's residence, of a Parsee gentleman, Jehangir Manockjee Chenoi, at the advanced age of 102. By the death of this aged and respected Parsee, all who take an interest in the early incidents of Indian history are carried back to a period when the Bombay Presidency may be considered to have been formed, when the great Mahratta War broke out, when the Peishwa ruled in Poona, and this ancient capital of the Deccan, with the adjacent town of Kirkee, was taken by the British after a contest with the Peishwa's troops. At this time he was a merchant, having a shop at Sirur, which was eventually transferred to Main Street on the formation of the military cantonment of Poona and Kirkee. There were then only five shops of the Parsees, namely, one of the deceased and of Pestonjee Sorabjee, father of Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee, Mottabhoy, Jeevajee Ankleseria, and Sorabjee Raja. He was the only survivor of this early group of the pioneers of mercantile enterprise in this part of the Deccan. He had seen the battle of Poona and Kirkee, which resulted in the annexation of these towns and the adjacent districts to the British territory. His brother was a shroff to the British Government at a critical time, when a trustworthy and careful man was needed to guard the public treasury—he himself having sustained great losses amounting to several lakhs, owing to money despatched from head-quarters for the pay of the troops being robbed on the way to Bhor—and for his services in this capacity he was rewarded with a pension for three generations. He is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, and great sympathy is felt for his family, which includes two sons and a number of great-grandchildren. They were probably prepared for his death; he simply succumbed to old age. The attendance at the funeral procession, including almost all the Parsi community of this station, indicated a general desire to do him honour and pay their last tribute of respect.—*Deccan Herald.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

(*March* 5.)

THE Sikhs are still agitating in favour of the establishment of the Khalsa College at Amritsar, and a meeting was held at the Golden Temple for this purpose a few days ago.

ON account of the accommodation for a British Mountain Battery at Camp Thobba, Marree Hills, not being completed, the battery which was to have gone there this summer will go to Bara Gully.

A SUIT for Rs. 50,000 is being brought against the North-Western Railway by Dr. S. Armstrong, a lady-doctor of Lahore, for damages sustained at Kamoki station owing to the train moving on as she was alighting, resulting in a fractured thigh.

A SHOCKING triple murder is reported from Khushab, where a bunniah attempted to murder the entire family of a rival bunniah. He succeeded in killing three persons, but was pluckily arrested by a Pathan sergeant of police, who also arrested two out of three of his relatives who attempted a rescue.

A CASE has been tried in Lahore, in which a dismissed *khitmutgar* sued a European lady for defamation, because she wrote across the chits giving him by his previous employers that he was impertinent. The Court decided that the evidence did not show this statement to be untrue, and therefore defamatory, and the *khitmutgar's* remedy was a civil action.

A TEMPORARY pavilion erected by the Parsee Theatrical Company in the compound attached to the Town Hall at Bareilly, was burnt down on Monday. The Company have lost all their property. The fire is said to have originated at the back of the structure where some one was cooking, and owing to high wind prevailing it was found impossible to save anything.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Lahore paper publishes the new rules promulgated by the Kashmir Council for the preservation of game in Kashmir. The rules are very complete, forbidding the destruction of the females of the animals enumerated or the destruction by battues with dogs or the selling of heads and skins, with adequately severe penalties. The rules will be very welcome to sportsmen. Europeans breaking the rules will be dealt with by the Resident.

THE Lahore paper says that the same ill-luck in the matter of weather, in a minor degree, seems to be in store for the Black Mountain Expedition, as befell the Miranzai Force. The troops were to begin moving on Thursday, and on that day bad weather appeared to have set in over the greater part of the Punjab. The 11th Bengal Lancers are the first to move, followed by the Mountain Batteries, 28th Punjab Infantry, 37th Dogras and 11th Bengal Infantry. The Seaforth Highlanders were to march on Saturday. The signalling company marches with them. The General starts on the 4th. Colonel Palmer from Sialkot takes over the district.

THE second of the Kabuli riot cases closed on the 23rd February, when the jury found the prisoners (Khyrotis) not guilty and they were discharged. The five Suleimans who were convicted at Calcutta in the previous case were then brought up for sentence. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, in passing sentence, told the prisoners they had been convicted of an offence that rendered them liable to rigorous imprisonment for three years. From inquiries he had made he found their people were not frequently brought before the courts in this country, as they generally behaved very well. He did not think it necessary to inflict a very severe punishment, though he was bound to punish them so far as to prevent their people taking the law into their own hands in future. The sentence was rigorous imprisonment for four months.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai field force, dated Kohat, 1st March, says:—The first telegraphic instructions have just been received from the army head-quarters for the breaking up of the Miranzai field force, and orders agreeable to the above instructions will be issued to-morrow. We were all in hopes that our detention here for the last five days meant that we were going somewhere else, and we are much disappointed that it is not to be. The 1st and 29th Punjab Infantry have lately had heavy hailstorms at Gawada, but are keeping very fit. They were to have had a Gymkhana on Saturday last, but I fancy it must have been postponed on account of the weather. The weather for the last three days has been thoroughly Miranzai, that is, continuous rain and snow on the neighbouring hills. Malitk Makhmuddin is still here, awaiting the decision of the civil authorities as to his future.

A FORT TREGEAR telegram of Saturday (28th ult.) says:—Captain Hutchinson's party, which started on the 28th instant to punish Jacopa for his attack on Mr. Murray, has just returned to the latter village, and we got into heliographic communication with them to-day. They have encountered no opposition, Jacopa having fled. The other Mollienpui chiefs sent in yesterday to renew their professions of loyalty and express their pleasure at Captain Shakespear's return from the southern regions, which are a *terra incognita* to them. It is evident that, as a body, Mollienpuis are faithful, and the late outbreak must be put down to one of those impulses of unreasoning rage which are so common with savage tribes. The good account given of themselves by the few men who were surrounded in the village will probably make people more chary of meddling with even small parties of our men in future.

THE Australian Irrigation Colonies (Chaffey Brothers) offer a pleasant occupation, a healthy life, a cheerful home, a soil of unequalled fertility—producing by irrigation results unparalleled in the annals of Horticulture—comfort, civilization, and material prosperity combined. They consist of half-a-million acres, in the sunny and salubrious climate of Victoria, and South Australia, on the great River Murray, which affords an abundant supply of fertilizing water for the Irrigation of Vineyards and Fruit Farms, and for the production, in assured quantity and excellence, of Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Apricots, Figs, and other Fruits (already so successfully grown in Australia), by Cultivators with large and small Capital, holding from Ten to Eighty Acres and upwards. The Wines and Fruits of Australia are now in extensive demand in British and Colonial Markets, and there is a practically unlimited field for such production under most profitable conditions to the Settlers. Pamphlet Free. Address the Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Matthew Vincent, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., from whom all information, &c., may be obtained, also an illustrated folio descriptive work, price 4s., post free.—*Advt.*

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OBITUARY.

GENERAL J. C. C. GRAY.—The death occurred, at 1, Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, on the 15th inst., of Gen. James Clarke Charnock Gray, who entered the service of the Hon. East India Company as a cadet of infantry, Bengal Presidency, in the year 1811. He was appointed ensign Bengal Infantry 12th July 1814, became lieutenant 5th June 1816, captain 1st August 1828, major 1st September 1841, lieutenant-colonel 27th August 1847, colonel 28th November 1854, major-general 20th July 1860, lieutenant-general 25th June 1870, general 1st October 1877, when he retired from the service. He first saw active service in the Nepaul War, 1814–15, under Sir David Ochterlony; next at Gureah Kotah. in 1819, under Col. W. Brookes, and in 1825–6, at the siege of Bhurtpore, under Lord Combermere, when the brigadier commanding the storming column issued a complimentary order testifying to the gallant conduct of his regiment in ascending the breach. This regiment was the late 21st Bengal Native Infantry, now the 1st Native Infantry, one of the few regiments of the Bengal Presidency which remained loyal in the great Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. On the formation, in 1837, of the Oude Auxiliary Forces, the deceased, then only a captain, was appointed by Lord Auckland to raise, organize, and command the 1st Regiment of that force, and he held the command for ten years until promoted to regimental lieutenant-colonel in 1847. In the period from 1847 to 1855 Gen. Gray commanded the 34th and 35th Native Infantry, and was selected to raise, organize, and command the 3rd European Regiment, now the 107th, or 2nd Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment. In January 1856, Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General in India, in a letter couched in complimentary and appreciative terms, communicated to the deceased the new policy about to be adopted in relation to the kingdom of Oude, including the organization of an irregular force, consisting of three field batteries, three regiments of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry. "My first care for this force," wrote his Lordship, "must be to place it under the command of an officer of ability, energy, and experience, in whose knowledge, discretion, and soldierly qualities the Government may place full reliance. I feel confident that, acting in that view, I cannot do better than select you for this command. It will be agreeable to you to know that your acceptance of this offer will be very satisfactory to Gen. Outram as well as to myself." But before this force could be thoroughly organized and disciplined unmistakable indications of the great Sepoy Mutiny had become widespread, and thus this force in due course disestablished itself after a very brief existence, and Gen. Gray, and such officers of his force as escaped the first hostile intentions of their men, found themselves interred in the Residency at Lucknow, in the successful defence of which they participated from first to last, until relieved by Havelock and Outram in September, and by Lord Clyde in November 1857 and March 1858. Born under the sound of Bow Bells on 19th August 1794, the third son of the late Capt. James Gray, of the Royal Navy, and a grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir James Gray, K.C.B., P.C., Ambassador at the Courts of Naples and Madrid, the deceased General, the father of the Indian Army, commenced his Indian career in 1812, and remained in India uninterrupted for 54 years, 46 of which were passed in the plains, with but a very short term—but once only—in the hills. He went out as a boy of 17, and returned to England at the ripe age of 71, re-establishing his home in London in 1866. As a boy he witnessed the funeral of Lord Nelson in 1806, and the Jubilee of King George III. in 1810, and that of the Queen in 1887, at the age of 93. He remained in the full possession of all his mental faculties to the very last.

MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM MOORE DICKINSON, late Madras Staff Corps, who died suddenly on the 17th inst., at 12, Medina Villas, Brighton, entered the Army in March 1855, became lieutenant in April 1858, captain in March 1867, major in March 1875, lieutenant-colonel in March 1881, colonel in March 1885, and major-general in July 1887.

COL. JOHN HADOW JENKINS, late Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Terriers, High Wycombe, on the 13th inst., entered the Service in December 1850, obtained his lieutenancy in May 1855, captaincy in January 1862, majority in August 1864, lieutenant-colonelcy in May 1871, and colonelcy in January 1879.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE is no intention of increasing the force on the Lushai frontier this season, although, as is known, the 3rd Bengal Infantry in Fort William have been under orders to proceed thither at once if required.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the staff salary of the Adjutant of H.E. the Governor of Madras's Body Guard being raised to Rs. 180 per mensem, including horse allowance, in addition to the office allowance now drawn by him.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Rawalpindi that General Ellis seems hardly in the state of health for arduous campaigning, such as that in the Black Mountain, irrespective of the enemy, is sure to be. He can hardly be said to have thoroughly recovered from his illness after the Attock Manœuvres.

THE cost of the Miranzai and Black Mountain Expeditions will serve to reduce the surplus which the coming Budget is expected to show. The expenditure on the former will all fall during the current year, but as the Hazara Field Force will not move till the 10th of March, and is likely to remain across the border for several weeks, a portion of its cost will appear in the accounts for 1891–92.

IT seems that the 40th Native Infantry, which is now in camp at Kanchrapara, were first attacked by cholera at Goalunda, where the crowd of pilgrims along the river was unprecedented. The regiment was on its way from Lushai-land to the North-West Provinces, to be disbanded. It is the old Shahjahanpur Levy, raised in 1858, and Jhansi is the regimental centre.

COLONEL T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, C.B., R.A., who is now in command of the Royal Artillery at Bangalore, will, states the *Madras Mail*, succeed Major-General G. J. Smart, R.A., in the command of the Madras District, and not Colonel A. M. Rawlins. Colonel Van Straubenzee is fifty-three years of age, and entered the Royal Artillery in the year 1855. He was made a Companion of the Bath for his services in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, when he commanded the Royal Artillery of the Indian Contingent.

HER Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to formally approve of the 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry being permitted, in commemoration of its distinguished conduct at the defence of the Fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, in Afghanistan, in the year 1842, to continue to bear on its regimental colour the device of a Mural Crown superscribed with the motto "*Invicta.*"

THE paucity of field officers in the Madras Staff Corps is shown by reference to the officers now with the four regiments of native cavalry in the Southern Presidency. There is not a single major borne on these lists. The 1st Lancers are commanded by Colonel Warner, the 2nd Lancers by Colonel Gallaway, the 3rd Cavalry by Lieut.-Colonel MacLeod, and the 4th Cavalry by Captain (Brevet-Major) Fenton. The squadron commanders are captains, with a few lieutenants officiating in that rank. Colonel Gallaway vacates his command in April 1892, and Colonel Warner in August 1894, by which time three of the squadron officers will have been promoted to major. The Madras cavalry regiments may be few in number, but the young officers serving in them are now in a better position regimentally than their brethren in Bengal.

THE annual contribution of three lakhs of rupees which the Government of India have expressed their willingness to give towards sanitary improvements in cantonments, will, says the *Pioneer*, be gladly utilized by the military authorities in the coming financial year. It will be devoted to waterworks, several schemes being now in hand. The Quetta works have been completed, and the Military Works' share has to be repaid to the Public Works Department; the Rawalpindi scheme, a large one, will be pushed on, and that for the Gullies begun. Dum Dum gets its supply of wholesome water, not a day before it was wanted, and the pipes, connecting the Allahabad cantonment with the Municipal area, will be laid. The Dehra supply will be extended to the lines of the Mountain Battery and the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas. In all some nine lakhs will be spent in the year.

THE post of Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, is to be abolished.

ON account of the accommodation for a British mountain battery at Camp Thobba, Murree Hills, not being completed, the battery which was to have gone there this summer will go to Bara Gully.

THE Secretary of State, in his forwarding despatch accompanying the Royal Warrant amalgamating the Staff. Corps of the three Indian Presidencies, draws attention to the fact that he does not propose for the present discontinuing the use of the title "Staff Corps." It appears to his Lordship that so long as there remain any officers of local service or general list, a change of name would be inconvenient.

THE Office of the Western Circle, Military Accounts, has closed at Calcutta, and will be opened at the new head-quarters at Rawal Pindi. The following officers move with the office to Rawal Pindi:—Colonel M. A. Rowlandson, Controller; Major D. A. Macpherson, Examiner; Captain G. B. Renny; and Lieutenant C. E. Mardall.

CAPTAIN H. R. BLYTH, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has joined his appointment as Adjutant of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers, relieving Capt. A. A. Barrett, whose tenure of service has expired. Colonel Chatterton desires to place on record his high appreciation of the devotion to the interests of the battalion which Captain Barrett displayed from first to last in everything that he did, and which gained for him the admiration and esteem of all ranks. The battalion loses the services of a most efficient and valued officer.

CERTAIN important changes are notified in the organization of the Hyderabad Contingent in an Army Circular. The establishment of British officers per regiment of cavalry and infantry

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is increased from six to eight. One officer will be added to each regiment during the current year, and another in 1893. This increase in the number of British officers is in no way to affect the position or duties of the native commissioned officers in command of troops or companies. Squadron and wing commanders are to be appointed on the same rates of pay as now obtaining in the Bengal Army, and wing and squadron allowances and forge allowance will be granted as in the regular army; the contract allowances now granted to commanding officers of infantry being abolished. The kit allowances for recruits on enlistment is raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

THERE was a time when gentlemen who honoured public promenades in Madras with their presence, invariably paid the ladies who frequent those places of public resort the compliment of wearing black coats, &c.; but now-a-days some officers consider that this mark of respect is uncalled for, and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Madras District has considered it necessary to issue this District Order:—

"Officers going to places of 'Public Worship,' 'Marina,' or other places of 'Public Resort' of an evening will invariably appear suitably dressed.

"Note—(Small caps, flannel and jhool suits, it may be observed, are not suitable.)

"The above Order does not refer to officers when engaged in cricket, tennis, football, &c."

THE *Statesman* says:—"The question of increasing the number of Volunteers in Bengal is now engaging the attention of the local government. A conference, consisting of Messrs. P. Nolan, Secretary to Government, A. Smith, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, H. Lee, Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, Col. F. W. Chatterton, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Sterndale, Commandant, Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, and the Hon. F. M. Halliday, Member, Board of Revenue, will meet at Belvedere on Tuesday, the 10th March next, at 11 o'clock a.m., to discuss the question with the Lieutenant-Governor. The need for such a conference is scarcely apparent. The causes of the feebleness are already well-known to the 'higher authorities,' and no cobbling or patching will improve the position of affairs. One 'company' on Tuesday furnished *two* men on inspection! The wonder is that there was one. But the 'rot' is not in one company only, but all through."

A few days hence the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army will have arrived, and Sir Charles Arbuthnot, too, will, says the *Madras Mail*, sever his all-too-short connection with the much-maligned troops of the Government of Fort Saint George. His Excellency had made his name long before he came to this Presidency as a gallant and experienced soldier; and he brought to it a reputation for single honesty of purpose and modest dislike to modern advertising methods, which he has been remarkably successful in maintaining, and which has earned for him the respect and admiration of all under his command. He has been a type of the brave Bayard, of which in times of danger the British army has fortunately always produced so many; of the "officer and gentleman" who does his duty as a matter of honour, and of course without considering that he has thereby done anything unusually meritorious or aught else but what was expected of him. And, as might be expected of such an one, he has been rigidly impartial in the bestowal of such patronage as fell to his share, favouring none, but dealing to all alike a just and considerate attention to their claims. Officers serving under him have been perfectly convinced that he would never knowingly be a party to a job; and they have relied in confident and well-earned security upon his known straightforwardness and honesty of purpose. Conscious merit has felt that wherever discovered it would be recognised, and has had little fear that interest or impudence would be preferred. That is a very great deal to say for a prominent soldier in these days of unearned decorations and general push for notoriety at any price; but it can be safely said of Sir Charles Arbuthnot, and it explains at once the esteem felt for him by the army under his command, and the sincere regret with which that army has now to bid him farewell.

The proposal to abolish the presidency commands finds favour with the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which advances this plea in favour of the idea:—The old ideas which supported the presidency system had a great deal to be said for them before it was necessary to give our first and best thoughts to the possibility of a Russian invasion; but the internal political considerations which then governed the organisation of the Indian army have now been greatly modified, and the fear that, by an unification of the three armies, the diversity in the class of recruits would be diminished, and thus, in the case of internal troubles, lead to general insecurity, may also be considered a thing of the past. The uselessness of enlisting men from unwarlike races has been recognised, and a determination has grown up to recruit only from the best fighting races of India, from Goorkhas, Sikhs, Afridis, and other frontier tribes, together with Punjab Mahomedans. Bengalis are never enlisted, and the tendency recently is not to enlist men from Southern India.

From the *London Gazette*, Tuesday, March 17.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. Frederick Richard Solly-Flood, C.B., Commanding a 1st Class District in Bombay, is placed on retired pay.

Col. W. L. Dalrymple, from Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters in Ireland, about to be appointed to the Staff in India, is placed on half-pay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Gen. Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Col. Charles Ferguson Sharpe.

Lieut.-Gen. John Irvine Murray, C.B., to be General.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., Edward James Lawder, William Coussmaker Anderson, C.S.I., Edmond Francis Burton, George Uvedale Price, Robson Benson, John Matthew Cripps, Julius Bentall Dennys, John Cockburn Hood, C.B., George Baldock, William Legh Cahusac, Charles Curtis Drury, Edward Thomas Fasken, Richard Drapes Ardagh, James Nowell Young, John Loudon, Hugh Heefke O'Connell, William Alexander Riach, Augustus Ritherdon, Percy Fortescue Gardiner.

Major.-Gen. Douglas Gordon Seafield St. John Grant to be Lieutenant-General.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor, Bombay Infantry, to be General on the Uemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut.-Gen. Rowley Sale Sale-Hill, C.B., Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col. Charles Sheppy Sturt, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Major Walter Duret Aubin, M.B., 1st or West Regiment, Royal Jersey Militia, to be Surgeon-Major, ranking as Major.

Acting Surgeon Thomas Lyndon, M.D., 4th Volunteer Battalion, Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Surgeon, ranking as Captain.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major George Hugh Coles Dyce, Major Sydney Drummond Turnbull, Major Carbery Egan.

To be Majors.—Capt. Henry Percy Poigndestre Leigh, Capt. Richard Carnac Temple, Capt. Frederick Guy Vivian.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Herbert Ralph Brander, Bernard Walter Cracroft, Charles Davidson, Harry Benn Borradaile, David Montgomery Thompson, George Murray, Robert Theodore Crowther, Douglas Craven Phillott, Arthur Vincent Hatch, Edward William Codrington, James William Cowley, William Rutherford Little, Frank James Brook Campbell, John Graham Robinson, Willoughby Brooking Mullens, Clement George Parsons.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Percy Zachariah Cox, from the Scottish Rifles; Lieut. Harry Torriano Pritchard, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second Lieut. Gordon Watling, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment; Second Lieut. Charles McLeod Porteous, from the Liverpool Regiment: Second Lieut. George Kynaston Cockerill, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieut. Skipton Hill Climo, from the Border Regiment.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Hugh David McIntyre, William Browne, Herbert Vaughan Cox.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Henry Arthur Peyton Lindsay, from the West India Regiment; Lieut. Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens, from the Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieut. Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne, from the Liverpool Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—George Sapte Hogge, Harvey Welman John Edgar Barry, Charles Ernest Mardall, Robert Southey, Arthur Edward Aitken, Percy Arthur Nodin St. Leger Wood, Henry Charles Edward Cave, Francis William John Caulfeild.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Frederick Robert Edward Lock, from the Gloucestershire Regiment; Second Lieut. Clement Stanley Duncan Leslie, from the Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Lionel Nicholson Beatty, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander John Shaw, Madras Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—Capt. James Henry Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. Thomas Henry Binny Young, Col. Rowland Ernle Kyrle Money, Col. William Barron.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Col. Rowland Henry Thomas Hill.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Major Bernard Callan Keelan, Surgeon-Major Septimus Jesse Goldsmith.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. Arthur Lockhart Gallie, Indian Staff Corps.

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The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Governor of Madras:—Capt. the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, to be Military Secretary; Capt. the Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars, to be an Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Lord D. J. C. Compton, 9th Lancers, to be an Aide-de-Camp.

The following appointments have been made by the Government of India:—

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Major J. E. Broadbent, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary, to be a Deputy Secretary.

Major S. Grant, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Secretary, vice Broadbent.

Capt. J. Dallas, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Secretary, vice Major S. Grant, vacated.

Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Secretary, vice Major E. G. Barrow, resigned.

ARMY STAFF.—BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Major C. W. Muir, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut.-Col. G. H. C. Dyce, vacated.

Capt. K. S. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major L. B. Irwin vacated.

ERRATA.—The names of the undermentioned officers, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 17, 1891, should be as follows, and not as therein stated:—Madras Staff Corps.—Second Lieut. Edward Herbert Boome. Bombay Staff Corps.—Second Lieut. Charlton Macleod Cockcraft.

DEPARTURE OF H.M'S TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."

Her Majesty's Troopship *Serapis*, Captain C. P. G. Hicks, sailed on March 5 for England, with 53 officers, 11 ladies, 14 children, 1,061 European rank and file, 50 women, and 123 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bromhead, S.W. Borderers
Col. and Mrs. I. C. Martelli, R.A.
Brig.-Surg. J. Y. Donaldson, Madras, Med. Staff.
Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes and four children, Bengal, Med. Staff.
Major and Mrs. F. M. Reid, High. L.I.
Major and Mrs. J. W. Thurburn and two children, R.E.
Major and Mrs. W. J. Baddeley, R.E.
Major and Mrs. H. O. B. Owen and child, R.A.
Capt. F. Gordon Mackenzie, 2nd D. Guards
Capt. H. C. Wylly, Derby Lt. Regt.
Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn Murdock and daughter, R.E.
Capt. J. F. M. Fawcett, 5th Lancers
Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Love and child, R.E.
Surg. W. H. Bean, Madras, Med. Staff
Surg. J. H. Daly, Bengal, Med. Staff
Surg. J. Daly, Bengal, Med. Staff
Capt. H. C. Leagh, 4th K.R.R. Corps
Capt. W. J. A. Beatson, R.A.
Capt. C. J. H. Sitwell and child, Manchester
Capt. G. A. Carleton, Rl. Lanc. Regt.
Capt. C. A. R. Browne, R.E.
Capt. W. A. Allen, Staff Corps
Capt. E. E. B. Oldfield, North. Fusiliers
Capt. J. H. Wilkinson, Rifle Brigade
Capt. H. L. Jenkinson, R.A.
Capt. B. W. Cracroft, Staff Corps
Rdg. Master and Mrs. G. Mathews and four children, D. Guards
Lieut. E. C. Tidswell, Lanc. Fusiliers
Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Elphinstone, High. L.I.
Lieut. W. D. Sellar, K.O. S. Bord.
Lieut. A. L. Walker, R.A.
Lieut. J. H. Armstrong, York and Lanc. Regt.
Lieut. S. B. Grimston, Staff Corps
Lieut. A. McConaghey, Staff Corps
Lieut. J. P. Hill, Staff Corps
Lieut. S. T. B. Lawford, Rl. Fusiliers
Lieut. J. F. Kelly, S.W. Bord.
Lieut. F. T. S. Scoones, Rl. Fusiliers
Lieut. H. J. H. Winwood, R.A.
Lieut. M. J. W. Pike, Rl. Irish Fusiliers
Lieut. L. S. B. Dunbar, Bedford
Lieut. P. Regan, Ord. Dept.
Lieut. F. L. de V. Stokes, Rl. Lanc. Regt.
Lieut. C. L. Muriel, Middlesex
Lieut. J. Going, S.W. Borderers
Lieut. C. V. M. Sarel, N. Fusiliers
Lieut. A. H. Isacke, N. Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. B. O. Coddington, Hampshire
2nd-Lieut. C. H. Davies, Staff Corps
2nd-Lieut. F. H. Pigon, Hampshire
2nd-Lieut. T. H. O'Brien, North. Lanc.
2nd-Lieut. A. M. Pirie, 21st Hussars
2nd-Lieut. H. S. Ainslie, North Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut. C. V. Isacke, Connaught Rangers
Wife of 2nd-Lieut. C. B. Thornhill, R.A.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS,

TO BE HELD IN LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

A GENERAL MEETING of the English Signatories and Representatives of the International Assembly of Orientalists was held in London on January 15, 1890, at which (by Resolutions I. and III.) it was resolved to hold the next (or Ninth) Congress in London, September 1–10, 1891, on the basis of the Statuts définitifs adoptés par l'Assemblée Internationale, laid down at the first Congress in Paris in 1873.

An Organizing Committee was appointed, and communications were opened with the French General Assembly. (See "Record of Proceedings," page 10.)

At the Second Meeting, held in London on April 29, 1890, progress was reported, and it was announced that Sir Henry Rawlinson, G.C.B., &c., had accepted the Honorary Presidency, and Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., &c., the Presidency. Additions were made to the Committee, and four Honorary Secretaries were duly appointed, viz. Professor Douglas, Dr. Leitner, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, and Dr. Bullinger. At this meeting, Dr. Leitner announced that the proceedings, &c. of the English Committee had been ratified in Paris on March 31, 1890, and that the formal transfer of powers from the French members of the Commission Administrative of 1873 had been received by the Committee. Resolution VI. of this meeting duly acknowledged the Resolution of the Paris meeting of March 31, as printed on page 14 of "Record of Proceedings."

Two meetings of the Central or Organizing Committee have since been held in London on June 12 and October 9, 1890. At the former of these, with the view of expediting the business, it was resolved (Resolution II.) "That this Committee act independently, in accordance with the Statutes, and with the powers delegated to itself by the French Committees, and in harmony with their Resolutions." The Committee was again enlarged, and since then Professor Max Müller has been elected as President (October 9). Dr. Leitner's name no longer appears in connection with the Committee or Secretariat.

With these exceptions, everything remains the same: the continuity of the Committee is unbroken; its powers are unchanged; while the Minute Books—the Official Record of Proceedings—are in the hands of the original Secretariat.

At the meeting of the Committee, held on November 10, 1890, it was resolved that in view of the fact that other important Congresses will be held in England in September 1891, and that the said year would also be inconvenient for many foreign delegates, who, on that account, had not yet joined; and acting under the full powers transferred to and vested in this Committee, the date of the Ninth Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London, be deferred till the following year, viz. September 1892.

The Committee has the full support of Professor Dillmann, of Berlin, and Professor Kuenen, of Leiden, Presidents of former Congresses (as the appended translation of an extract from an open letter, addressed by Professor Dillmann to Professor Douglas, testifies).* It is now engaged in arranging the business of the Congress, and invites the membership of *all* Orientalists, so that the next Congress may see them all *united* in the prosecution of their great and important labours.

All Communications concerning Papers, &c. connected with the various Sections, to be made to the respective Presidents or Secretaries.

All other Communications to be made to the General Secretaries of the Congress:—Professor Douglas, British Museum, London, W.C.; J. F. Hewitt, Esq., Devoke Lodge, Walton-on-Thames; Dr. Bullinger, Bremgarten, Woking, Surrey; Professor A. A. Macdonell, 7, Fyfield Road, Oxford.

President.—Professor F. Max Müller, K.M.

Vice-Presidents.—The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Sir George Birdwood, M.D., LL.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sir William Hunter, K.C.S.I, Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The Central Committee of Organization consists of the Vice-Presidents, together with the following:—Prof. A. H. Sayce, Prof. R. K. Douglas, Dr. C. D. Ginsburg, Dr. E. W. Bullinger, Dr. C. H. H. Wright, Dr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I, Prof. Peterson, D.Sc., E. Delmar Morgan, Esq., Prof. C. Bendall, Prof. Mahaffy, E. Ransom, Esq., L. B. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I., Prof. R. Stuart Pool, LL.D., Stanley Lane-Poole, Esq., Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., J. F. Hewitt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Morris, F. V. Dickens, Esq., Canon Isaac Taylor, Prof. T. de Lacouperie, T. G. Pinches, Esq., and the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Sections.

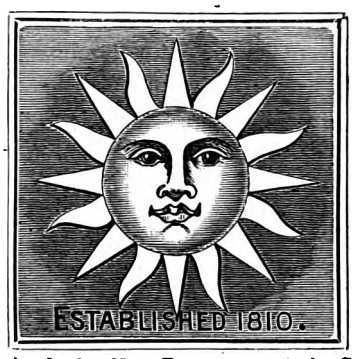
Treasurer.—E. Delmar Morgan, Esq, 15, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Honorary Secretaries.—Prof. R. K. Douglas, J. F. Hewitt, Esq., Dr. E. W. Bullinger, Prof. A. A. Macdonell.

Sections.	*Presidents.*	*Secretaries.*
I. Aryan	Prof. Cowell ...	...Prof.A.A.Macdonell.
II. Semitic		
(*a*) Assyrian and Babylonian	Prof. A. H. Sayce ...	T. G. Pinches, Esq.
(*b*) General	Prof. Robertson Smith	A. A. Bevan, Esq.
III. China and the Far East	Sir Thos. Wade, K.C.B.	Prof. Douglas.
IV. Egypt and Africa ...	Prof. Le Page Renouf	E. Budge, Esq.
V. Australasia & Oceana	Sir Arthur Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Dr. Codrington.
VI. { Anthropological / Mythological ... }	Dr. E. B. Tylor ...	Prof. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

* "I am in the happy position after that the votes of the whole eleven members of our Committee are presented before us, of making to you and the President, with the other Members of the Organizing Committee, the formal announcement that the Committee elected at Christiania and reinforced by co-optation, is quite agreeable both to the choice of London as the place for the next, Ninth, Congress, and the date 1892; also to the choice of Professor Max Muller as President, and the composition of the Central Committee of Organization. We also surrender to the same all further steps in the preparation of the Ninth Congress."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1891.

CALCUTTA, SIMLA, AND THE BUDGET.

WITH the publication of the Budget Statement the "season" at Calcutta comes to an end for the summer months. The Viceroy, the Members of Council, the heads (and a good number of the tails) of Departments are now hurrying away from the City of Palaces and pale faces, to that paradise or pandemonium (according to conflicting opinions) called Simla. As no fresh taxation has been proposed by the Financial Member of Council, his "Statement" has to be "taken as read," and no debate or discussion thereon allowed. This is not a new device for avoiding the awkward situation—for the Government of India—of hearing unpleasant remarks made in the Council Chamber by "non-official" members, and of afterwards reading them in the columns of the Anglo-Indian and Native press. If we mistake not, the ingenious arrangement was introduced during the viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, but it was too attractive a way of getting out of a difficulty, not to win official favour and to be imitated afterwards. When it was first attempted, Calcutta considered itself "sold," to use a vulgar but very expressive word to illustrate the situation. Calcutta thinks that the only public opinion in India worthy of attention is that within its own municipal boundaries, and was therefore angry when the Government *Gazette* simply published the Budget Statement, and the Government—that is to say, the Viceroy, the Lords of the Council, and "all the nobility"—went away to the hills and left Chowringhee, and the critics therein and about, to their own opinions and reflections on official turpitude and deceit. The situation has, however, slightly improved now. The decency is at least observed of allowing the Financial Member to read his Statement in the Council Chamber, even though no debate be allowed upon it. This is a sop to the Calcutta "non-official" Cerberus, but, according to the latest telegrams, it is not likely to stop the growling of the "many-headed monster" which protests there against the Simla exodus. It is not likely that the Statement which Sir David Barbour has put forward will be accepted by the Indian tax-paying public without considerable comment, and that, too, of a hostile nature. That the Minister of Indian Finance has been able to announce that the accounts for 1889–90 show a clear surplus of Rx. 2,612,033, and that the estimated surplus for the current year is Rx. 2,787,100, looks pleasing and satisfactory enough; but, as the writer of an able leader on the subject in the *Times* puts it, when we come to the Estimates for 1891–92 we pass to the region of conjecture and prophecy:—

"The assumed receipts for that year are Rx. 86,025,300, and the assumed expenditure is Rx. 85,909,700, giving a bare margin of Rx. 115,600 for contingencies; so that, as Sir David Barbour remarks, the year's accounts in reality just balance. Allowance has been made for an expected further decline in the nett revenue from opium. This revenue stands in the revised estimates for 1890–91 at Rx. 5,673,200, or Rx. 218,000 less than the sum at which it stood in the original estimates of the year. In the estimates for next year it is set down at the still lower figure of Rx. 5,301,700—a reduction of Rx. 361,500. Exchange is put at 1s. 5¼d., 'with the usual reserve,' a point to which we shall presently recur. The famine grant is restored to its original amount of Rx. 1,500,000, of which a little less than one-third is swallowed up by the nett loss on three railways, which have been constructed as famine protective works. It is certain, moreover, that there will be expenditure next year for which no provision is made out of the year's revenue."

But in glancing further into the future, the tone of Sir David Barbour's Statement savours more of doubt than of hope. The revenue from opium is becoming less year by year, and although this stern fact may cause much rejoicing in the deep hearts and shallow intellects of the anti-opium and other Indian reforming faddists, it must remain a very trying difficulty with the Financial Member of the Government of India who has the task annually of showing how revenue is to be raised and expenses met without putting further burdens on the taxpayers. Then follows a hint that possible decreased railway traffic must be taken into calculation. But worse than this is the doubt expressed as to the further extent to which military expenditure must go. Opium, railway traffic receipts, and fluctuations in exchange may always be troublesome items to deal with; but even in calculating these, some possibly accurate guesses may be arrived at. With military expenditure, however, the case, according to Sir David Barbour, seems hopeless. Wars and famines are no doubt exceptional and difficult contingencies to deal with; but surely some fair idea might be come to as to how much more "the defence of the country [India] at all points" is to cost. Sir David says that due provision for this must yet be made, that this has not yet been

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done, and that it will have to be done at a cost the amount of which he is as yet unable to estimate. Why should this be so? With whom does the responsibility of ordering this impossible-to-be-ascertained expenditure rest? Are there to be more strategic railways made, and further unchecked outlay made, to protect India from the invasion of the Russians? These are questions which are possibly being asked in Calcutta just now, but to which probably no reply will be vouchsafed from Simla.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 28.)

Strachey, Mr. Arthur, reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, has been granted leave of absence for seven months, from April 1, 1891.

Porter, Mr. W. K., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. A. Strachey.

Woodburn.—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate the Hon. J. Woodburn, of the Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Partab Singh.—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Raja Udai Partab Singh, of Bhinga, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Stogdon, Mr. A. W., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. Benton, Indian Civil Service.

Hill, Mr. H. C., officiating inspector-general of forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for 22 months from March 14, 1891.

Martindale, Mr. A. H. T., political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhopal, is granted furlough for seven months and twenty-three days, from March 29, 1891.

Taylor, Mr. J., Assistant comptroller-general, is granted furlough for two years.

MILITARY.

Hobday, Major T. F., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a commissary-general, from Feb. 11, 1891.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

(*Hazara.*)

Mason, Capt. A. H., R.E., is appointed deputy assistant quarter-master-general for Intelligence with the Hazara Field Force.

Morice, Lieut. C. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for nine months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Welchman, Col. A. J. T., General List, Infantry, garrison quarter-master, Fort William, for one year. Pension service, 31st year, commenced Aug. 16, 1890.

Thomas, Col. F. H., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service, 32nd year, commenced Feb. 14, 1891.

Shepherd, Col. T., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service, 31st year, commenced Sept. 10, 1890.

Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd-in-command, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service, 26th year, commenced Jan. 18, 1891.

Spencer, Major T. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd-in-command, 17th (the Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for seven months. Pension service, 23rd year, commenced July 22, 1890.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for eight months. Pension service, 13th year, commenced May 25, 1890.

Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 22, 1891.

Bagley, Lieut. R. G., West Riding Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m.c.) for six months, from Nov. 6, 1890 Pension service, 3rd year, commenced May 9, 1890.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., squadron officer, to be adjutant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Merewether, appointed squadron commander.

Hamilton, Surg.-Major H., from the medical charge of the 10th Bengal Infantry, to the temporary medical charge, Guides Cavalry, during the absence of Surg.-Major A. Duncan, with the Guides Infantry, on Field service with the Hazara Expedition.

Hammond, Col. A. G., V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, Corps of Guides, vice Campbell, vacated.

Hill, Second-Lieut. W. A., Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry.

Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., wing officer, to be wing commander, 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Graves, appointed commandant, 40th Baluch Infantry; Lieut. L. B. Walton, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Ravenshaw.

Wynch, Lieut. F. J. H., wing officer, to be Quartermaster, 37th Dogras, vice Campbell, vacated on promotion to captain.

Macnab, Surg. A. J., to the officiating medical charge, 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Surg.-Major G. M. Davis, on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Sellar, Lieut. W. D., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for nine months, on private affairs.

Ffennell, Capt. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Sarel, Lieut. C. V. M., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Boddam, Capt. C. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Welch, Brig.-Surg. F. H., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

Whaite, Surg. T. DuB., M.B., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Willock, Col. G. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, in India, for one year, on private affairs.

Perkins, Lieut. J. C. C., Leinster Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Brown, Surg.-Major H. T., M.D., Medical Staff, to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Peshawar district, vice Brig.-Surg. R. Harvey, M.D., Indian Medical Service, appointed principal medical officer, Miranzai Field Force.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Coats, Capt. G. H. B., wing commander, to be second in command 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Prendergast, transferred to the 28th Punjab Infantry.

Burn, Capt. A. E. P., wing commander, sub *pro tem*, 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Coats.

Wallace, Capt. A., wing officer, 27th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Burn, on leave.

Travers, Brevet-Major E. A., wing officer, to be wing commander 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, vice Wheatley, appointed second in command, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, and to remain seconded while employed on the personal staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Judge, Capt. C. B., wing officer, to be wing commander 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, sub *pro tem*, vice Travers.

Fisher, Lieut. J., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, vice Robinson, vacated on promotion to captain.

Norie, Lieut. C. E. de M., wing officer, to be quartermaster 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, vice Fisher.

Strachey, Lieut. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha L. I., to be wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, vice Judge. (Lieut. Strachey will be graded in the battalion above Lieut. J. M. Home and below Lieut. C. E. de M. Norie.)

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Elles, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R., R.A., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army head-quarters, vice Col. Gatacre, appointed Adjutant-General Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Lawford, Lieut. S. T. B., 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Wylly, Capt. H. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for eight months, on private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 25.)

Blyth.—Mr. W. D. Blyth is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Chumpagrun.

Sircar.—The Lieutenant-Governor re-appoints Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Palmer, Rev. C. J., B.A., is appointed to be junior chaplain of the St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain of the General Hospital, Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

Dillon, Mr. C. C., barrister-at-law, and advocate, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, is appointed to be public prosecutor for all cases coming before the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. C. H. Hill, on deputation.

Wheeler, Mr. P. C., joint magistrate, Etawah, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Jaunpur.

MacLeod, Mr. R. H , joint magistrate, Benares, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. F. D. Pennington.

Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., B.S.C., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate, Lucknow.

Ozzard, Capt. H. H., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, on being relieved by Capt. A. W. D. Campbell, is transferred to Roorkee in the same capacity.

Vyse.—The services of Major C. F. Vyse, cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Hill.—The services of Mr. C. H. Hill, barrister-at-law, public prosecutor, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Hill, Lieut. E., Ghazipur Light Horse, is granted one year's leave of absence.

Brereton, Major W. L., 2nd battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to be a cantonment magistrate in the Shahjahanpur cantonment.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

Benton, Mr. A. H., judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 7 months and 16 days, from the 14th of March, 1891.

Davis, Mr. W. S , assistant district superintendent of police, is posted temporarily to the Hazara district.

Palin, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Mooltan district.

Waterfield, Mr. S. S., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from the 1st Feb. 1891.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

Proby.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. D. G. Proby, district superintendent of police, Seoni.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

Norton, Mr. D., C.S., President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner, second grade.

Norton.—On his relief by Major R. C. Temple, Mr. D. Norton, C.S., President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, is appointed to officiate as a commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Irrawaddy division.

Temple, Major R. C., President of the Rangoon Municipality, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rangoon town district, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties.

Lowis, Mr. C. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the chief commissioner.

Wilson, Mr. T. C., C.S., is appointed to officiate as director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Warde, Lieut. H. N , assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Southern sub-division, Yeu district.

Bere, Mr. S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Myanaung to the charge of the Pakokku and Yesagye sub-divisions of the Pakokku district.

Lang, Mr. J. L., extra assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Prome township of the Prome district.

Porter, Mr. P. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mogok to the charge of the police of the Minbu district.

Richardson, Mr. W. F., assistant superintendent of police and personal assistant to the deputy inspector-general of military police, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Ruby Mines district.

Law, Mr. J. M., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mergui to the charge of the police of the Tavoy district.

Pockett, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Tavoy to the charge of the police of the Mergui district.

Atkinson, Lieut. G. D., second-in-command, is transferred from Minbu to the Pyinmana military police reserve battalion.

Hakim, Surg., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Pakokku district, vice Surg.-Major E. Levinge.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George's Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

Meyer, Mr. W. S., acting sec. to the commissioner of salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st April 1891.

Wynch, Mr. L. M., acting head assist. col. Kistna, is granted privilege for three months from the 1st April 1891.

Carr, Mr. R. C. C., acting under-secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st April 1891.

Butler, Lieut.-Col. J. W. S., Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Lushington.—Furlough for one year on medical certificate is granted to Mr. A. W. Lushington, deputy conservator of forests, Godavari.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

Brooke, 2nd-Lieut. H. M. M., Essex Regiment, wing officer, 29th Madras Infantry, 22nd Oct. 1889.

Gray, 2nd-Lieut. F. W. B., Royal Berkshire Regiment, wing officer, 17th Madras Infantry, 22nd Jan. 1890.

Morris, 2nd-Lieut. G. M., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer, 2nd Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the 27th Feb. 1889.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Anderson, Col. A., General List (Infantry), Commandant, 8th Madras Infantry, for one year. Pension service, 32nd year, commenced 24th Nov. 1890.

Jones, Lieut. A. A., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers (P. W. O.) Lt. Cav., for one year. Pension service, 9th year, commenced 29th July 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India:—

Gunning, Col. J. C., Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Madras (p a), for 1 year and 82 days.

Hall, Surg.-Major H. G., Indian Medical Service, 21st Regiment Madras Infantry (p a), for 13 months.

Radcliff, Lieut. S. G., Staff Corps, 29th Madras Infantry (m c), for 1 year.

Pickance, Col. W. J., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, from the 28th Feb. 1891.

Wenloch.—H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Wenloch, C.I.E., Governor of Madras, has been pleased to accept the office of Hon. Col. of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, from the 8th Feb. 1891.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 5.)

Winter.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., political agent, Janjira, on the departure of Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., on leave.

Doderet.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Doderet, C.S., to act as political agent, Akalkote.

Moscardi, Mr. E. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for six months from the 7th May 1891.

Scott, Mr. M. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Satara, is allowed furlough for one year from the 10th May, 1891.

Urquhart.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Urquhart, M.A., C.S., to act as assistant commissioner in Sind, from the date of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., proceeding on furlough.

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Ferguson. Mr. J. D., executive engineer, first grade, is allowed furlough for eight months on urgent private affairs.
Dawson, Mr. E. F., Assoc.M.C.E., executive engineer, fourth grade, is allowed furlough for one year and four months.
Davidson, Mr. A., M.Inst.C.E., executive engineer, second grade, is allowed furlough for one year, from 18th March 1891.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Feb. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Harrington, Lieut. J. L., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), is attached in the same capacity to the 14th Bombay Infantry.
Chitty, Lieut. W. W., wing officer and quartermaster, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be adjutant.
Woolsely, Lieut. F., officiating wing officer on probation, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion R.R.) Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.
Page, Capt. R. B., Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Station Staff officer, 2nd class, at Poona.
Holyoake, Surg. R., M.S., on general duty, Bombay district, is appointed to the medical charge, Sanitarium, Chikuldal.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Savile, Captain and Adjutant G. W. W., Middlesex Regiment (2nd Battalion), to England, for 184 days, on private affairs.
Luard, Major E. S., B. B. & C. I. Ry. V. R. C. (1st Battalion), to England, for 8 months, on private affairs.
Schofield, 2nd-Lieut. G. E., to England, for one year, on private affairs.
Barnes, Surg. R. W., Medical Staff, to Australia, for six months, on private affairs.
Woolcombe, Capt. R., B. B. & C. I. Ry. V. R. C. (2nd Battalion), to England, for 18 months, on private affairs.
Abbott, Lieut. A. E., G. I. P. Ry. V.C., to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 5.)

Trevor, Col. E. W., Staff Corps, acting commissioner in Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six days on private affairs.
Barry.—The services of Surgeon J. P. Barry, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.
Scott, Col. W., Staff Corps, commandant 5th Bombay L.I., is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced April 11, 1890.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Feb. 26, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval.
Fooks, Surgeon G. E., I.M.S., medical officer 5th Bombay L.I., is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, eleventh year, commenced Dec. 6, 1890.
Barry, Capt. J. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Feb. 21, 1891.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MARCH 18.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—M. D. Bell (Cov.).
Bengal Estab.—W. Wiseman; T. H. Wright; S. W. Coxon; J. H. Cooper; H. Joll; J. F. Thorn; T. Roberts.
Bombay Estab.—J. R. Price.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lt.-Col. A. F. Fletcher, R.A.; Major B. Channer, D.S.O., S.C.; Capt. G. H. J. Moore, S.C.; Capt. H. V. Biggs, R.E.; Lieut. C. Finch, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. T. G. Clarke, S.C.; Lt.-Col. D. Heming, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. G. Nurse, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MARCH 18.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Dixon, twelve months furlough.
Madras Estab.—W. C. F. Leggatt, six months on M.C.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. J. Goldie, R.E., six months; Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Lt.-Col. R. Stokoe, Inf., six months; Lieut. H. J. Macleod, S.C., six months; Surg.-Maj. J. Smith, I.M.D., six months; Surg.-Maj. J. J. Moran, I.M.D., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Major F. Stevenson, D.S.O., S.C., ten days; Lieut. G. S. Morris, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MARCH 18.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—H. C. Knox; H. L. Henry (Cov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C.; Lieut. C. Hamilton, S.C.; Lieut. R. G. Bagley, Prob. S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. F. Dobson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Hancock, S.C.
Indian Marine.—Engineer W. Torrie.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—Feb. 22, at Bulandshahr, the wife of D. F. Addis, B.C.S., of a daughter.
ANDERSON—Feb. 22, at Bangalore, the wife of J. C. Anderson, Calcutta, of a daughter.
BAYLISS—Feb. 27, at Dum Dum, Bengal, the wife of Captain E. G. Bayliss, 1st East Surrey Regiment, of a son.
BENNETT—Feb. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of J. D. Bennett, of a son.
BERRY—Jan. 26, at Hazeldean, N. W. T. Canada, the wife of J. H. Berry, of a daughter.
BUCHANAN—Feb. 26, at Madras, the wife of G. A. L. Buchanan, Lieutenant 7th Madras Infantry, of a son.
CALTHROP—Feb. 8, at Mandalay, the wife of H. Calthrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.
CRISP—Mar. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Crisp, of a son.
DAGLISH—Mar. 3, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Daglish, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.
DEVONSHIRE—Mar. 4, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of James Devonshire, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—Feb. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.
ELLOY—Feb. 24, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr C. S. Elloy, of a son.
FERGUSON—Feb. 21, at Trevandrum, the wife of H. S. Ferguson, of a son.
HAY—Mar. 3, at Deesa, the wife of Major H. Hay, 1st (D. C. O.) Bombay Lancers, of a son.
HARRIS—Feb. 28, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. P. Harris, guard, Madras Railway Company, of a son.
HOLBROW—Feb. 22, at Simla, the wife of S A. Holbrow, of a son.
LOVETT—Mar. 4, at Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Mr. C. P. Lovett, and eldest daughter of J. P. Baird, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, of a daughter.
MANUK—Feb. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Manuk, of a son.
MIDDLEMISS—Feb. 20, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of C. S. Middlemiss, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a son.
MIGNON—Mar. 2, at No. 2, Municipal Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of Seymour C. Mignon, of a daughter.
SHERD—Feb. 20, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Sherd, of a son.
WINTER—Feb. 24, at Allahabad, the wife of E. L. Winter, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—SINCLAIR—Feb. 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. H. Bray, M.A., Alexander Brown, Port Blair Commission, younger son of Colonel E. Brown, of Her Majesty's Body Guard, Cheltenham, to Mabel Marion Grace, daughter of Wm. Sinclair, of Darjeeling.
GERRARD—MACDONALD—Feb. 25, at South Coorg, by the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Bangalore, J. S. Gerrard, of the Chiniu Giri Estate, South Coorg, to Mary Catherine, third daughter of F. Macdonald, Ross-shire.
HERVEY—BAYLEY—Feb. 5, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. T. Blake, Hamilton Law Hervey, Bombay Civil Service, to Edith Kathleen, third daughter of Colonel H. E. Bayley, commanding 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
LEE—BROWNLOW—Feb. 24, at Sungoo, Chittagong, by the Rev. Wentworth Wiggins, Chaplain Christ Church, Charles George Graham, to Margaret Isabel Hope, daughter of A. Brownlow, Esq., Sungoo Tea Estate.
TAYLOR—STYLES—Feb. 26, at Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. Low, M.A., G. W. Taylor, Commissariat Department, eldest son of S. W. Taylor, to Ethel Ann Evelyn, eldest daughter of G. H. Stiles, Medical Department.

DEATHS.

BELL—Feb. 28, at Colaba Causeway, Bombay, Cyril St. John, the dearly beloved and loving child of Harry and Sarah Bell, aged 4 years and 10 months.
BROWN—Feb. 28, at Bombay, Mrs. E. Eyre Brown, aged 54 years, deeply regretted.
ELLOY—Feb. 18, at Lucknow, J. F. Elloy, aged 38 years.
ELSWORTHY—March 2, at Bimlipatam, Edith, the wife of William Elsworthy, aged 31 years.
EVEZARD—Feb. 21, at Calcutta, Helena Marian, the wife of J. D'A. Evezard.
FRANKLIN—Feb. 26, at Madras, John Joseph Franklin, Chief Assistant, Commissary General's office, aged 57 years.
HAMILTON—March 4, at Bombay, Gladys, the infant daughter of W. F. and Agnes Hamilton.
HELLER—Feb. 1, at Sea, on board the S.S. *Thames*, Edmund William Heller, Inspector of Accounts, B. P. G. Railway, and late Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, aged 46 years.
HILL—Feb. 23, at Moradabad, Harriette Hill, widow, aged 70 years.

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INGLIS—Feb. 24, at Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Inglis, widow of the late Mr. William Inglis, Registrar of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, aged 34 years.

NIXON—Feb. 11, at Fort Stedman, Upper Burmah, Major E. B. Nixon, Bengal Staff Corps (37th Dogras), Commandant 23rd Burmah M. Infantry.

PARTRIDGE—Feb. 25, at Silchar, Geoffrey d'Orville, son of T. D'O. Partridge, Civil Surgeon, Cachar.

RICE—Feb. 25, at Ernakulum, Cochin, Blanche Lenora, the daughter of Francis Rice, Esq., Secretary to the Dewan of Cochin, aged 32 years.

SCHUHMACHER—Feb. 23, at Allahabad, Joseph Anton Schuhmacher, C.E., late of the firm of Messrs. J. Frizzoni & Co., aged 43 years.

STEWART--Feb. 18, at Serampore, A. Stewart, aged 58 years.

TEMPEST—March 2, at Madras, Captain S. W. Tempest, late 1st Essex Regiment, aged 55 years.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BUTT—Mar. 14, at No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the wife of Dr. Kernot Butt, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

MARRIAGES.

LUFF—GRANT—Feb. 16, by special license, at Christ Church, Brandon, Manitoba, by the Rev. George Rogers, M.A., Augustus Frederick Luff, of Griswold, second son of John W. Luff, Esq., of The Old House, Blandford, and Seabord House, Bournemouth, to Catherine Helen, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas G. S. St. John Grant, Indian Staff Corps, of 28, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Konsington.

DOBSON—GORDON—Mar. 14, at All Saints, Norfolk Square, W., by the Rev. J. Maconechy, Vicar of the parish, Frederick Melville Dobson, youngest son of the late Charles Dobson, of Broome Park, Betchworth, to Mary E. Gordon, widow of Major John Gordon, R.I. Fusiliers, and daughter of Major-Gen. Clementson, Indian Staff Corps.

BURTON—WURICH—Mar. 17, at Kensington, Arthur Kentish, fourth son of the late Edward Downing Burton, of Dunedin, Chiswick, to Karoline Friederike, daughter of the late August Friedrich Wurich, Baurat, Stuttgart.

DEATHS.

SHAW—Mar. 4, at Algiers, Harriette Anne Sophia, widow of Major Charles Shaw, Bengal Native Infantry.

CAREY—Mar. 13, at Kent House, Addiscombe, Sarah, widow of the late Jonathan Carey, of Calcutta, aged 69 years.

PRINSEP—Mar. 13, at 18, Albion Street, Hyde Park, Lucy Anne, widow of the late Thomas Prinsep, Capt. Bengal Engineers, aged 83 years.

JENKINS—Mar. 13, at Terriers, High Wycombe, Colonel John Hadow Jenkins, late Bengal Staff Corps.

GRAY—Mar. 15, at No. 1, Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, London, James Clarke Charnock Gray, General Bengal Army, aged 97 years.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

These regulations will in the first instance apply to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College who pass the Further Examination in June, 1891, and to the Militia Officers who pass the Competitive Examination for commissions in the Army in September, 1892. Officers admitted to the Army before the 1st September 1892, will remain eligible for appointment to the Staff Corps under the regulations in the Appendix printed below.

1. A certain number of appointments to the Indian Staff Corps will be offered to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at each Further Examination, and to Officers of the Militia (not over 23 years of age) at each Competitive Examination

2. All Queen's cadets (British and Indian), and Honorary Queen's cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, will have the option of electing whether they will join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Staff Corps, or for commissions in British Cavalry or Infantry. The appointments in the Staff Corps remaining after the claims of the Queen's cadets and Honorary Queen's cadets (Indian) have been satisfied, will be allotted in order of merit to successful candidates who have elected for the Indian Staff Corps at the Sandhurst Further and Militia Competitive Examinations.

3. Election shall be final, and no candidate for the Staff Corps will thereafter be eligible for transfer to the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line except by exchange.

4. After the final examination at the Royal Military College, and in the case of Militia candidates after the Competitive Examination, a successful candidate will be gazetted as Second Lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army, and will be provided with passage to India. He will be required to embark within two months of being gazetted. From the date of first commission to the date of arrival in India he will receive the British pay of his rank.

5. On arrival in India he will be attached to a British regiment, and will receive Indian pay and allowances as an Officer of the British Army. While so attached, leave (excepting privilege leave) may only be granted to him on medical certificate, and during any leave out of India he will be restricted to the British pay of his rank.

6. At the expiration of one year's actual duty with a British regiment (exclusive of all leave excepting privilege leave) he will be admitted to the Staff Corps in the rank of Second Lieutenant and appointed to a Native Regiment.

7. At the expiration of one year's actual duty with a Native regiment (exclusive of all leave excepting privilege leave) he will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, provided he has passed the Examination in the Native languages by the lower standard. Should he not then have passed the Examination, he will only be promoted from date of passing. An exception to this rule may be made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, in the case of delay or illness resulting from field service.

8. He will not be permitted to remain in the Service unless during the first three years from date of first commission his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable.

9. Within three years of the date of his admission to the Staff Corps he will be required to pass the higher standard Examination in the Native lamguages and the professional Examination required under Indian regulations.

10. Until he shall have passed the above Examinations he will not be eligible to hold any permanent or officiating appointment (regimental or other) except that of Squadron or Wing Officer.

11. Should he not pass the Examinations within the period of three years, he will be removed from the Service and be provided with passage to Europe; he may also be allowed, at the discretion of the Government of India, a gratuity not exceeding one year's British pay of his rank.

12. No extension of the period within which the Examinations must be passed will be allowed except on account of delay or illness resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

13. Any officer of the British Army who may be specially selected for exceptional qualifications for service in India may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

14. An exchange may be permitted between an officer of the British Service and an Officer of the Staff Corps, provided that both Officers have under seven years' service, that the Officer exchanging into the Staff Corps is fully qualified for staff employ under Indian regulations, that immediate and suitable employment is available for him, and that he is physically fit for service in India.

15. Under special circumstances or in special cases, the Secretary of State for India may deviate from any of the above regulations.

APPENDIX.

The following Regulations are applicable to Officers admitted to the Army before the 1st September, 1892.

PART I.—OFFICERS SERVING IN INDIA.

1. An Officer serving in India will be eligible to become a Probationer on the following conditions:—

I.—He shall, at time of application, have completed one year's actual regimental duty whether in or out of India.

II.—He shall not, at date of appointment to a Native regiment, be more than 25 years of age.

2. Applications must be accompanied by the prescribed certificates.

3. The period of probation must be passed with Native troops, and the date of joining a Native Corps shall be the date of appointment on probation.

4. Should the Officer not have passed the Examination in the Native languages by the lower standard before joining a Native Corps, he will be required to do so within 18 months of so joining, otherwise he will cease to be a Probationer.

5. After the expiration of one year from the date of appointment on probation, the Probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard Examination in the Native languages and the professional Examination required under regulation, may be admitted to the Staff Corps.

6. On the expiration of 18 months from date of appointment on probation he will be admitted to the Staff Corps, whether he has passed the above Examinations or not, on production of certificates.

7. Should he not have passed the above Examinations before admission to the Staff Corps, he will be allowed a further period of 18 months (or three years in all from date of appointment or probation) within which to pass.

8. Should he not pass within this period he will be removed from the Service.

PART. II.—OFFICERS OF CORPS SERVING OUT OF INDIA.

9. An Officer of a corps serving out of India will be eligible to become a Probationer on the following conditions:—

I. He shall, at time of application, have completed one year's actual regimental duty; in the case of Officers of the West India Regiment, two years.

II. He shall not, on the 1st January of the trooping season during which he embarks, be more than 25 years of age.

10. His application must be submitted through his Commanding Officer to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, and be accompanied by the prescribed certificates.

11. If accepted, a candidate will be required to embark for India within two months of being informed to that effect, and the date of embarkation for India shall be the date of his coming on the Indian Establishment.

12. The period of probation must be passed with Native troops; the candidate will be appointed to a Native Corps on arrival in India, and the date of joining it will be the date of his appointment on probation.

13. Before the expiration of 18 months from date of joining a Native Corps he must pass the Examination in the Native languages by the lower standard; otherwise he will cease to be a Probationer

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14. After the expiration of one year from the date of joining a Native Corps, the Probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard Examination in the Native languages and the professional Examinations required under regulation, may be admitted to the Staff Corps.

15. On the expiration of 18 months from the date of joining a Native Corps, he will be admitted to the Staff Corps, whether he has passed the above Examinations or not, on production of the certificates.

16. Should he not have passed the above Examinations before admission to the Staff Corps, he will be allowed a further period of 18 months (or three years in all from date of joining a Native Corps) within which to pass.

17. Should he not pass within this period, he will be removed from the Service.

PART III.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

18. The names of Probationers will be retained on the lists of their British regiments until they are admitted to the Staff Corps.

19. During the period of probation it will be open to the Commanding Officer of a Native Corps to report that he thinks the Officer, either from temper or other cause, is unsuited for employment with Native troops; in which case the Commander-in-Chief in India, should he be satisfied that such is the case, will post the Officer to his own regiment, or to a battalion of it, if one be serving in India, or, if not, to any regiment or battalion of the Line in that country, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

20. The same course will be followed in the case of an Officer who may not, at the expiration of 18 months' duty, be able to obtain the necessary certificates for admission to the Staff Corps.

21. No Officer will be allowed to resign his probationary appointment except on sufficient grounds to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. An Officer applying for permission to resign will be required to produce a declaration and a certificate in the Forms F and G, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, if satisfied with the reasons given, will at once post the Officer to his own regiment, or to a battalion of it, if one be serving in India, or, if not, to any regiment or battalion of the Line in that country, his resignation being sent forward at once for the final orders of the Secretary of State for India and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

22. A Probationer obtaining leave out of India, either on private affairs, or for more than six months on medical certificate, will be held to have resigned his probationary appointment.

23. Until the completion of three years' service a Probationer shall remain subject to the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 5th December 1888.

24. When an officer is ultimately admitted to the Staff Corps the date assigned to his admission shall be that of his first appointment on probation.

25. An Officer shall not be eligible to hold any permanent or officiating appointment, regimental or other (except that of Squadron or Wing Officer), until he shall have passed the higher standard Examination in the Native languages and the professional Examination required under regulation.

26. No extension of the prescribed period within which these Examinations must be passed will be allowed, except on account of illness or delay resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

27. An Officer removed from the Service under paragraph 8 or paragraph 17 will receive a free passage to Europe and a gratuity of one year's English pay of his rank.

28. Under special circumstances, or in special cases, the Secretary of State for India may deviate from any of the above regulations.

NOTE.—These regulations must be understood as referring only to admission to the Staff Corps and to probation, and not to the conditions of service in the Staff Corps.

THE AGRA BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank (Limited) was held on Thursday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. L. Watson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that, from a financial point of view, the past year had been one of the most eventful in recent times. While this was true of banking generally, it was especially true as regarded Eastern banking. During the year there had been in India an extraordinary fluctuation in the rates of interest. They began the year with a great scarcity of money in India. For some reason, never fully explained, the two great Presidency banks, which were the depositories of the Government balances, began the busy season at the opening of the year with the very inadequate aggregate balance, taking the rupee at par, of £2,700,000. The consequence was that, when the usual demands were made upon them, they were unable to meet the requirements of trade. Severe stringency set in, and the discount rate ran up to 12 per cent., the business of the trading community being much hampered. In the case of their own bank their funds were well in hand at the time, and they were able to take some advantage of the situation. The balance of the Presidency banks at the end of the year had risen to no less than £12,000,000. The bank rate in India went down in September to 3 per cent., and money had been for some time almost unlendable there. They had also had to contend with fluctuations of exchange such as had not been experienced for a long period. They began the year at about 1s. 5d., and, owing entirely to the resolution of the United States Congress to increase the Treasury purchases of silver and the speculation founded thereon—but in no wise owing to any change in the balance of trade with the East—the rate was run up last August to as high as 1s. 8¾d. (he was taking the transfer rates). The rise, however, was very short-lived, and the rate dropped away again until they finished the year at 1s. 6 3-16d., and now the rate was 1s. 5¼d. Such an advance as they had last autumn in the rate had not been an unmixed good to the trading community, at all events. They had made a fair rate of profit on their exchange business. They proposed to divide £50,000 of the balance at their disposal, and to place the remainder (£15,000) to the reserve fund. The question of reducing the capital of the bank had been most carefully gone into by the directors, and they came to the conclusion that it would not be to the interest of the bank to do so. They had considered it prudent and proper, in the interests of the bank, to accept the invitation of the Bank of England to join in the Baring guarantee fund, and they had done so to the extent of £100,000; but there was every reason to suppose that there would be no call on the guarantors. As regarded the future of exchange, international bimetallism seemed as unlikely of realization as ever, and he saw nothing in the position of silver or the probable balance of trade to raise the rate of exchange permanently, but rather the reverse. On this point he was expressing his own views, not committing the other members of the board to them. No doubt, when the new session of Congress in the United States began, attempts would again be made by the Western men and the representatives of the silver States to carry enactments calculated to raise the price of silver, but he greatly feared that all such attempts to bolster the market artificially would, as in the last attempt, only have a temporary effect. The policy of the directors was to build up such a reserve fund as would cover all fluctuations in exchange, and they must ask the shareholders to exercise some self-denial in the matter of dividends until this had been accomplished. Mr. W. L. Alexander seconded the motion. Some discussion followed, in the course of which some of the shareholders criticised the action which the directors had taken in joining in the Baring guarantee fund, though other speakers commended them for having done so. One shareholder argued that the results of the year's working were most inadequate, and compared very unfavourably with those obtained by other Eastern banks. The chairman briefly replied, and the motion was adopted.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY ACT).—A Parliamentary paper has just been published containing copies of despatches from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, dated May 15 and July 3, 1890, relating to the amendment of the Indian Factory Act, 1879. On the former date the Secretary of State forwarded a copy of correspondence with the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce on the subject. The following is the general instruction sent in this letter:—"The general principle of all factory legislation, as already adopted in this country and in India, is that life and limb must be protected, and that the health of all women, young persons, and children must, so far as possible, be assured. To this principle Her Majesty's Government have recently, in the Berlin Conference, declared their adhesion, thus recommending it for adoption by the other Powers of Europe. How far this general principle has been already applied in India is a matter for your consideration. As regards any additional factory legislation in India, due regard must be had to the circumstances of that country, which are in many respects different from those of any European nation. But the same general principle is nevertheless applicable, and the object of any such legislation must be to secure without fail, for the various classes of operatives in India, an amount of protection for life and limb and an amount of security for the health of women, young persons, and children not inferior to that which is afforded by the law of England." On the latter date the Secretary of State forwards the proceedings of the Berlin Conference and Mr. Howorth's question in the House of Commons (May 12) on the extension of the Factory Act to the Native States, together with the reply of the Government. He adds, on this latter subject, "Any law passed by the Indian Legislature would be applicable to British India only; but there are factories and gold and coal mines in native States, and we may hope that the numbers of such industries will increase. It is probable that the rulers of such States may be willing to follow the example of the British Government in the matter; and when the new law is passed and in working order your Excellency might see fit to advise some of the chief native States upon the subject."

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. will publish immediately three new Military and Naval books, viz.:

Notes on Military Topography. By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER, Rifle Brigade.

Great Commanders of Modern Times, and the Campaign of 1815. By WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Naval Warfare; its Ruling Principles and Practice, Historically Treated. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Mr. E. J. Birch, Miss Rochfort Davies, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. Chilton, Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, Mr. H. F. Weston, Surg. B. D. Basu, Mrs. Dewis and child, Mr. Harkishen Lal, Col. G. de C. Morton, Miss Ferris. *From Brindisi*: General Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox, Col. H. M. Buller, Col. G. C. Jackson, Mr. V. Bayley, Mr. Hugh Browne, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mrs. C. A. Goodfellow, Mrs. Fulton, Mr. J. G. Buckley.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell and maid, Dr. Kingston Barton, Lieut. Hon. J. G. Colborne, Capt. E. B. Grogan, Mr. A. Scott Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ind, Col. and Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Sir Lothian and Lady Nicholson and servants, Capt. and Misses Nicholson (three), Master Nicholson, Miss Koehler, Fleet-Surg. J. Trimble, Mr. J. J. Leon, Miss Leon, Mr. Mathieson, Miss Mathieson.

For Malta: Miss Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and family, Mr. Hugh and Miss Hamilton, Mr. Walters, Rev. H. J. Shaw, Mr. Arthur Castle, Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. F. R. Bloxham, Miss Snashall, Lieut. E. Pitts.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. G. L. and Miss Ella Graham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Pringle.

For Penang: Miss Comrie, Mr. G. M. Black.

For Yokohama: Miss MacRae.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and maid, Messrs. Harrison (two), Mr. and Mrs. Keeves and infant, Miss Keeves.

For Ismailia: Viscount Fincastle.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jones, Mrs. Nichels.

For Colombo: Mr. F. A. Cox.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Robertson and family, the Earl of Erne, Hon. George Crichton.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dewry, Surgeons J. M. Crawford, J. W. Wolfe, E. G. R. Whitcombe, C. H. James, F. O. Kinealy, C. C. Cassidy, F. E. Murray, A. W. Buist-Sparks, and H. J. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hervey, Miss Adams. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. Leicester Stanhope.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman.

For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lapraik, Capt. D. G. Fowler, Lieut. W. R. Willis, Mr. A. Barrow, Mr. Ellis.

For Shanghai: Mr. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. L. Scott.

For Alexandria: Mr. H. Aird.

For Brindisi: Rev. E. S. Carter, Mr. J. S. Wilson.

For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan.

For Yokohama: Miss MacRae.

For Penang: Mr. G. M. Black.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. Harriott, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Dr. Peterson, Mrs. F. J. Smith, two children, and nurse, Mr. A. B. Hindo. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Mullins, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Fouracres, Mr. H. C. Beaumont.

For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.

For Malta: Mrs. W. Butt.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Stevens

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb, Mr. J. Vere Webb, Mr. C. Robertsen.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival.

For Colombo: Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Campbell.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. Buckrill and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Coplan White.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Warden. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown.

For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer.

For Hong-Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Powell and two children, Mr. A. G. Wileman.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah.

For Hong Kong: Mr. H. Remmington.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Shanghai: Mrs. Ross and two children.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave.

For Shanghai: Mrs. Ross and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan, Mr. Louis Battinson, Lieut. Evans.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wickham, Surg. W. W. Pike, Mrs. Pike and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, Mr. E. W. Procter.

For Trincomalee: Rear-Adm. F. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Robinson (two) and servants, Mr. W. J. Bull, Mr. D. R. Kelsey, Lieut. H. L. Mawbey, Mr. E. A. Bremner, Miss C. Stables.

For Rangoon: Mr. T. H. Tilly, Lieut. R. E. Watt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail March 26.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. A. R. Braid.

For Bombay: Mr. H. J. Vose, Mr. J. Don.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R. Evans.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayly.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Africa*, to sail April 13.

For Zanzibar: Miss Burke.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Imperatrix*, sailing London, April 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Herbert Batty.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham.

List of Passengers from Madras and Calcutta, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed Calcutta, Feb. 6.

For London: *From Madras*: Mr. W. J. M. Inkster, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rocco.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed Calcutta, Feb. 15.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Miss Hollyer, Miss Tooney, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce. *From Madras*: Mrs. Thomas, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. M. Anderson, Mr. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Calcutta, March 12.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. A. B. Holmes, Mr. Syriotte, Mr. Burleigh and two children, Mr. Tweedie and the Misses Tweedie. *From Madras*: Mr. and Mrs. Romilly and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Bearne, Rev. C. H. Malden, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Lincoln, Mrs. Brodie and child, Mrs. Emery and family, Mrs. L. J. Mayers, Mr. Macleod and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Calcutta, March 12.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Mr. Shireff and two children, Mr. Reid and family, Mrs. Drysdale and child, Dr. and Mrs. Chard and family, Mrs. Dick and family, Mr. R. Finch, Mr. Finck. *From Madras*: Mrs. Pennycuik and family, Surgeon and Mrs. Vangeyzel and family, Mr. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. James and Mrs. H. H. Sparkes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Coles, Mrs. C. K. Simson's child.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailing Calcutta, April 8.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Miss Pitman, Mr. Leonard and family, Mrs. Swan and child, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Poynt.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing Calcutta, April 22.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Mr. Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two children. *From Madras*: Mr. and Mrs. Shelfred and family, Mrs. and Miss Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. Eales and two children, Mrs. Temple.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Calcutta, May 10.

For London: *From Madras*: Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hobart and family.

ARRIVALS.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, at Marseilles, March 12.

From Kurrachee: Mrs. Tandy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nethersole, Mrs. and Miss Bradshaw and child, Capt. and Mrs. H. Biggs, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bond and infant, Major W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reynolds and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Sergt. Fisk. For Liverpool: Major and Mrs. E. L. Lloyd, Mrs. Eger, Mr. H. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Sale, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Heywood.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Bombay, at Marseilles, March 20.

For Bombay: Major-Gen. W. H. McCausland, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Shaw, Major and Mrs. Arez and two children, Mrs. Masters, five children, and European nurse, Mr. D. W. Wallace, Master Frank Read, Major-Gen. Thornton, Mrs. Hull, two children, and European nurse, Miss Ewalt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sieter, four children and ayah.

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DEPARTURES.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, March 19; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Mr. D. W. G. Coley, Mr. Franks, Lieut. G. Sanders Mr. J. E. N. Boydell. Surg. B. J. Singh, Lieut. G. R. Row. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Maj C. Mallins, Mr. Wells Cole, Lieut. Hon. J. G. Beresford, Capt. R. D. Jones, Mr. S. G. Wood.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Lieut. E. L. Swifte, Lieut. N. R. Radcliffe, Lieut. D. C. Kane, Major H. Kemble, Mr. G. Ffolkes, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. J. Burn, Mrs. Suffern, Miss Gordon, Mr. S. Webb, Mr. Anstiss, Mr. W. J. Harris.

For Singapore: Lieut. J. W. S. Kent, Miss Gore, Mr. Pan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. W. Duff.

For Shanghai: Mr., Mrs. and Misses Westall, Mr. and Mrs. Binks, Mr. G. Allford, Mr. F. C. Heffer.

For Malta: Lieut. H. G. Brenan, Mr. F. Stevens, Lieut. H. E. Nash, Lieut. S. A. Hickley, Messrs. Powell (two), Mr. Zammit, Mr. Townsend, Mr. and Miss Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Mr. Glasson, Major and Mrs. Griffiths and maid.

For Hong Kong: Lieut. A. H. MacLean, Mr. C. Rogers. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Graham, Lieut. C. S. Taylor, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Chinn.

For Calcutta (*viâ Colombo*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. Jackson.

For Brindisi: Mr. Stark.

For Yokohama: Miss James. *From Colombo*: Miss Hickson, Mrs. Gaskell.

For Kobi: Mr. Wilkinson.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, March 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Balfour, Mr. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Pater, Miss Butler, Mr. O. Thieme, Dr. Storey, Mr. Hindmarsh, Major C. A. Cresswell, Mr. H. N. Carnall, Mr. W. Crossley, Mr. Robin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Brooks, jun., Mr. Austin Low, Mr. Fred Low, Mr. Brymer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whitwell, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Misses Partridge, Mr. Simon, Mr. Cazes, Mr. H. Gurney, Mr. W. L. Partridge, Miss Fletcher, Mr. P. J. Cunningham, Mr. K. Macdonald, Mr. A. Pringle and two ladies, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gordon, Mr. Cancello, Lieut. A. M. Mackenzie, Mr. Hoole, Mr. W. D. Crook, Mrs. Marcus and child, Mr. Kamayor.

For Colombo: Miss Whittem, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. H. Worship, Mr. W. Moir.

For Rangoon: Mr. A. Moore.

For Ismailia: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wade, Miss Haig.

For Malta: Miss Fergusson, Mrs. C. Hall, Lieut. A. W. Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. R. H. Parker.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 14.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley, Mr. A. Stewart Roberts.

For Calcutta: Mr. P. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Comrie, child, and infant, Mr. David Connell, Mr. A. Galloway, Mr. W. Lindsay Crawford.

Per B.I.S.N. Co. *Ethiopia*, from London, March 16.

For Mombasa: Rev. E. P. Edmonds, Rev. G. W. Wilson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail March 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. M. E. Pike, Miss Eva M. Gale, Mrs. Cunningham and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayley.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 7; Calcutta, Mar. 5; Madras, Mar. 5.

Per P. and O. Company's s.s. *Siam*, Capt. J. F. Jephson.

For Aden: H. E. Gen. Sir George Greaves, Gen. Gatacre, Col. G. C. Hogg, Col. Creig, Major Spratt, Capt. Peyton, A.D.C., Mr. Dunkley, and Mrs. Davidson and two children.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Delafield.

For Brindisi: Mr. Brittain, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Falle, Mr. Hewson, Mr. C. Lonsdale, Mr. Henry M. Jones, Miss Alexander, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and infant, Mr. E. Carpenter, and Mr. Muurling.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. D. R. Lyall, Mrs. Osborne and child, Mr. John Beames, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Molesworth and infant, Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jones Bateman and two infants, Mr. R. J. Horsford, Capt. and Mrs. Petley, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. E. Dane, Miss Pinneger, Mr. H. S. Spencer, Mr. H. S. Ashton, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Lord, Mr. E. Stutz, Miss Lyall, Mr. Geo. Cheetham, and Miss Cheetham.

For London: Two Misses Storm, Mr. Samuel Hoare and two Misses Hoare, Sir F. and Lady Edwardes, Mr. Lakhmidas Sahin, Mr. V. Phelips, Mr. James Carroll, Mr. P. Steel, Mr. Gill, Mr. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Miss Guinness, Mr. Bexfield, Miss Skewes, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. Kerrich, Mrs. F. C. Allen, and Mrs. Lethbridge and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, March 14, 1891.

For London: Mr. A. O. Hume, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mr. F. Cockerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks, Mrs. Ismay, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Mr. Macdonald and two children, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Noble, three children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. B. Britain, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill and two infants, Mrs. Evans and two infants, Major and Mrs. Montagu Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, two children and infant Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hornby, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Storey and child, Master Prideaux, Mr. F. D. Wilson and child, two Sisters, Miss Walton, Master Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Abbott, Dr. and two Misses Moore, Miss De Vine, Miss Harvey, Mr. Lenty and family, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Longworth, Mr. T. Kemp, Mr. W. Bear, Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mrs. and Miss Robb, Mr. Naylor and friend, Nurse Woollings, and Dr. Comings.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. McClelland, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. Henry Smith, Rev. G. Macalister, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Marquis de la Meziliere and friend, Mr. R. W. Zaidlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. J. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Abbott, Mr. C. H. Hill, Major W. W. Smith, Mr. D. Barry, two Messrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell, Mr. Cregeen, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. Armfield, Mr. Evan Jack, Mr. Sydney Scott, Miss Mills, Dr. J. Cushing, Mr. Leeds, Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. Pullar, and Mr. H. E. Thomson.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. W. Haslam.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. and Miss Whitecombe, Mr. Victor A. Williamson, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Mr. Beresford.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, March 21, 1891.

For Venice: Miss Dundas and Miss Reeves.

For Brindisi: Sir H. Tichborne, Hon. E. and Mrs. Hewitt, Major Campbell, and Miss Alexander.

For London: Mr. Barnes, Brig.-Surg. Welch, Mrs. Foulerton, and infant, and Mr. Monie.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherston, Capt. Reid, and Dr. Evans.

Extra s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, March 24, 1891.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. J. Robson, Mrs. McGann and two children, Major and Mrs. MacIntire, Mr. W. Henry Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury, three Misses Amesbury and three boys, Miss Luard, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L Sim, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Luard and infant, Mr. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, General and Mrs. Solly-Flood, Miss Solly-Flood, Surg. A. B. Eates, Mrs. Terman, one child, and two infants, Dr. Sneherne, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. R. R. Deane, Capt. G. H. Watson, Mrs. Lake and child, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Capt. and Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Henry Smith.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Perkins and two daughters, Mr. Cleghorn, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, and Gen. A. L. Playfair.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Little, Mr. Allan, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Mrs. Kneller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Giles and child, Mr. A. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Major Braithwaite, Mr. H. H. Hungerford, Mrs. and Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. G. Prescott Douglas, Mrs. Frank Hennesey, Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Ulick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson and three Misses Dyson, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barnsley and son, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, child, infant, and a lady friend, Mrs. Croudace and child, Mr. John S. Elmore, Mrs. Fawcett, Major and Mrs. W. G. Sanders, Mrs. and Miss Lea, Capt. W. Fryer, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. H. E. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. Baillie.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Feb. 13. Arrived at Bombay, Mar. 2.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell.

From London: Mr. M. G. Berkeley, Mr. L. Boyd, Dr. Burland, Mr. G. Carter, Capt. Elliot, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. S. E. Hartwell, Mr. G. L. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Capt. Hunter, Mr. T. Macpherson, Mr. Manson, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maynard, Rev. R. McGill, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Lieut. C. E. Somerset, Miss Wilson, and Major Wynter.

From Brindisi: Mr. Aikin, Mr. C. G. Bayne, Capt. A. Tyndale Briscoe, Lieut. W. Browne, Mr. Brunskill, Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, Mr. R. Corstairs, Capt. Cavaye, Gen. E. H Collen, Mr. Homersham Cox, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Dormer, Mr. and Mrs. Fillingham, Mrs. A. P. Gould, Col. Hogg, Mr. G. L. Kemp, Mr. Lindsley, Capt. and Mrs. MacIvor, Mr. Milligan, Mr. C. S. Nayadu, Lieut. J. G. Robinson, Col. Twemlow, Mr. Underwood, Dr. G. Waters, and Capt. A. C. Yate.

From Venice: Mr. Hotz.

From London to Madras: Mr. A. Brown and Mr. L. Stromeyer.

From London to Kurrachee: Sister Annie, Sister Maria, Mrs. Patch, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Wilson, and Mrs. and Miss Wright.

From Aden: Mr. P. Dinshaw and two children, and Mrs. Davidson and two children.

INDIAN GOLD-MINING SHARES.—There was no change in this interest on Saturday. Mysore shares were last quoted 5 13-16 to 5⅞, Nundydroog 1⅞ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 7s. to 8s., Champion Reef 1⅛ to 1¼, Ooregum Ordinary 2⅜ to 2 7-16, ditto Preference 2⅝ to 2¾, Devala-Moyar 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d, Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Mysore-Wynaad (19s.) 3s. to 3s. 6d., South-East Mysore 3d. to 9d., Indian Glenrock New 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d, Gold-fields of Mysore 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Harnhalli 10s. to 11s.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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BOMBAY.—February 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	103 6 to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		106 to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		— to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)		103 to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		— to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		99½ to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		103 to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		106 to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds		— to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—			—
Albert	all	—			—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—			—
Apollo	2,200	nil.			205
Bellary	1,100	—			—
Bombay Cotton	125	20			125
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16			90
Colaba	1,880	55			350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—			—
East India	1,000	130			1,350
Fort	8,500	150			1,050
French	all	50			520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—			—
Khangaum	450	45			420
Mercantile	125	—			—
Mofussil Co.	400	50			432½
Munmar M.	250	25			167⅓
New Berar	500	45			540
New Indian	125	11			95
Prince of Wales	400	40			370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—			—
Sassoon	500	—			—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120			1,200
Sind	750	50			420
Volkart	all	60			730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90			1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15			100
Alliance Spinning	all	20			475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20			135
Anglo-Indian	100	20			80
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—			—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—			—
Bombay United	1,000	25			700
Central India	500	35			975
Coorla Mills	1,000	40			460
D. Spinning	all	—			—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50			800
Empress Co.	all	15			580
Framjee Petit	1,000	15			480
Golam Baba	400	—			—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—			—
Hindustan	1,000	40			815
Hingunghat Mill	500	—			—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30			815
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.			960
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50			930
James Greaves	500	25			610
Jaffer Ali	500	—			—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45			800
Khandeish	1,000	30			650
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40			525
Leopold	100	10			190
Madras United	1,000	50			1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—			—
Manockjee Petit	all	50			1,225
Mazagon	250	5			110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75			1,625
Naigam	100	—			—
National	1,000	—			160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25			740
Oriental	625	10			380
Parell	400	—			—
People of India	250	—			—
Prince of Wales	500	—			—
Sassoon	1,000	25			1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60			1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.			400
Southern India	500	15			100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½			270
Victoria Mills	1,000	—			350
Western India	1,000	25			755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct. 2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do. —
Do. do.	65-7-3	do. —
Do. do.	1-13-1	do. —
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do. —
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do. 265

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—March 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	103 7 to		—
4½	of 1870 (1885)		— to		—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)		106 12 to		—
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)		106 12 to		—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		— to		—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)		— to			—
6 of 1872 (1891)		101 8 to			—
5 of 1878 (1908)		105 0 to		105	8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)		105 0 to		105	8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)		106 0 to		106	8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)		106 0 to		106	8
4½ of 1882 (1902)		103 0 to			—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—x
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	—x
Bank of Bengal	500	995	to	—x
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—x
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—x
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	80	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	£1	7½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	455
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	108	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	125	to	—x
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	129	to	—x
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	115	to	—x
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	73	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	147	to	—x
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52x
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	92	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	171	to	—
Gourepore	100	114	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	103	to	—x
IndiaGeneralSteamNavigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	90	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	85	to	86x
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	62	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	265	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—x
Strand Bank Press	100	76	to	77
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	52	to	—
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	90	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	48	to	—
Do. contributory	80	33	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	23	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	40	to	41
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	46	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	23	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	33	to	34
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	56
Indian Terai	500	80	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60	to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	43	to	—x
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—x
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	185	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—March 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	99	to	99½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	109½	to	109¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4	Indian Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104	to	106
4	Do. 1886-90	102	to	104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6	Do. 1895-96	105	to	110
4	Do.	102	to	104
4½	Straits Settlement Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
East Indian Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	100	to	103
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western, Lim.	—	105	to	108
Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5½	to	5⅝
B., B., & C. I., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	188	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 p.c.	—	25	to	26
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25	to	26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	23½	to	23½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118	to	120
Great Indn.Peninsla.,guaran. 5p.c.	100	174	to	176
Madras, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	152	to	154
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	141	to	145
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	136
Oude & Rohilkund, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohilknd. & Kumaon, guaran.4 p.c.	100	112	to	116
Scinde,Punj.,& Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	25	to	26
Do. do. B. Ann. 1951	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Soutn Mahratta Gua., Lim.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. guaran.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port, Lim.	20	90	to	100

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Lim.	all	14⅜	to	14⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	15½	to	15⅝
Do. 5 p.c. Deben. 1899	all	107	to	110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Mart. Deben. Stock	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten. Austra. & China	all	14½	to	15
Do. 6 p.c. Deben.	all	—	to	—
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	103	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	103	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	all	38	to	40

BANKS.

Agra	al	9	to	9½
Chartered of India, A. & C.	all	26	to	27
Chartered Mer. of I., L. & C.	all	24	to	25
Delhi & London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong & Shangha	all	61	to	63

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INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rule.)

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Abud, Capt. H. M., 12 mos., Bo. S.C., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 8, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.
Aitken, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Aldworth, St. L. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Alexander, E. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '90.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 mos., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., Ben. Ordnance, 12 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 23 mos., May 10, '89.
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '90.
Anderson, A., Cawnpore Factory, 10 mos., May 21, '90.
Aston, H. F., Bom. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 20, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.

Bagshaw, C., Forest Dept., N.W.P., 12 mos.
Bailey, C. H., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
Bailey, Lt.-Col. F., R.E., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D.S.C., 12 mos.
Baker, Surg. R. J., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Bamber, H. W., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Bayne, C. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 21 mos., Feb. 2 1, '90.
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 17, '90.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 13, '90.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 30 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Biddulph, C. E., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos. and 10 days, Nov. 14, '90.
Birkbeck, Bur. P.W.D.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., N.W.Provs., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '89.
Bolleau, H. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, 90.
Bolleau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 32 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Boydell, J. E. N., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., Ma. Educl, 18 mos., May 6, '90.
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, Ma. Educl., 12 mos., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Fncl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.
Brendon, C. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 days, Mar. 29, '90.
Brodley, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., Ben. Police, 18 mos. Apr. 16, '90.
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '90.
Brown, J. C., Cov.
Browne, G. A. St. B., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accts., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bull, C.A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Butcher, H. L., Ben. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.
Buyers, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 12, '90.

Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Carey, B. S., Burma Commn., 12 mos., June 6, '90.
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Com., to Feb. 28, '91.
Casperz, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 5, '91.
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 23, '90.
Chapman, R. C., Ben. Secret., 8 mos., Apr. 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Clarke, Col. S. C., R.E.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Clegg, R. B., Cov.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen.
Cole, S. H. M., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. and 9 days, Aug. 25, '90.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 8 mos. 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cooper, J. H., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Cotgrave, H. F., Berars Police, 15 mos., May 13, '90.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., B.S.C., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21 days, Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Acct. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., Ben. Commr., 9 mos., Jan. 26, '91.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Cumins, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16½ mos., June 5, '90.
Cuthbertson, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Sect., 18 mos., May 12, '90.

Dallas, J. E., Ben. Secret., 6 mos., Nov. 10, '90.
Daly, W. W., C.I.E., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 mos., June 28, '87.
Dance, G. W., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Darrah, H. Z., L.L.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 1 mo., Feb. 22, '91.
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 33 mos., Apr. 22, '88.
Davidson, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 16, '90.
Davis, W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Dawe, W. H., Ben. Rev. Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Deane, Capt. H. A., B.S.C., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 mos.
Denman, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 20, '90.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
D'Oyly, E. H., Ben. Police.
Douglas, A., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '90.
Dracup, R. H., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 40 ms., July 24, '88.
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., to Apr. 1, '91.

Engledue, Lt.-Col. W. J., R.E., to 23 Nov., '91.
Eales, C. L. M., Bev. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '89.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Oct. 1, '89.
Edwards, A. C., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., July 25, '90.
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D. 24 mos., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg.-Maj. G. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., N.W.P. Med., 12 ms., Aug. 15, '90.
Evans, H. E. G., Ma. P.W. Dept., 32 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Fagore, S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 4 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 18 mos., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Apr. 30. '90.
Fanshawe, A. U., Ben. Cov. India P.O., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Farrant, E. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., Ben. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., Ma., 21 mos., May 6, '90.
Faulkner, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., June 20, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.
Fernandez, T. R., Bo. Survey, 3 mos.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos., '90.
Foord, A. M., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Forbes, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Mar. 23, '90.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 mos., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos.
Fraser, A. H. C., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 mos., July 4, '90.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 13 ms., Oct. 11, '90.
Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 22, '90.
Gates, F. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn.. 11 ms., Apr. 25, '90.
Gay, E., Comptr. Gen., India, 19 m. & 15 d., Apr. 15, '90.
Geldt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Gersard, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., Comn. N.W.P. & O., 4 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, D. C., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., Ben. Educl., 10 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 45 mos , Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '90.
Greer, A. C., Ben. Cov., Commn. Punjab, 12 mos., Nov. 15, '90.
Greer, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Growse, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '00.

Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Survey Dept. Ben., 24 mos.
Hamilton, R.E., Comp. C.P., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos' Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G.M., P.W.D., 24 mos., July '89.
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D , 18 mos., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 1, '89.
Hennessy, S. H., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 4, '90.
Henry, A.L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Henslowe, F.B., N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 mos. June 6, '90.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Hibberd, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 1, '90.
Hinde, A. B., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., May 10, '90.
Hobart Hampden, A. G., N.W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., Ben. For. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos, Nov. 8, '90.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '90.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 30, '90.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 48 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hutton, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Ivens, F. J., Indian Rails, 12 mos., May 23, '90.

Jackson, M. H., Ben. P.W.D, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '90.
Johnson, T. W., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '90.
Joll, H., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '90.
Jordan, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 14 mos., Aug. 2, '89.
Jordon, J. C., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '90.
Kerr, D., Ben. Rails, 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 19 mos. and 15 dys., Apr. 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., Forest Dept., Ben., 15 mos.
Kipling, J. L., Cen. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben. Sect., 10 mos., March 7, '90.
Knowlys, H.B., Berars. Comn., 24 mos., May 28, '89.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 27 mos. Nov. 28, '88.
Knyvett, C. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos.

Lane, J. M., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '90.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tel. Dept., 13 mos. 22 days.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 23, '90.
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., Ben. P.W.D. Accts., 24 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Le Messurier, Col. W., R.E.
Leslie, M., Cent. Provs. P.W.D., 13 mos., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Liebschwager, R. W., Bo. P.W.D.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.
Lucas, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Aug. 1, '90.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 ms., June 13, '90.
Lyde, Capt. M. C., Bo.S.C., Bo. Political, 24 mos., Sept. 21, '90.

Macdonald, Surg. J. R., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 13½ mos., May 3, '90.
Mackenzie, T. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos. 17 days, Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Nov. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., Depy. Comr., Punjab, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '90.
Macpherson, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos. and 45 dys., Oct. 18, '90.
Macpherson, J. L., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 21 mos., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., Ben. P.W.D., 17 Jan. '91 to Mar. 5, '92.
Manson, E., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Manson, J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., July 14, '90.
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 19 mos., Mar. 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 30, '90.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs. 6½ mos., Mar. 11, '88.
Martin, E. J., Ben. P.W.D., 4 mos. & 2 days, Feb. 12, '91.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comn., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Maunsell, F. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., Ben. Dockyard, 12 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
McLoughlin, J., Ben. P.O., 15 mos., May 1, '90.
Mellard, G. N., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 ms., Apr. 3, '89.
Meredith, A., R.E., Asst. Comr. Punjab, 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Merriman, J. H., Ma. Rev., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '90.
Midwinter, W. C., Bnrma Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 28, '89.
Mills, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 ms., Apr. 15, '88.
Mitchell, T. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '90.
Monteath, J., Ben. Cov., Bo. Secret, 22 mos. & 27 dys., Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surj.-Maj. J., Ben. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '90.
Moran, C., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., May 11, '90.
Morley, G. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comm. H.A.D., 18 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 28, '90.
Morrison, F., Ben. P.W.D.
Morrison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Mountford, C. E., Ben. P.O., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P.W.D., 26 mos., July 7, '89.

Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Norman, M. J. J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '90.
Norton, G. J. F., Ma. Salt., 7 mos., Nov. 30, '90.

O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 15 mos., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lieut.-Col. F. G., R.E. Ben., P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Oliver, N. R., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 16, '90.
Ollivant, E. C. R., C.I.E., Ben. Political.
Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Oxtoby, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 25, '91.

Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secretariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 27, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Pechell, E. D., Ind. Tel., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '90.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.
Pemperton, Surg. R., Ma. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 10, '90.
Peterson, Dr. Peter, Bo. Educl, 14 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos., Nov. 22, '89.
Pierce, E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '90.

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Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., to May 19, '91.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., India, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '90.
Porteous, A., Ben. Cov., Assam, 16 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Preston, S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '90.
Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Jan. 31, '90.
Propert, E. P., Ben. Forest Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '90.

Ransom, S., Ben. Mar, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 28 mos., Apr. 3. '89.
Rattray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 22 mos., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 13, '90.
Reddie, T., Master Pilot Ben., 12 mos.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 27, '90.
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.
Righy, V., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 mos.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 39 mos., June 23, '88.
Roberts, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 17 mos., May 23, '90.
Rose, A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Rose, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Ross, H. T., Ma. Cov., 8 mos.
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen. 18 mos., Oct. 29, '89.

Sage, E. M., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Jan. 31, '91.
Sandford, W., Ben. P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Scobie, D. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 mos.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 10 mos. dys., May 1, '90.
Shaw, G. W., Ben. Cov., Burma, 24 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Ind. Tel. Dept., 2 mos., Sept. 18, '90.
Shaw, J., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Sherring, H., Ben Educl., 15 mos.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apt. 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Jan. 3, '91.
Shuttleworth, A., Bo. Forest Dept., 3 mos.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Smith, C. A., Ma. P.W.D., 19 mos., Aug. 24, '89.
Smith, C. S., Ma. Consr. of Forest, 34 ms., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 5, '90.
Spooner, G. P., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 9, '90.
Stanhope, L. C. E., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 mos.
Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 ms., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey R. S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 29, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & G. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Commn., 25 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Telegraph Dept., 18 mos.
Sullivan, W. J. A., Ma. Police, 18 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 42 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Talbot, W. A., Forest Dept., Bo., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '90.
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 8, '90.
Taylor, H. R., Ma. Survey, 21 mos., July 11, '89.
Thomson, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Thorn, J. F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 7, '91.
Thornhill, Capt. H. B., B.S.C., Andamans Comn., 12 mos., to Mar. 23, '91.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 36 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Tickell, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tickell, R. H.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., Ben. Pol., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Nov. 25, 90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Mar., 9 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '90.
Torrie, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tritton, S.B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tupper, C. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Secret., 21 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.

Upcott, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Mar. 29, '90.

Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 40 mos., May 13, 87.

Wait, L. G., Ben. P. D., 18 mos., Apr. 24, '90.
Wait, N. G., Ben. P.O., 13 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Walker, W. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Walker, J. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Walsh, S. P., C.I.E., Bo. Pol., 18 mos., May 20, '90.
Ward, Col. T. M., Bo. S.C., Bo. Survey, 6 mos., Sept. 12, '90.
Warden, H. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Warlenby, J., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 11, '90.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Commn., 19 mos. 10 days, May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos. 19 days, Mar. 24, 90.
Welsh, W. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 6, '90.
Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Winterbotham, H. M., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Wiseman, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Wood, C. A. H., Ben. P.O., 16 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Rails., 15 mos., June 27, '90.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 27 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
Wright, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.
Wyman, J. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Wynne, S. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 28, '90.

Yates, L. E. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos. 27 days, May 23, '90.
Young, W. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 16 mos., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 19 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 mos., Nov. 14, '90, Ma.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 mos., May 30, '90, Ma.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 mos., June 27, '90, Ben.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 mos. 22 days, Nov. 7, '89, Ben.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 mos., Mar. 16, '90, Ben.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 mos., Jan. 24, '91, Ben.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 mos., Nov. 8, '90, Ben.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '90, Ben.

Gell, Right Rev. Bishop, 6 mos., May 6, '90, Ma.
Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.
Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.

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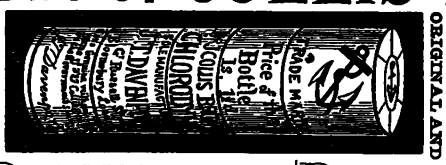
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Adowa, 2,097 ....April 10. | A steamer .....May 1.
QUEENSLAND, via BATAVIA.
*Tara, 4,713.....April 1. | *Jumna, 5,197 ....May 25.
*†Merkara, 3,096 April 27. | *Jelunga, 5,186 ..June 22.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th March; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 12th March; and from Bengal to the 11th March.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, March 18, the Bill amending the Merchandise Marks Act was passed, and Reports of the Select Committee on the Oudh Courts and Obsolete Enactments Bill presented.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay goes on an extended tour of the Southern Maratha Country during April.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably also go on tour about the same time, proceeding first to Jalpaigori, and then through Purneah to Nya Dumka in the Sonthal parganas.

The Government of India, it is said, has abandoned the scheme for cutting down the administrative appointments in the Medical Services, and has sent a despatch to that effect to the Secretary of State.

The preliminary census returns for Calcutta show that occupied houses number 65,147, with a population of 416,123 males and 232,123 females, the total being 650,246. These results, however, cannot be regarded as perfectly accurate, as they have not yet been checked. They also do not include the figures for the port or the canals within the municipality, and the area of the present municipality does not correspond with that of the year 1881, so that the population of certain blocks must be added to, and subtracted from, figures of either year before an exact comparison can be made. But it may be said generally that the results show an increase of about 7 per cent. in those wards in which comparison is at present possible.

The census returns for the North-West Provinces and Oudh are now nearly complete. All the Oudh districts show a large increase, and so do the densely populated districts, such as Gorakhpore in the North-West Provinces. The districts of Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Jalaun, and Etah, which have been depressed of late years, have fallen back. The evidence of increased colonization on the Dun is seen in a rise of 16 per cent. in the population, and the hill districts generally show a very large advance.

The rumour that there is to be a big camp-of-exercise at Delhi next cold weather has been again revived. There does not seem, however, the least chance of anything of the kind, as the annual allotment for such camps all over India has for the present been limited to one lakh of rupees, the Government being unable to spare more money owing to the uncertainty about exchange, and the steady decline in the opium revenue.

The Lahore paper hears that the Government of India contemplate abolishing the title of Prime Minister which Raja Amar Singh, of Jummu, now holds. He will merely be known as President of the State Council for Kashmir and Jummu.

It is intended to maintain the present small garrison in Sikkim during the hot weather.

Rumours are current at Bhamo of trouble brewing among the surrounding Kachin tribes, aggravated by prospect of a raid of Chinese filibusters from across the frontier. The garrison is accordingly to be strengthened by 100 men of the 4th King's Royal Rifles from Mingyan.

The services of Mr. Egerton, District Superintendent of Police at Ajmere, are to be lent to the Oodeypore State for settlement work. Mr. Clogstoun, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, will succeed him.

The Public Offices at Allahabad will probably close on the 4th of April and re-open at Naini Tal on the 13th idem.

A Calcutta paper says that a paper manufactory, under the auspices of several respectable zemindars of Behar, is to be started at Patna under competent European supervision, and with this view arrangements have just been completed in Calcutta to import the necessary plant and machinery from England. The services of a competent foreman are also to be imported from home, and a certain well-known paper manufacturer of England has been addressed on the subject. It is anticipated that the venture will succeed, as Behar possesses an abundance of the raw materials suited to the manufacture of paper.

Mr. P. Gray, C.S., officiates as Registrar of the High Court at Allahabad for Mr. Fraser, who takes six months' furlough.

According to the official report the landslips which occurred about the end of last month on the Sind Peshin Railway in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge station were even more serious than was at first thought. About five hundred feet of hillside came down, filling up a cutting with mud and boulders. Some thousand feet of railway were obliterated, and pushed three hundred feet out of line. At present the engineer in charge estimates that it will need a month to restore the line, but if the rains continue the work will take much longer, and further slips are to be expected. With favourable weather it is hoped that it will be found possible to construct a line for temporary use.

The Sibi annual horse show, which has now come to be about the most important event of its kind, has just concluded, and appears to have been an unqualified success. Remounts of an aggregate value of Rs. 23,000 were purchased by the Government officers. The show of bullocks was also excellent. The Remount Agent highly approved of the young stock and brood mares, which he said were the finest he had seen in India. There were over 1,200 entries in all.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta proceeds to England on leave by the P. and O. steamer *Rome*, which leaves Bombay on April 7.

Mr. Watkins, one of the oldest solicitors in Calcutta, died on March 18.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. have published *Sketches of Some Distinguished Indian Women.* By Mrs. E. F. Chapman, with a Preface by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. The sketches include the following:—

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NOTES.

ALL other news from India, by wire or post, is overshadowed by that which appears this morning telling of the disaster which has befallen the British force at Manipur. It is difficult, in the absence of full details, to understand how this catastrophe has happened. A revolutionary party—common in all Native States—had deposed the *protégé* of the Government of India, Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, K.C.S.I., and the Government sent the well-known and able Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. J. W. Quinton, to restore order and arrest the ringleaders of the conspiracy. According to Reuter's and the *Times'* correspondents' telegrams, Mr. Quinton advanced with an escort of about 400 Goorkhas, crossed the border, and having reached the scene of disturbance, summoned a durbar for the purpose of restoring order—seizing the conspirators and re-placing the deposed Maharaja in authority. On the same night, however, the camp of the Chief Commissioner, situated between Kohima and Manipur, was surprised by the hostile tribesmen, and after two days' fighting, the Goorkhas having exhausted their ammunition, were overpowered and massacred, their officers being either killed or taken prisoners. Such is the non-official account said to have been brought into Assam territory by two fugitive Assam frontier policemen.

ACCORDING to their story, the Goorkhas, numbering from 450 to 470 men, fought splendidly under their British officers for forty-eight hours, until (when their ammunition was exhausted) Mr. Quinton gave the order, *Sauve qui peut*. This part of the story must, however, be received with considerable doubt. Mr. Quinton was not likely to be in command of the escort, or to give, in face of a native enemy, such an order to British soldiers, who still had their bayonets and *kookries*. The *Sauve qui peut*, which is of Waterloo origin, may or may not have been uttered by Napoleon; but it may be taken for granted that no such order was given at Manipur, and that the formation of Goorkhas stood fast until overpowered by numbers—as the 66th were at Maiwand. But it is still hard to understand how a determined, gallant body of men, armed as the Goorkhas were, failed to cut their way through an undisciplined foe, armed chiefly with spears, bows, and arrows, but with few, if any, rifles.

THE official account received at the India Office from the Viceroy is as follows:—

"30th March, 1891.—Regret serious disaster has occurred Manipur. Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner Assam, arrived there 22nd March with escort of 470 men, 42nd Bengal Infantry, 44th Bengal Infantry. Only accounts are from fugitives to Kohima and Tammu, and not very distinct, but apparently Chief Commissioner attempted arrest Senapati on the afternoon of 23rd March, and Manipuris, aided by Kukis, probably brought in for purpose, resisted and attacked escort, and, after severe fighting, overpowered and destroyed it on the 24th March, when escort's ammunition was exhausted. Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Bengal Infantry, known to be killed. Fate of other British officers nothing known, though unfortunately there is reason to anticipate all are prisoners or killed. The following were with Mr. Quinton:—Civil Officers—Cossins, assistant-secretary; Grimwood, political; also Mrs. Grimwood. Lieutenants Gurdon and Woods, Assistant-Commissioners, and, possibly, Mr. Melville, Telegraph Department. Military officers—Colonel Skene, Captain Butcher, Lieutenants Chatterton and Lugard, and Surgeon Calvert, 12th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Bengal Infantry; Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Bengal Infantry; Captain Cowley, with two hundred Rifles, 43rd Bengal Infantry, from Cachar, was expected to arrive at Manipur 27th March. No news from this detachment; but it is believed that Manipuris intended to attack them at a difficult pass. Lieutenant Grant, 4th Goorkha regiment, 2nd Battalion, was advancing from Tammu on Manipur, with eighty rifles, will be recalled if possible, necessary action being taken to send reinforcements, and to prevent spread of disorder in neighbouring country."

THIS is bad and sad enough news in itself, but we cling to the hope that when further and more reliable intelligence is received, the disaster will not have been so overwhelming as at first represented. It is possible, of course, that, as reported in one account, only one British officer has been killed, and that the rest are prisoners. But if the gallant rank and file of the Goorkhas have all perished, it is hardly likely that their British officers would have allowed this sacrifice without sharing with their men the same fate. It would not do to tell in Gath or Ascalon that a body of British officers allowed their men to be massacred before their eyes, and themselves accepted the *rôle* of prisoners or hostages. Therefore, again we say that we cannot accept the story in its dire entirety, but look forward with hope to some modifying accounts of the disaster being made public before many more hours.

BUT with the slender information which the public has before it, it is rather too bad in some of our London contemporaries, writing from the safe and confident "intellectuality" of Fleet Street, apportioning blame or damning with faint praise any English officer who had responsibility on his shoulders at that critical time. Yet the *Daily News* takes upon itself to say of Mr. Quinton, "His courage carried him too far. He committed a splendid imprudence." What does the Liberal organ know about the facts of the case beyond what the very unsatisfactory telegrams just published have stated?

BUT another Liberal organ goes on the same tack: "It may appear hereafter that Mr. Quinton acted imprudently in taking action when he had so small a force for his protection, and that he under-rated the unpopularity of the Rajah whose authority he had gone to restore." This journal adds: "We should like to hear the 'rebel' view of the 'massacre' at Manipur." The meaning intended to be inferred from this is, that Mr. Quinton and his force had no business there, and that British "ill-advised zeal," therefore, received a not undeserved check!

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Our Great National Festival in honour of Handel's music—celebrated at intervals of three years—will come round in June next. There is every prospect that the extraordinary demonstration will this year be made with particularly brilliant features. Among the hoped for Royal visitors may probably be the Emperor of Germany, whose presence in this country will, it is trusted, accord with the days of performance; and if he come we shall be able to present to him a peculiarly significant musical result that, it is not too much to say, could not be offered to him with equal completeness of beauty anywhere else. The knowledge of, as well as the admiration for, Handel's music is wide and deep in this country; the knowledge is necessary for the assembling of such a chorus and orchestra as is brought together; the loving admiration, largely partaking of a strong religious feeling, is essential to attracting the vast audiences, who realise the most notable musical result that is ever presented, with its subtle effects of grandeur and pathos. The Crystal Palace is the only arena where the demonstration can be made; and only a long-standing organization could produce it. The 4,000 executants are selected and rehearsed carefully. Only at intervals of three years is it possible to bring them together; they include the cathedral choirs, and the *élite* of provincial choral societies, who then meet the London body; but every voice is tried and approved, and its natural quality and cultivation ascertained, and the taking part in this Festival is esteemed as an honour. All these singers are diligent students of Handel's music, and hence the exceptional effects of tone and mastery that outdo all other similar performances, even if equal numbers of singers can be assembled. The most eminent of our solo singers are already engaged, and the utmost vigilance is exercised to secure the best. Madame Albani, Miss Macintyre, Madame Emily Squire, and Madame Nordica will be among the sopranos; Madame Patey will be in America, but Miss Marian McKenzie has been already engaged. Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. W. H. Brereton, and Mr. Bridson complete the list up to the present. Mr. August Manns will be, as heretofore, the conductor. Alterations and renovations are being made in the great orchestra and its immense roof. Mr. Manns is organizing the provincial rehearsals that will be held at important county centres, and the metropolitan rehearsals are in active preparation. Every endeavour is being made to render the coming celebration in June the most perfect performance in the long line of the great Handel Festivals

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

DISASTER ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

SLAUGHTER OF INDIAN TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Government has received most serious news from Manipore. Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, had gone there with an escort of about 400 strong to settle affairs, and he appears to have been attacked on the 24th inst. by the adherents of the Senaputty, or Commander-in-Chief.

Two fugitives have arrived at Kohima and two at Tammoo, on the Burmah side. They state that fighting went on during the whole of the 24th and part of the 25th, till the troops' ammunition was exhausted, when Mr. Quinton ordered them to save themselves.

The telegraph wires have been cut, and nothing is known regarding Mr. Quinton's fate. Lieutenant Brackenbury, commanding the escort, was killed. The only other Europeans there were Mr. Grimwood, the British Resident, and his wife, whose fate is also unknown. It is stated that the guns presented by the British Government to the late Maharajah were used against the Residency.

The 3rd Bengal Infantry from Calcutta, the 13th, from Barrackpore, the 2nd Goorkhas, and a mountain battery have been ordered to proceed to Manipore at once, and troops are also being sent from Burmah.

Owing to this news the Viceroy has given up the Kumaon tour and has gone to Simla.

LATER.

The news regarding the attack on Mr. Quinton at Manipore continues to be vague and uncertain, as the wires have been cut on either side of the frontier post at Kohima. It is now stated that the party were surprised near the northern boundary of the State, and apparently the affair was premeditated and got up by the persons who deposed the Maharajah last autumn.

Only Lieutenant Brackenbury is known to be killed, and it is generally supposed that Mr. Quinton and the other missing Europeans are prisoners. Steamers are being taken up for the troops, and the 3rd Bengal Infantry starts to-morrow.

The escort consisted of 450 men of the 42nd Goorkhas, and it is stated that Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Chatterton were with the party, but this is also uncertain.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Yesterday two Goorkhas, belonging to the Assam Frontier Police, reached Kohima, the station nearest to the Assam-Manipore boundary, and brought the disastrous intelligence that a British force had been cut to pieces by some of the savage tribes of Manipore, and that the British Commissioner of Assam and seven British officers were missing.

Some while ago the Rajah of Manipore, at whose capital resides a British political agent, was deposed by the chief of one of the warrior tribes which infest the country. The Rajah made an appeal to the Government of India, and Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner for Assam, whose headquarters are at Shillong, started for Manipore with a considerable escort, consisting of detachments of the 42nd and 44th Goorkha Light Infantry.

Having advanced across the border and reached the seat of disturbance, Mr. Quinton summoned a durbar of the chiefs for the purpose of obtaining the arrest of the rebellious chief who had overthrown the Rajah. On the same night the camp of the Commissioner, which was at some point south of Kohima, and between that station and Manipore, was attacked by tribesmen.

For two whole days the assault was withstood and the foe driven back, but at length the ammunition of the gallant Goorkhas, who had fought splendidly under the direction of their British officers, was exhausted, and Mr. Quinton then gave the order for a *Sauve qui peut.*

The refugees report that fully 450 to 470 Goorkhas were killed. With regard to the officers, the accounts differ slightly. One says that one British officer is known to have been killed, but does not specify his name. The same report states that Mr. Quinton and his staff were seized, and that their fate is unknown.

Another account says that Colonel Skene, commanding the 42nd Ghoorkha Light Infantry, Captain G. H. Butcher, Lieutenants E. J. Lugard and J. B. Chatterton, of the same regiment; Captain T. S. Boileau, second in command of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry; Lieutenant L. W. Brackenbury, of the same regiment, and Mr. Calvert, and, finally, Mr. Quinton are missing.

There seems to be little doubt that the attack on the British camp by the Manipuris, who are famous as much for their treachery and cunning as for their bravery and indifference to danger, was deliberately planned. They had, for one thing, cut the telegraph wires in order to prevent Mr. Quinton's force from communicating with Assam.

As soon as the news of the slaughter reached Simla, the Viceroy summoned the Council to meet there in haste.

Two native regiments quartered in Assam were at once despatched to the Manipore frontier, and the 3rd Bengal Infantry start in the morning. It is believed that Mr. Quinton was not accompanied on the fatal expedition by his son and daughter.

LATER.

Mr. Quinton and his escort reached Manipore on the 22nd inst., and were well received.

The following troops have been ordered to proceed to Kohima forthwith:—13th Bengal Infantry, 1st and 2nd Goorkhas, 8th Bengal Mountain Battery, 36th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), 3rd Bengal Infantry.—*Reuter.*

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

The Government has received intelligence of a terrible massacre of British Goorkha troops in Assam. The British camp was attacked by hostile tribesmen for two whole days, and 470 Goorkhas are reported killed. Seven British officers and the Commissioner for Assam are missing.—*Reuter.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Brigadier-General Lockhart, commanding the reserve brigade of the Black Mountain force, arrived at Palosi yesterday to consult and receive orders. His brigade concentrates at Derband to-day.

The enemy on the Baio heights are increasing, their number now being about two thousand. The British troops at Mardan will make a demonstration on the Bonerwal border.

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

A serious fracas occurred last night at Tuticorin between Arabs and Marawas. The police were compelled to summon the assistance of the 4th Pioneer Corps to quell the disturbance.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The excitement as to the Age of Consent and the Factories Bills which has prevailed for the last three months is now rapidly subsiding, and the Viceroy and most of the members of the Government being on tour, there is for the moment little to occupy public attention.

The Budget has attracted but little criticism, although some newspapers, while admitting it to be satisfactory on the whole, have selected particular portions for attack. Thus the *Pioneer* argues that from an economic point of view the famine insurance fund is a bad mode of saving money, and hopes that next year the finances will permit of a reduction in the salt tax, the abolition of the rice export duty, and the raising of the minimum of taxable incomes. The Calcutta *Englishman* protests against the growing military expenditure. The *Times of India*, which is published at Bombay, considers the financial statement eminently satisfactory, though the satisfaction is tempered by an uncomfortable feeling that what may be called the legitimate surplus arising from revenue and economy might have been turned into a deficit had the exchange been unfavourable. Sir David Barbour's remarks on the currency question meet with general, although not universal, approval. Hope is expressed on all sides that the Government may make a serious attempt to grapple with the difficulties of the exchange problem.

The section of the native Press and the public which opposed the Age of Consent Bill is now divided into two parties. The more moderate and sensible, while not concealing their disappointment, urge their countrymen to accept the measure loyally, and carefully to watch its working, with the view of suggesting any further safeguard that may be found necessary. The other party talk vaguely of keeping up the agitation and petitioning the Secretary of State to veto the Act; but it seems evident that the storm has spent its force, and it may be hoped that the last sounds of opposition will speedily die out.

Regarding the new Factories Act, public opinion has expressed itself clearly and unmistakably in accord with Mr. Mackay, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Nulkar, summaries of whose speeches were telegraphed last Sunday. The belief, right or wrong, is universal in this country that the pressure brought to bear on the Government is due partly to Lancashire manufacturers' dread of Indian competition, partly to ignorance of the real conditions of Indian factory labour. It may be conceded that there is some need of reform in the Bombay mills, and the new Act will meet this need, but it is generally felt and said that the utmost limit of restriction has now been reached, and there can be no doubt that any attempt to carry it further will lead to a widespread and dangerous agitation throughout the country.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., left Calcutta for Madras yesterday. On the 20th of next month he will vacate the office of military member of the Council, which he has filled successfully for the last five years. Great disappointment is felt in the Indian army at the selection as his successor of an

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officer in the British service who has had little experience of this country. No one, of course, dreams of questioning General Brackenbury's high professional character and distinguished services, but the appointment, taken in conjunction with the fact that several of the highest Indian military posts are now filled by British officials, is held to indicate the desire on the part of the Horse Guards to monopolize the prizes of the Indian army to the exclusion of officers of the local forces; and, apart from the fact that the military membership of the Council is an office requiring Indian experience, there is a probability that this appointment may hereafter lead to awkward and apparently unforeseen complications. As the law stands, only two of the five ordinary members of the Council can be selected from beyond the limits of the Indian services. This provision was meant to give a wider range in the choice of financial and legal members. In a few weeks the two unreserved posts will be filled by Sir A. Miller and General Brackenbury, so that when Sir David Barbour's term expires his successor must necessarily be taken from the Covenanted Civil Service.

The resistance offered to the Black Mountain expedition during the last ten days amply proves that the punishment inflicted on the tribes in 1888 was not sufficient, and that the colony of Wahabee refugees from India still retains some of its power and influence. Evidently a severer lesson and a more prolonged occupation of the country will be necessary, and General Ellis is not likely to return till peace is fairly established and the disturbed tract thoroughly opened up by roads. A telegram, dated Palosi, of Friday night, says:—"The enemy having cut the water-supply, General Hammond advanced this morning and captured the Akazai village of Surmal after slight opposition. We lost two wounded; the enemy about 80. The reserve brigade, on reaching Haripur, will march to its base at Derband and there await orders."

A Madras telegram of yesterday states that Sir Madhava Rao is again very ill and in a critical condition.

In his annual address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last month, the president suggested that a finance sub-committee should be appointed to consider the currency question, in view of the serious injury which the frequent and violent fluctuations in exchange are causing to trade. This committee has obtained from Sir David Barbour an outline of his personal ideas how a gold standard could be introduced into India. The document, which is a very important one, has not yet been made public. The following is an outline of Sir David Barbour's scheme, which, it should be understood, represents his personal views, and in no way commits the Indian Government:—

The first measure would be to stop the free coinage of silver.

The second would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Anyone bringing gold would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins of, say, 10-rupee and 20-rupee pieces. The weight and fineness of the coins would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be that exchange which it was desired to establish; for example, if it were desired to establish an exchange of 1s. 5d., then the 10-rupee coin would contain gold worth 170d.

Thirdly, when the above measures were carried out, it might be found that no gold was brought to the mints, and that the exchange fell below 1s. 5d. This would be a sign that the currency was redundant, either by silver rupees coming out of hoards or back from foreign countries. The only remedy would be for the Government to reduce the silver rupee currency until the exchange rose to 1s. 5d. This might involve considerable expenditure, but there is no other remedy.

Fourthly, a practical difficulty remains. The 10-rupee and 20-rupee coins would be too valuable for ordinary use in India, therefore the Government must be prepared at every great centre to give silver rupees in exchange for gold coins to any amount, and every treasury must be ordered to give rupees for gold coins as far as possible. The gold coins thus accumulated by the Government would cause no loss, as they could take the place of silver in the paper currency reserve, or be shipped to England in case of need.

Fifthly, Sir David Barbour adds, the operation would be the greatest and most difficult of the kind ever undertaken; it would have far-reaching effects, and ought not to be attempted unless under the pressure of necessity.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Viceroy on Saturday opened the Gola Pillibheet Railway in Oude. In his speech on the occasion, his Excellency reiterated the views he expressed at the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 3rd inst., denying that the Government wished to keep the entire railway system under its own control, or look askance at private enterprise so long as reasonable terms could be secured. Lord Lansdowne also dwelt on the importance of efficient railway communication as a means of preventing famine.

The new line completes the direct connection between Lucknow and Pillibheet.

The Chinese envoys arrived at Gnatong on Saturday, and were expected to leave there yesterday for Darjeeling.—*Reuter.*

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

No further fighting is reported from Wuntho. Between three and four thousand stand of arms have already been captured or given up in Wuntho, although but a small portion of the territory has yet been searched. This shows how thoroughly the Tsawbwa was arming his people. Two brothers of the Tsawbwa and his first cousin have surrendered.

The formal decision of the Government of India in regard to the annexation of Momeik has not yet been received; the delay is probably due to the removal of the Government from Calcutta to Simla. Sir A. Mackenzie has established a military post in the town of Momeik, and has strengthened the military police at the Ruby Mines, so that immediate action can be taken when the Viceroy's sanction is received.

At Shwebo, in Upper Burmah, a sepoy of the 32nd Madras Infantry ran amuck yesterday, killing a subadar and then shooting himself.

Sir A. Mackenzie has left Rangoon for Moulmein, whence he will go to Mergui to inspect the tin mines, which promise to become of some importance.

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

Mo Ba, an important Wuntho Boh, who was supposed to have been killed during the recent fighting at Kawlin, has surrendered to Inspector Kenny at Pinlebu.—*Reuter.*

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

(*Times.*)

Since the battle of Maiwand, no such serious disaster has befallen the British arms in India as that which is reported from the small Native State of Manipore. Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner for Assam, who had gone with an escort into Manipore on a political mission, has been treacherously attacked by insurrectionary tribesmen. His escort, consisting of from 450 to 470 Goorkhas, has been cut to pieces; while Mr. Quinton himself and six or seven British officers are stated to be "missing"—the hope that the majority of these have not fallen in the general massacre apparently resting on the probability that the Manipuris would recognise the value of English hostages, and on the statement that one only, Lieutenant Brackenbury, is known for certain to have been killed. The calamity appears to be terribly complete. Nothing is left of the expedition except the four fugitives who have brought the ill tidings to British territory. In one respect this disaster resembles many others in the history of our relations with savage or semi-savage communities. It is the first that people in this country have heard of any expedition to Manipore at all. As not more than a handful of observers knew that a Zulu war was proceeding until Isandlana brought the fact home in a very disagreeable way, so it is here, except that the ignorance prevailing concerning Manipore is many degrees darker. We have heard a good deal about the Black Mountain and Lushai expeditions, and about the Tsawbwa's rebellion, but calamity has come from a quarter where danger was wholly unsuspected. Now that the blow has fallen it may teach us cogently how multiform and ubiquitous is the responsibility of maintaining peace on the Indian frontier.

(*Standard.*)

The news of the destruction of a British force of nearly five hundred men, and the capture, if not the murder, of the Ruler of a great Indian Province, is calculated to send a painful thrill through all orders of English society. Since the massacre of the Cavagnari Mission, nothing has occurred at all comparable to it in melancholy interest. There is, of course, no parallel between the two calamities in point of political significance. The attack on the British Envoy at Cabul marked, for the moment, the humiliating miscarriage of a policy upon which our Imperial credit and security were staked; while the gravest consequence that need be apprehended from the catastrophe in Manipur is the addition of another to the long list of our frontier expeditions. But if we look only to the extent of our loss in gallant soldiers, and to the tragic completeness of the surprise, the misfortune stands almost alone in the annals of Indian administration.

(*Daily News.*)

It is one more little war. There is no way out of it, and unfortunately it is a war in a rather disturbed region. To the south lies Burma not yet completely pacified, to the north Thibet, which gave us some trouble about Sikkim two or three years ago. The Shan States, with which we have had no little difficulty, are in the same quarter. The downfall of Theebaw released them from their loose dependence on Mandalay, and they showed a strong disposition to set up in the business of government for themselves. In such matters it is not advisable to carry the view very far afield. If it were, it might be shown

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that Burma brings us by many marches nearer to Tonquin, and that in Tonquin we come into a sort of rivalry with France. It is not a hostile rivalry, and there is no reason to suppose that it ever will be, but both Burma and Tonquin are new starting-points for China. The situation is complicated by the fact that China strongly objects to be the prize of this race between two great commercial Powers.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Very serious as the loss of life among our Nepaulese levies must be considered, the affair would not warrant anything like a panic, or even serious political emotion, if it were not that we can never afford in India to be beaten. The Viceroy, on receipt of this news at Simla, instantly summoned his Council to discuss the situation. Two native regiments quartered in Assam were immediately despatched to the frontier, and the 3rd Bengal Infantry was to start within eight hours of the arrival of the disastrous intelligence. All this means that the usual indispensable energy is being displayed, which can and will have but one result, that is, the rooting out from the infested districts of these desperate and dangerous tribes. If, however, they have made prisoners of our Chief Commissioner and of any of the gallant officers whose names are mentioned, these wild people will hold against us a very awkward lever, and we may have much trouble before we come to close quarters with them. Nor can we disguise from ourselves that the news of this military catastrophe will pass on the wings of the wind through India, not without temporary damage to that prestige by which our power is most of all sustained. For this reason a prompt and energetic and completely victorious termination of the affair must be obtained at any cost of strength and money.

Manipur is a native state lying to the south of Assam, in the north-eastern corner of India. On the north it is bounded by the Angámi country; on the west by the British district of Cáchár, on the east by the Kubo Valley and Upper Burma, and on the south by the country of the Lushais, Kukis, and Sutis. Its relations with the British Government are conducted through a Political Agent, who, in matters connected with Assam, is under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The State consists principally of a large valley, 650 square miles in size, lying in the midst of the mountainous country stretching between Assam, Cáchár, Burma, and Chittagong. In population it is estimated to reach the total of 139,000 persons, of whom 74,000 are hillmen and 65,000 are Manipuris. The people of the valley are chiefly Hindus, while the hillmen, who inhabit the mountainous tract of country under Manipur rule, are divided into Nágás and Kukis. It is worth mention that the game of hockey on horseback was formerly almost peculiar to this State, though it has now become popular in India and England under the name of polo.

According to the *Times of India* of Jan. 3, 1891, a revolution broke out in Manipur in September of last year, when the Maharajah, who was alleged to be half imbecile, was eventually induced to resign in favour of his mother and brother, the latter being the heir-apparent. There was some desultory firing on both sides, but nobody seems to have been much hurt. The Maharajah has four brothers, all sons of Kirti Sinh by different wives, and there seems to have always been a good deal of jealousy among the quartette (despite the fact that they hold between them all the important offices of the State), as well as disloyalty to the reigning power.

The military force employed in the Province of Assam consisted, a few years ago, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Cáchár; the 42nd Regiment Assam Light Infantry, stationed at Kohimá, in the Nágá Hills; the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Dibrugarh; and the 44th Regiment Sylhet Light Infantry, stationed at Cáchár—the total strength being 3,325 officers and men.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

ABROAD ON CENSUS NIGHT.

(*Pioneer.*)

It gives one a sort of catch in the throat as we emerge from the clear moonlight air of the long cantonment road and plunge into the thick heavy atmosphere of the native city, so close to the trim bungalows where English children are already plunged in their beauty sleep, and yet so separated from them by the great gulf which lies unbridged between the white and the brown man. What a compound of odours greets us as we enter the murky bazaar! We identify at once stale ghee and assa-fœtida, the smoke of cow-dung and vile paraffin, but there is more than a *soupçon* of something nastier still, the stuff out of which typhoid and cholera are produced. How strangely silent is this great hive of men! We think of what would be going on in a Western city in these opening hours of the night, the throngs of promenaders, the rattle of the hansoms, the excited crowds pouring out of the theatres, the buzz and bustle of a real live humanity surging along with the determination to drink business and pleasure to the very dregs. But though an Eastern city sinks into its death-like torpor soon after the sun descends below the horizon, to-night everything, perhaps in anticipation of the mysterious enumeration which is going on everywhere, is strangely and weirdly silent. Even the very pariahs seem to share in the general inertia of their masters, and for one night at least in the year are lulled in sulky repose.

Presently round a corner we come upon an enumerator at his work—a gaunt spectacled pleader who squats on the platform before a shop, and checks his register. His only light is a smoky hurricane lantern. How natives manage to do writing work at night in semi-darkness is one of the many mysteries which will remain a secret for ever. The Bunnia who is under examination does not seem quite happy in his mind. He is never free from a lingering suspicion that pen and ink and registers in the hands of an official mean an assault on his income. When he has a nightmare it takes the form of a "tikkus," and this trader is judiciously reticent. His wife, who sits in the shadow behind the door to watch her lord and master and see that he does not make any damaging admissions likely to result in pecuniary loss, grunts assent to his answers as to the names and ages of his children. But she snorts defiance when she is asked if any of them are deaf and dumb or blind or leper. She thinks she has had enough of this ill-omened investigation, and retires to her bower in a state of decidedly nasty temper.

Then for a change we pass into a slum: but it is very different from a regular slum in Darkest England. It is a small yard in which some half a dozen labouring families manage to support existence. The air of the early spring night is still sharp and chilly, so the children of this unromantic alley are all cowering round a smoky fire of rubbish to make up for the decided deficiency in their raiment. Round another fire the men sit and smoke, while a bunch of women chatter loudly behind, until they fall into startled silence as the Hakim enters the courtyard.

And here we come on one or two of the tragedies from which no life, not even that of the stolid fatalistic native, can ever be free. "Rukmini, little girl aged two years—where is she," asks the enumerator. "She disappeared last week." In other words, she has died since the preliminary census, and her ashes have ere this mingled with that of millions of her forefathers down the mighty river which flows calm and stern a few yards below us. "The cold killed her," a woman, who turns out on inquiry to have been her mother, informs in a mechanical way, but still there is a hint of suppressed tears in her voice, and we can guess that poor little Rukmini has left a gap in that wretched household which will not easily be supplied. "And Sundari" (the beautiful one), aged sixty—"where is she?" goes on the enumerator. "Come out, old woman," calls out a rude little girl who seems to take a very intelligent interest in the proceedings; and "the beautiful one," in the shape of a crippled hag, gradually emerges out of a bundle of rags in a corner. She at once becomes communicative and hastens to assure us that her father was a Brahman and a zemindar, and diverges into a long story of a Bunnia and a law-suit and the wrongs that she has suffered, and now the poor old woman is an outcast in the pariah quarter, grinds flour when she can get work, and begs or starves when she is unemployed. She is asked to what tribe of Brahmans she belongs, but with the decencies of existence all knowledge of the time when she possessed a caste in which she once took pride has long since faded into forgetfulness.

And so we go on to the large house of the Rani, where a gang of young Brahmans, whom she supports in return for their religious services, sit droning over their books in a long, dark verandah. And then we come on a hawk-nosed vakil drawing up a plaint for a keen-eyed Mahajan client. Verily this is the Bunnia Raj, as the contemptuous old-fashioned Pathan calls it.

As we go on we try to elicit what the people think of all this queer business. "If the Sirkar meant a tax," calmly responds a sturdy old greybeard, "why should any but the Mahajan be counted? If it was only for famine purposes, why should the Brahman and the Rajput be enumerated?" Here in the towns the people at least pretend to be superior to the prejudices of their rustic brethren. We hear nothing of the tale of human heads needed to strengthen the foundations of the great Calcutta bridge, or the conscription of comely maidens to reward the victorious troops from Kabul and Kandahar. It is one of the mysteriously inscrutable proceedings of the great Sirkar across the seven oceans. *Sarkar ka hukm. Bas!* as the wiseacres say, and this explanation answers all purposes. Here at least no signs of hostility or suspicion are apparent; on the contrary, there seems a general desire to make the great record as complete and accurate as possible.

At length our weary tour of inspection is over. We return through the weird silent bazaar, where only the rattle of our horses' hoofs break the repose of this city of the dead. Sleep

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reigns supreme except in one faintly-lit verandah, where beside a flickering mud saucer lamp some careful trader pores over a ledger. We think with a feeling of awe of the millions of names being recorded at this very hour throughout a mighty empire. How many of them, how many of ourselves, will appear at the next decennial enumeration? How is this system of ours going to end? Will population in this reign of peace outrun the resources of production? What new demon of famine and disease will take up the duties of the powers of evil against which our campaign is being conducted? How are we to bridge the gulf which lies open between the thousands in the bazaar and the hundreds in the cantonments? To these and other questions of the sort we have no sufficient answer ere the white tents and lights of home gleam out of the darkness; and so to bed with a prayer that ere the next census comes the wife and babes who sleep so calmly beside us may be safe at home in the little island washed by the Ocean of the West.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

(*Englishman.*)

A growing revenue and a diminishing expenditure—this is, in brief, the record of the Registration Department during the past three years. Not only is the number of registered documents increasing year by year, but, as we learn, it is increasing at an accelerated pace. Four years ago the total amounted, in round numbers, to seventeen lakhs, in the next twelve months to eighteen, then to more than nineteen, while in 1889–90 it had increased to upwards of twenty-one lakhs of rupees. The proportion of expenditure to receipts has dropped with equally encouraging rapidity. Standing at over sixty-five per cent. in 1886–87, it had fallen steadily to less than fifty-seven per cent. in 1889–90. Turning to the record of Bengal, we find that here alone the number of registrations has risen from seven to nine lakhs in the course of three years. This increase has, however, been coincident with a decided falling off in the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents. The decrease, amounting to about four hundred lakhs in the course of a single year, has been confined almost entirely to transactions relating to immovable property, but for its cause the Goverment confesses itself quite unable to account. It is noticed in general that whereas the number of deeds registered has shown a considerable progressive rise, the proportion of deeds optionally registered has declined, a fact which the Department appears seriously to have taken to heart. Efforts will be made to establish additional offices wherever the receipts are likely to cover the cost. The Department, it is urged, has not been established for the purpose of realising a profit to Government, but in order to secure a better record of title in land and better evidence of monetary transactions among the people. In the year 1889–90 alone there is a surplus of about fifteen lakhs of rupees, and the Governor-General in Council urges upon local administrations the desirability of devoting these profits to the provision of further facilities for registration.

REGIMENTAL PROPERTY AND HONOURS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It will be within general recollection that when the 10th, 12th, and 33rd Madras Infantry were broken up, the Commandants of those corps were ordered to hand over to the Burma battalions which replaced them, the colours, mess, and regimental funds. This procedure, since it had emanated from Simla, was of course regarded by our Allahabad contemporary with approval; and in the case of the 33rd Madras Infantry, whose Commandant had already divided the mess funds amongst the officers belonging to the regiment before he received the order alluded to, much vapouring was indulged in, and it was even announced that the extra retiring annuity of £150 would be withheld from him for doing what he was well within his rights in doing, until he had made good the amount so divided. This high-handed action of the Supreme Government was naturally resented by all interested in the Madras Army, who felt that the Government had added insult to injury. The matter was accordingly fought out. It then had to be admitted that the action of Colonel Richmond, the officer referred to, had been perfectly correct; and that the regimental funds of the disbanded corps legally belonged to them, and not to the battalions that superseded them. The *Pioneer* then grudgingly acknowledged the correctness of the attitude that was maintained by the Madras military authorities, and supported in these columns. Recently four Hindustani battalions of the Bengal Army have been "converted" (which is the Simla euphemism for disbanded); and bearing the above *resumé* of facts in mind, the colossal calmness of the following paragraph culled from the *Pioneer* will become apparent:—

It is, we believe, intended that the mess and band funds of the four Hindustani Levies now under orders for conversion shall be divided among the officers at present serving with the regiments. This is in accordance with the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government of India. The subalterns of a few years' service are in luck's way, as they will receive their share of funds which have been accumulating from a period before they were even born. At the same time everyone will be glad that the Government has done the right thing by these regiments. Any other course, however it might be justified, would have undoubtedly produced an impression of bad faith.

Evidently, therefore, the *Pioneer* does not believe in the correctness of the old adage, which states that what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." When it is a question of not only disbanding but despoiling Madras regiments, our contemporary regards the proposed outrage complacently; but as soon as Bengal corps are concerned, it discovers the impropriety of the methods it had approved of when applied to Madras battalions.

In connection with this matter the question may be again asked why the battalions of Burma military police lately added to the Native Army at the expense, of course, of that portion of it recruited in Madras, should be called "Burma Regiments of Madras Infantry," and be permitted to bear honours which were gained by Madras sepoys, while the classes from whom these corps are now recruited were either outside of, or actively hostile to, the British Raj? The title is in itself a meaningless misnomer, and it would appear that the supreme authorities have recognised the fact, and officially style these corps as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Burma Battalions. They should, therefore, be no longer permitted to usurp the places in the Army List of the late 10th, 12th, 32nd, and 33rd Madras Infantry. Those corps have been done to death by Simla; the men who filled their ranks have been turned adrift as a warning to all in Southern India who may wish to enter the military service of the Queen Empress; and with their disbandment some names have disappeared from the long roll of honoured battle-fields still borne by the shattered relics of the Old Coast Army. None of the Burma Battalions have the slightest right to the words "Carnatic," "Mysore," "Sholingur," "Amboor," "Assaye," "Cochin," or "Ava" which they have been allowed to filch from the splendid records of the regiments they have superseded. It was not Sikhs, or Kareens, or whatever classes they may be composed of, that gave up their life-blood for the British Government upon the occasions commemorated, but Madras sepoys; and it is not only incongruous but offensive that they should be permitted thus to ransack a history they had no share in making, and thereby to deprive all such decorations of any value whatever.

A NEW SANITARIUM.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

IT will be remembered that, at the beginning of last year, the Government of India sanctioned the trial of Ajmirgarh Hill as a sanitarium for British troops in the Nagpore district. A party of 50 men was sent there last hot season, but the hill was found to be quite unsuitable as a sanitarium, and, sickness breaking out in the detachment, its speedy return to Kamptee was necessitated. Since then the feasibility of selecting a better site, both as to accessibility and healthiness, has engaged the attention of the Bombay authorities. We believe the choice has now fallen on a small plateau north of the village of Chikulda, which is said to be an excellent site for an experimental sanitarium. The fort of Cawilgarh was also mentioned as a likely sanitarium, but it has been condemned by the medical officers who visited both it and Chikulda. The Chikulda plateau is the top of a spur, and is thought to have all the advantages required, namely, accessibility, freedom from dirt, rank vegetation, human habitations, &c., a pure and sufficient water-supply, and space enough to permit the accommodation of as many convalescents as are likely to be sent from Kamptee. The only disadvantage of the site is that there is but little room for expansion in its immediate vicinity. Chikulda is the summer head-quarters of the civil administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and is reached by rail from Kamptee to Budnera, and thence by a route march of 51 miles. It is proposed to send 100 men there this hot season to test its suitability for sanitarium purposes. There can be no doubt that the troops at Kamptee want a good sanitarium, for the station is known as one where fever strikes heavily. For some time past, convalescents have had to be brought down from Kamptee to Khandalla on the Ghauts near Bombay, and also to Deolali which is said to be a good place for convalescents. This expense will be saved should Chikulda turn out to be a suitable sanitarium.

POPULAR WEALTH IN THE PUNJAB.

"Sapphire" writes in the *Pioneer*:—In the *Pioneer* of 28th January an allusion is made to Mr. E. S. Maclagan's investigation of the Punjab trade in gold and silver work, and the dwellers in Kulu are put down as possessing ornaments to the value of three lakhs and a half. I am not acquainted with the sources from which this information has been drawn, but even to a casual observer it must appear an absurdly low estimate. No hill district in India is half so wealthy as Kulu, and nowhere are

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the hoards of jewels and ornaments possessed by natives so astonishingly large in proportion to their outward circumstances as in Kulu and its subordinate districts of Waziri Rupi and inner and outer Seoraj. On the final day of the last Deserah Fair at Sultanpore (Kulu), which was not nearly as well attended as usual, there were at the lowest estimate about 8,000 people, the majority of whom were women and girls all more or less literally loaded with silver ornaments, with a large sprinkling of gold ones; striking an average of even Rs. 80, a very low figure indeed, for, say, 4,000 women, we have the sum of Rs. 320,000; this without taking into account the enormous wealth of *Deotahs*, the valuable ornaments of the men, every one of whom wore silver or gold according to his means, and the jewels of Seoraji women, who were almost entirely unrepresented this year. The richer Brahmin and Kanait families possess thousands of rupees worth of ornaments that never see the light; add to this the wealth in sapphires and gold and silver ornaments owned by the Rai, our local banker, and the many rich bunniahs, and the figure does not, I feel assured, fall far short of ten lakhs. Fortunately for the peace of mind of hoarders in these hills house-breakers and rogues are almost unknown, and the dacoit an institution that has not yet been imported. Why this is so is not quite clear, Kulu being within easy reach of everywhere, and the people, particularly on fair days, very reckless. Perhaps as years run on and a cantonment or two is located in the valley, with necessarily larger bazaars than we now possess, the predatory instincts of enterprising outsiders may be excited, and the "Stunt" have more serious cases to decide than he has at present.

UNCONGENIAL RACES.

(*Madras Times.*)

Agitate as they may the Hindus cause hardly a ripple upon the surface of European thought in this country. There are few Englishmen who trouble themselves about the Age of Consent Bill, not many more who treat the elective principle as worthy of more than a passing thought. Of these two subjects, in only one case is any settlement that may be arrived at likely to affect the Anglo-Indian directly, and as the settlement of this appears to be remote, he is content to let things slide. But he has something else to trouble him. He is worried about Exchange. American statesmen and financiers are having a pleasant game of shuttlecock and battledore with silver, and while at one moment the shuttlecock is tossed high into the air, at another an adverse wind, and at yet another the action of the players, brings it nearly to the ground. The consequences in India are far-reaching. They press upon the Anglo-Indians individually in most cases; his home remittances cut more deeply into his income; his clothing, &c. cost more. And in a more indirect fashion the fall of exchange affects Anglo-Indians as members of a race. For trade is suffering terribly, and trade forms the chief link that binds India and England together. The Anglo-Indian's anxiety is not altogether of a selfish character, however. It is true that injury to the trade of India re-acts upon Great Britain, but the chief sufferer is India. Some argue that this country gains by a fall in the price of silver, as this brings her better prices for her crops. But however this may be in the long run, for the moment trade is dislocated, and any increase of values that may be noticeable applies, unfortunately, to crops that are, in many parts of the country, unusually scanty. By the time that India recovers in this respect, exchange may have recovered; and, in any case, a prolongation of the present tension, acting upon the mania for speculation that appears to have been engendered among native traders by the violent fluctuations of silver, will bring the country face to face with a commercial crisis of no small importance. There are rumours abroad already, and if speculation has been carried to anything like the extent that is reported, there must, sooner or later, be a financial thunderstorm and a clearing of the commercial atmosphere.

While the Anglo-Indian thinks of silver and its influences upon his own exchequer and that of the country, and upon trade, the Hindu, and in a lesser degree the Mahomedan, does not trouble about these subjects. It is important that our native friends should consider how far they are wise in devoting their attention almost entirely to social and political matters. One crying evil, that stands in the way of all reform, is constantly brought to the front by those who lament the poverty of India. This will not be lessened by the acceptance of the elective principle, or the introduction of a measure of representative Government; nor will it be reduced by the passing of any Age of Consent Bill, nor by opposition to any such Bill. One great path to reform lies along the course taken by the practical politician, the man who tries to increase the prosperity of the country. In a country that is not prosperous, neither social nor political reform is likely to prosper. Is it not, therefore, important that commercial and agricultural questions should be given at least as prominent a place in the programme of reformers as matters political and social? We have urged before, and we urge again, the need of a steady development of India's agricultural resources. There is need also that trade should be more energetically developed, with the assistance of native capital and native enterprise. At present the Indian trader works, like his European compeer, for profit; but unlike his rival he rarely utilises his profits in his business, swelling the volume of capital occupied in fostering the trade of the country. It is urged against the Englishman that he comes to India to make money, and that when he has made it he retires with his money. With still more force this remark about the making and the withdrawal of profits applies to the Indian who embarks in trade. Not merely when he has made a large fortune or a retiring competency does he withdraw the amount; but year after year he increases his investments in house property, land, jewels, &c. out of his annual trade profits. The tactics of the European are different, and we are inclined to think that they are better suited to the requirements of Indian trade, which needs more capital and more enterprise than it has yet had to push it on. In this matter, as in only too many others, Anglo-Indians and Natives do not co-operate, and, in the result, India suffers even more than England; or, to put our statement more mildly, were things otherwise, were the two races more congenial, or were they to work together in good fellowship, the result would be an even greater gain to India than to Great Britain.

CRIMINAL PROCESS IN INDIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The recent Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 supplies a long-felt deficiency in the statute book. The favourite weapon of offence, or retaliation, amongst a large section of our Indian fellow-subjects, is the application to the police or magistracy for the arrest of their enemy, or, for the matter of that, their own familiar friend, for an offence of which he may be entirely innocent. Witnesses are usually forthcoming in abundance to testify to as many particulars and details of the imaginary misdeed as may be considered requisite; and it is by no means uncommon for such conspirators to have a rehearsal of the scenes which they intend to swear to before they go into court, so as to prevent any discrepancy in their statements. Even if a conviction was not obtained, the object of the complaint was sufficiently achieved by the temporary arrest of his adversary, and the inconvenience and ignominy to which he was subjected by a more or less prolonged detention pending the conclusion of the trial. If, as we may hope is generally the case, the victim of the plot was honourably acquitted, it was, of course, open to him to put the machinery of the law into motion on his own account; but the process is cumbersome and expensive, and the result proverbially uncertain. Moreover, while some trumped-up cases can easily be proved to be groundless, others may have a substratum of fact, innocent enough in itself, which may yet be sufficient to vouch for the apparent good faith of the complainant in bringing a charge which he knew was practically a fabrication; and so, while the facts complained of were proved not to be true, it nevertheless might be impossible to prove that the motives of the complainant were other than unimpeachable. Hence a man who had undergone prosecution of this sort might think he was sufficiently lucky in meeting with an acquittal, and not care to stir further in the matter; and the evil-doer would thus escape all retribution for his sins. The Code of Criminal Procedure, however, as it stood before the present amendment, did provide a simple and efficacious remedy for a certain class of such cases; but, strange to say, it was for simple cases only, and not those in which the victim of a plot might undergo arrest. Section 250 of the Code, under the chapter for the trial of summons cases by Magistrates, authorised a Magistrate who acquitted an accused person, and was of opinion that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, to direct the complainant to pay to the accused compensation not exceeding fifty rupees. So far as this went, nothing could be better. It enabled the court which actually tried the false complaint, and was cognisant of all the details from the witnesses who had been before it, to apply a sharp and vigorous remedy without running the risk of a series of interminable details, such as the law loves, which would probably result in the issue of process for a separate trial of the author of the false complaint. But in the chapter for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates there was no corresponding provision, and it was therefore obviously advisable, in bringing a false complaint against anyone, to make it a really substantial one. The new amendment cancels Section 250, above referred to, and adds, as Section 560 of the Code, a provision on similar lines applicable to all cases tried by Magistrates without distinction, whether the complaint was originally made to the Magistrate or to a police officer. The Magistrate has, of course, to record his order in writing, and he has also to consider any objection made by the complainant against an order for compensation of the accused person. The amendment will be welcomed by the magistracy and police as well as by the general public.

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THE CENSUS.

THE preliminary Census returns for Calcutta show that occupied houses number 65,147, with a population of 416,123 males and 232,123 females. These results, however, cannot be regarded as perfectly accurate, but the results show an increase of about seven per cent. in those wards in which a comparison is at present possible.

THE complete Census returns for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, subject to modification on a subsequent scrutiny, show that the total population for the British districts has risen from 44,107,869 to 46,905,387, and for the Native States of Rampur and Tehri Garhwal from 741,750 to 799,165, so that the total increase over all is 2,854,933, or about 6½ per cent.

THE general results of the Census in Bengal have now been sufficiently ascertained to admit of an estimate of the total population being made. There is no doubt that there has been an increase during the past ten years of four and a half millions, raising the population to 74 million people. The increase is most marked in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. In the tea districts and in Eastern Bengal the Census has cost less than half that of 1881.

THE Census returns for the North-West Provinces and Oudh are now nearly complete. All the Oudh Districts show a large increase, and so do the densely-populated districts, such as Gorakpore. In the north-west districts, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Jalaum, and Etah, which have been depressed of late years, have fallen back. Evidence of the increased colonization on the Dun is seen in the rise of 16 per cent. in the population, and the Hill Districts generally show a very large advance.

THE Farukhabad district shows a decrease of 50,000 in population in the present Census as compared with that of 1881. There are in that district 133,015 occupied houses, 463,374 males, and 395,002 females, or a total of 858,376 persons.

THE civil and military station of Bangalore, remarks a local contemporary, was, we are told, one of the first stations in Southern India to communicate to the Census Commissioner in India the total of the population. This is creditable to Mr. Hewetson, the District Superintendent of Police, on Census duty. That the male population exceeds the female (by 312 only) is accounted for by the fact that we have so many unmarried fighting men. The total of the Census of this year exceeds that taken in 1881 by about six thousand souls.

DISAPPOINTMENT with the results of the Census is not confined to the Western Presidency, remarks an up-country journal. The citizens of Madras are now complaining that the increase in the year amounts to less than half a lakh. They would not wish it more through mere pride in inflated numbers; but it was generally hoped that the Census would throw a more favourable light on the sanitary condition of the city. As a matter of fact, the increase makes a difference of only ten per cent. between the real and apparent death-rates of the last few years; and this, it is readily admitted, is not sufficient to remove Madras from the category of unhealthy to that of healthy cities.

So far as the Census returns for the Bengal districts received show, the percentage of increase is as follows; Darjeeling, 43·4 per cent.; Noakhali, 23·9 per cent.; Tippera, 17·0 per cent.; Julpaiguri, 16·3 per cent.; Howrah, 15·0 per cent.; Maldah, 14·3 per cent.; Dacca, 13·7 per cent.; Chittagong, 13·0 per cent.; Mymensingh, 12·9 per cent.; Manbhum, 12·5 per cent.; 24-Parganas, 11·6 per cent.; Cuttack, 11·4 per cent.; Bogra, 10·7 per cent.; Faridpur, 9·8 per cent.; Sarun, 8·5 per cent.; Midnapur, 8·5 per cent; Khulna, 8·3 per cent.; Champarun, 7·7 per cent.; Puri, 5·6 per cent.; Hughli, 5·5 per cent.; Hazaribagh, 5·3 per cent.; Purneah, 4·9 per cent.; Balasore, 4·6 per cent.; Shahabad, 4·1 per cent.; Muzafferpur, 3·3 per cent.; Bhagalpur, 2·9 per cent.; Monghyr, 2·9 per cent.; Dinajpur, 2·4 per cent.; Pubna, 2·1 per cent.; Murshidabad, 1·4 per cent.; and Patna, 1·4 per cent. The following districts show a decrease:—Birbhum, ·6 per cent.; Nuddes, ·9 per cent.; Rungpur, 1·3 per cent.; Rajshahi, 1·9 per cent.; and Jessore, 2·8 per cent. The State of Kuch Behar also shows a decrease of 4 per cent.

THE Census of Simla shows a population of 13,150, about the same as at the last count. This is out of season.

THE Census returns for Cuddapah show a decrease of 1,600 from the figures of 1881. It will need a much larger falling off than this, however, to induce Government to transfer District Head-quarters to some sweeter spot.

THE various nationalities residing upon the land taken up for the Kistna Bridge, and depending upon that work for a livelihood, are as follows, as ascertained by the Census:—Europeans and Eurasians, 66; Telugus, 1,017; Hindustanis, 770; Punjabis, 429; Mahrattas, 259; Guzeratis, 243; Bengalis, 11: total 2,794. There are, in addition, some thousand or fifteen hundred more, principally Telugus, who do not live within the bridge colony. The recent scare is now entirely at an end.

OFFICERING OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Particular care seems to have been taken in the selection of officers for the four new regiments which are to replace the last of the Hindustani Levies. Taking them in order we find that the Commandant of the new 33rd, which is to be composed entirely of Punjabi Mahomedans, is Lieutenant-Colonel Dyce, who has belonged to the 21st Punjab Infantry since 1869, and who has thus had a long acquaintance with the class of men now about to come under his orders. The Wing Commanders are Brevet-Major C. Hogge, who was selected for the 34th Pioneers when that regiment was raised in 1887, and Captain H. T. Faithfull, of the Musketry Staff, who has been thirteen years with the 19th Punjabis. The Adjutant is Lieutenant E. H. Watson, who now holds a similar post in the 40th Bengal Infantry. For the 38th Dogras Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 2nd-in-command of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, has been chosen as Commandant, an officer who has seen service in three frontier expeditions and in the Afghan War. Major Vivian, late of the 18th Bengal Infantry, which had some Dogra companies, and Captain R. E. S. Taylor, now on duty in Russia, but already belonging to the old 38th, are the Wing Commanders. Lieutenant Stainforth is the Adjutant; he has served for four and a half years in a similar capacity in the 39th. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas became the 39th (Garwhali) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with Lansdowne as their permanent station. Their officers remain as at present, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who, as just stated, takes command of the 38th Dogras. The new battalion of the 2-3rd Gurkhas, to be eventually located at Almora, have as their Commandant Major H. D. Hutchinson, now 2nd-in-command of the 1st Battalion. The Wing Commanders are Major Wheatley, 2nd Gurkhas, and Captain Molesworth, of the old 39th. Lieutenant Woodyatt accompanies Major Hutchinson as Adjutant. Four subalterns in the 39th are lucky enough to be posted to this new Gurkha regiment. The Commandant of the new 40th Baluchis is Major Graves, at present officiating as 2nd-in-command of the 42nd Gurkhas, but really belonging to the 26th Punjab Infantry, with which he has served since 1876. The Wing Commanders of this frontier battalion are Captain Woon, who has done good work as Adjutant of the North-Western Railway Volunteers, and Captain Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry, who made his mark as an energetic officer in Burma. Lieutenant Dillon is Adjutant; like Major Graves, he belongs to the 26th Punjabis, of whom he has been Adjutant for nearly four years. With officers of the stamp that have been selected, the new regiments should make rapid progress towards attaining efficiency.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

(*March* 11.)

BEFORE it was made known that Sir Charles Elliott was the generous donor of the Rs. 15,000 to the Dufferin Fund, the balance of Rs. 20,000, for which the anonymous giver stipulated, had already been subscribed by two magnates of the Rungpur District. Raja Janaki Ballabh Sen, of Dimla, has given Rs. 4,000, and Raja Gobindlal Ray, of Tajhat, Rs. 2,000. This is heaping coals of fire on the heads of the native residents of Calcutta, who have practically done nothing for a purely local charity.

MADRAS.

(*March* 12.)

THE Board of Directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, writes the *Madras Mail*, has accepted the resignation by Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., of his dual appointment of Agent and Chief Engineer of that line, from the 6th proximo. Mr. J. Campbell, the present Auditor, has been appointed Agent on Rs. 1,800, rising in five years to Rs. 2,000 per mensem; and Mr. E. Hallum, now the Deputy Chief Engineer, has been nominated Chief Engineer on Rs. 1,600, rising in five years to Rs. 1,800. The appointment of Deputy Chief Engineer, now held by Mr. Hallum, will be abolished from the date of Colonel Lindsay's retirement. Mr. J. Partridge, who was recently Government Examiner of Railway Accounts at Hubli, obtains Mr. Campbell's place on a salary of Rs. 1,300, rising in five years to Rs. 1,500, on the understanding that he retires from the Government service on pension. The Board, in accepting Colonel Lindsay's resignation, expresses its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to the Company by that officer. Since 1882 all the works of the Company have been almost exclusively carried out under Colonel Lindsay's supervision. A remarkable circumstance is that these works, which have entailed an expenditure of more than eight millions, were executed, on the whole, much below the estimates, with no failures of any importance, and within a remarkably short time as compared with those of other lines of a similar extent. All these circumstances, the Board says, are undeniable testimony to Colonel Lindsay's indomitable energy, ability, and skill. Colonel Lindsay entered

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the army in 1855, became Captain in 1863, Major in 1872, Lieut.-Colonel in 1878, and Brevet-Colonel in 1882. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858, and was present at the affairs of Jheegung and Rubrai, the battle of Banda, the relief of Kirwee, and in the Reserve during the storming of the heights of Punwarree (medal with clasp). He also served in the Afghan War in 1879–80, and took part in the march to Candahar with the force under Major-General Phayre (mentioned in despatches and medal).

THE same journal learns that a scheme is under consideration for the establishment in Madras of a School of Music, to be incorporated as a Society for the Advancement of Literature and Art under the Indian Companies' Act. A Memorandum was originally drafted by those interested in the scheme and circulated to about forty ladies and gentlemen, who met on the 30th January at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and appointed a sub-committee, which has already drawn up Articles of Association, and is now engaged in correcting and considerably modifying the proposed scheme of operations. This last will probably be ready in a few days, when it is proposed to call a meeting in the Banqueting Hall to take further steps in the matter. It is hoped that his Excellency the Governor will preside on the occasion. It is too early yet to comment on the scheme, but the influential support which it has already received will probably ensure a trial being given to it.

BOMBAY.

(March 14.)

MR. H. SCANNELL, Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. Railway, has been allowed furlough for one year from the 6th May next.

THE Hon. Mr. T. H. Stewart is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 8th April next.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES MCCLOGHRY, F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed substantive Civil Surgeon, Broach, but continues to act as Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee, pending further orders.

MR. ORMISTON, Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, left Bombay on the 6th inst. to join the Special Dock Committee at Calcutta. The Committee hold their first meeting on the 9th inst., and it is their business to examine the walls of the Kidderpore Docks, and report on the scheme suggested by the Engineer. The Committee consists of Mr. O'Callaghan (President), and Mr. J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Horace Bell.

MR. HORMUSJEE BORABJEE, a wealthy Parsee land-holder of Umargaum, was on Tuesday acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, concurred in by Mr. Crawford, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and with doing grievous bodily harm. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta defended the accused.

THE result of the ballotting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening for two representatives of the Chamber on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, in place of those whose term of office expires on the 31st inst., was that the following gentlemen were elected:—The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon, & Co., and Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co.

AMONGST the passengers who went home by the mail steamer on Saturday last were Sir F. and Lady Edwards; Mr. Henry E. M. James, C.S., late Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; and the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis. A number of friends of Mr. James and Archdeacon Lewis were present at the Apollo Bunder, some of whom accompanied them on board the mail steamer.

HER MAJESTY'S Flagship *Boadicea*, Captain the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, C.B., with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., on board, arrived in harbour on Tuesday afternoon from Trincomali, which port she left on the 5th instant. She left Calcutta on the 12th January, calling at Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. At Madras the *Boadicea* stopped for about three days, and then sailed for Trincomali, stopped there three days also, and then proceeded to Colombo to meet H.I.H. the Cesarewitch. Mr. Harvey, the Secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, who died suddenly from apoplexy during the stay of the vessel in that place, was buried there. On the return of the Cesarewitch to Colombo from up-country, the *Boadicea* left for Trincomali. She will remain in Bombay till the end of this month, and then leave for Trincomali, afterwards proceeding to Malta to pay off.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(March 12.)

THE Punjab Government have now, in accordance with the recent sanction of the Government of India, appointed public prosecutors for the Dehli, Umritsur and Sealkote, Lahore and Ferozepore, Mooltan and the Jhelum Sessions Divisions. The Peshawur Division is already provided with one. Mr. Sydney Robinson, barrister-at-law, is the Public Prosecutor for the Lahore and Ferozepore Division. Criminal prosecutions on behalf of Government will now, it is hoped, be better managed; and there can be little doubt that considerable good will result from these appointments. All the other public prosecutors are native pleaders or barristers.

IT is an unpleasant characteristic of Oriental ingenuity, says the *Pioneer*, that the Native frequently looks upon the resources of civilisation merely as extending the opportunities for fraud. The Post Office, for instance, has for years afforded a splendid field for the talents of the Artful Dodgers of the East. It is only a short time since one ingenious exploiter endeavoured to pay his debts by sending a notification to his creditor of the transmission of notes to the due amount by post, and when the notes did not arrive, accusing the Post Office authorities of fraud. Equally ingenious was the device of a certain Vishnu Gobind Oak, who has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Jhansi magistrate. Vishnu Gobind Oak was in need of money in the spring of last year. Procuring a few stones, he wrapped them in rags, took them to the post office, insured them as ornaments valued at close on Rs. 4,000, and despatched them to a brother residing somewhere on the Bombay side. The brother, of course, had an intimation beforehand of the plot, and on being offered the parcel by the Post Office refused it on the ground that he had not received a letter announcing its despatch. The parcel was duly returned to Jhansi; Vishnu Gobind Oak looked at it, declared it had been tampered with, refused to take it back, and demanded compensation for the loss of his jewels. Numbers of witnesses were forthcoming to support Vishnu Gobind Oak's story, and the amount of false swearing gone through in order to account for his possession of so large a quantity of ancestral jewels was prodigious. It was, however, easy to show, both that it would have been difficult for the Post Office official at Jhansi to tamper with the parcel, and that the story of the accused and his witnesses was exceedingly improbable. It is to be hoped the case will serve as a lesson. Nothing is easier than to declare you have sent valuables to a friend, tell him not to accept them, and then declare that they have been abstracted by the Post Office officials; but the Jhansi case proves that it is exceedingly difficult to make the tale hang together coherently.

ON the Punjab frontier during the past year, with the exception of the misconduct of the tribes which necessitated the Black Mountain and Miranzai Expeditions, the general state of affairs has been satisfactory. On the Peshawar border good relations have been maintained with the tribes of the Khyber, though certain inter-tribal feuds and difficulties continue and show no improvement. Among the Darwesh Khel and Mashud sections of the Waziris ill-feeling continues to exist, but it has been somewhat controlled by the influence of the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. It is intended that these officers should, if possible, take up all cases between the two sections before the commencement of the coming hot season, and try to settle as many of the causes of quarrel as they can. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in referring to recent events on the frontier, gives a brief account of the opening of the Gomal Pass. Much, he says, still remains to be gradually done, but the arrangements made with the tribes have so far worked successfully. Three posts have been established in the Gomal Pass, and this road will shortly be, it is hoped, a true royal highway, instead of a difficult route infested by desperate robbers, and impassable except to strong bodies of armed men. Allowances amounting to Rs. 35,000 per annum have been granted to the Mashud Waziris, and the Shiranis have received an annual assignment of Rs. 14,500. The Darwesh Khels of Wana have also been granted an allowance of Rs. 14,000 per annum. In the case of the Waziris these allowances are probably not much greater in amount than the income which these tribes used to derive from constant theft and robbery in the Gomal Pass, and they are largely given as payment for tribal service in the protection of roads. It is proposed that a light toll should hereafter be levied on all animals and persons using the Gomal route, as in the case of the Khyber Pass. The Dera Ghazi Khan border was quiet throughout last year. The whole of this border is now enclosed by British Beluchistan, and before long it will necessarily cease to retain its frontier character, and remain merely a difficult hilly country between two British jurisdictions.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Sketches of Some Distinguished Indian Women. By Mrs. E. F. CHAPMAN. With a Preface by the Marchioness of DUFFERIN AND AVA. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

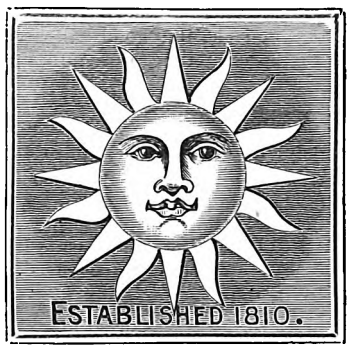
Banga-Vijetâ; or, The Conqueror of Bengal. By GADADHAR SINGH. (Sarishtadar, Mirzapore.)

The Australian Irrigation Colonies. (Chaffey Brothers, Limited, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.)

The National Review for April. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

The Asiatic Quarterly Review for April. (Swan Sonnenschein.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE Anglo-Indian papers to hand by the present Overland Mail have a good deal to say about the present state of the Volunteer Force in India—a state which, if one may read between the lines, does not seem to be altogether satisfactory to the military authorities or to the editors of the papers in question. The remarks in the press have been called forth in consequence of other remarks made by general officers at some Volunteer inspections lately. Brigadier-General Van Straubenzee held such an inspection of the Madras Volunteer Brigade, consisting of the Artillery, Guards, Mounted Infantry, and Cadet Companies, and when the drilling performance was over, and all were anxiously waiting for the usual flattering compliments which it is the habit of inspecting officers to pay to Volunteers in India as at home, General Straubenzee, no doubt to the surprise of his expectant listeners, told them that he felt sure that, instead of hearing the flatteries usual on such occasions, they would prefer a candid opinion from him. This was really paying the Madras Volunteers a high compliment, but, whether they accepted it as such or not, the Brigadier at once proceeded to give them his "candid" opinion of themselves. This was not altogether a flattering one, for he found fault with their unsteadiness and other military defects; but, "in conclusion," he told them that he had great pleasure in inspecting them on that occasion, and he "hoped this feeling would be enhanced when he came to know them better." A Madras Volunteer would appear to be like the gentleman of the music-hall ditty—a very good fellow, but you have to know him first. It is to the credit of the Madras editors, however, that they have accepted the inspecting officer's remarks in a most excellent spirit, in the articles which they have penned on the now seemingly vexed question of Volunteering in India. The *Madras Mail* declares that although it very seldom happens that inspecting officers speak out their minds, for fear of hurting the feelings of those who voluntarily give up so much of their time for the good of the common weal, words of reproof just now are the kindest words that can be uttered with regard to the Volunteer Corps in India. The *Madras Times* also considers that "something must be done" to stay decadence and disbanding, and to make the Volunteer movement in India popular. The situation has evidently become a serious one. The *Mail* says:

"'To be or not to be?'—that is the question which is just now being asked by the Press throughout India; and, indeed, with good reason. Thoughtful critics are calling attention to the fact that the material of which the best Volunteers are made at home is not available in this country, or, if available, is not attainable; and they endeavour to trace the effect to its cause, with, however, but indifferent success. It is acknowledged on all sides that the Volunteer Force in India is neither what it might, nor what it should be. In the absence of any imminent danger of disturbance from within or from without, Europeans and Eurasians of the better class show a lamentable want of public spirit in assisting towards making the Volunteer Force in India what it should be, a real and practical bulwark of defence. The number of Regular troops in India is of necessity insufficient for the defence of this vast Empire, and the Government may well ask, though it has no legal right to demand, that those Britishers and descendants of Britishers who are capable of bearing arms should make up the deficiency."

Sir Frederick Roberts, who has also made a Volunteer Inspection—that of the Presidency Volunteers—has also been expressing his candid opinion, but on the question generally rather than on the Volunteers individually. For those whom he inspected at Calcutta he had nothing but praise to bestow regarding their appearance, drill, and "set-up"; but he added that he would have been still better pleased had there been more present. "It is, and always has been, my opinion," said his Excellency, "that every European in India who does not belong to the Regular Army, and who is capable of bearing arms, should become a Volunteer. For those who are past hard work, or whose leisure hours are restricted, there is the newly-formed Reserve; but the great majority ought to, and I hope will, enroll themselves as active Volunteers. In 1881 there were only 30 corps, with some 6,000 efficients; there are now 83 corps, numbering nearly 21,000 efficients. Satisfactory as this is, I shall be surprised if the census which has just been taken does not show that, even at this figure, Volunteers bear but a small proportion to the total number of Europeans and Eurasians in India. I sincerely trust that there will be a still further improvement in this respect, and that in a few years there will be scarcely a civilian in the country who is not connected with the Volunteer movement."

The Commander-in-Chief's wishes are more than re-echoed in the columns of the Anglo-Indian press; they are insisted upon as wishes which should be carried out

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quickly and without fail. But how this is to be done unless the Government of India takes some measure to enforce that all Europeans and Eurasians join the Volunteer Force, as suggested by Sir Frederick Roberts, it is not easy to see. And although the Government of India can be wisely despotic, it is not likely that it would issue any orders to bring about such an enrolment. Englishmen in India ought themselves to see the necessity of combining together in such a defensive force. Had such a force been formed throughout the country before 1857, many a dark and painful memory of the Mutiny might have been spared. No doubt the dangers then encountered stimulated Englishmen to muster in some strength afterwards as Volunteers; but danger over, fear soon dies, and a carelessness or reckless disregard as to what might happen again is, and always has been, the characteristic of Englishmen. It is not satisfactory to learn to-day that the state of the Volunteering question in India is "disheartening," and surely the journalist is writing wisely and well who pens the following:—

"There are many thousands of able-bodied men of European descent now in India who ought to take their share in the voluntary scheme of defence for the Empire, but who studiously hold aloof from it. Many of these men say, 'Oh, if necessity arises, we 'll join'! as they did during the Russian scare, forgetting that however English an Englishman may be he cannot work with trained soldiers—even Volunteers—without some sort of training; and that when the hour of danger arrives there will be neither time nor opportunity for instructing him in duties with which, in his selfishness, he has neglected to make himself acquainted."

It is to be hoped, however, that a change for the better will now follow on the words spoken by Sir Frederick Roberts and the Press.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 7.)

Hill, Mr. Charles H., barrister-at-law, public prosecutor to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Norris.

Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for six months, from April 12.

Griesbach, Mr. C. L., C.I.E., superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, from April 1.

Talbot, Major A.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as political resident in the Persian Gulf, during the absence on furlough of Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I.

Hart, Mr. G. H. R., is posted as assistant accountant-general, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to retire from the service of Government, from the dates noted against their names:—

Hodges, Mr. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March 9.

Ashhurst, Mr. F. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March 23.

Sweet, Mr. G. W., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for ten months, from April 1.

Godfrey, Mr. F. E., Government examiner of accounts, Bengal North-Western and Tirhoot Railways, is granted furlough out of India for one year and eight months.

Braddon, Mr. J. B., examiner of accounts, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, Bengal North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

Quinlan, Mr. F. P., examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India, for one year.

Stuart, Mr. H., Government examiner of accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Hoskyn, Capt. C. R., R.E., examiner of accounts, is re-appointed Government examiner of accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

Boydell, Mr. J. E. N., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred to the establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on railways.

Boughey, Lieut.-col. G. F. O., R.E., class I., grade I., of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as manager of the North Western Railway, vice Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., granted special leave.

Finney, Mr. S., class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways, is appointed to officiate as manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Lieut.-col. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

Butcher, Mr. Herbert L., executive engineer, is granted extraordinary leave for twelve months.

Pope, Mr. A. W. U., district traffic superintendent, is granted twelve months' sick leave on medical certificate out of India.

POST OFFICE.

Sheridan, Mr. H. C., personal assistant to the inspector-general, Railway Mail Service, is granted furlough out of India for one year, from April 7.

MILITARY.

The following appointments are made, vice Major R. T. Hawkes, military accountant, 3rd class, deceased:—

Cadell, Capt. H. F., military accountant, 4th class, to be military accountant, 3rd class.

Prior, Capt. H. M., assistant military accountant, 1st class, to be military accountant, 4th class.

Passy, Capt. H. E., assistant military accountant, 2nd class, to be assistant military accountant, 1st class.

Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., assistant military accountant, 3rd class, to be assistant military accountant, 2nd class.

Barrett, Mr. F., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be assistant military accountant, 3rd class.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Garbett, Col. C. H., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal, (p. a.) for eight months.

Giles, Lieut. F. H. S., R.A., subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year, embarking on or after the 28th March 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Batten, Capt. A. C., Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, for eight months. Pension service—16th year commenced 10th September 1890.

Jermyn, Lieut. T., Staff Corps, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, assistant commandant, military police, Burmah, for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 22nd October, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Money, Capt. G. A., Staff Corps, squadron commander, 18th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—19th year commenced 11th September 1890.

Cunliffe, Capt. E. W., Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd-in-command 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for eight months. Pension service—16th year commenced 10th September 1890.

Lindsay, Lieut. A. L., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 24th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 10th March 1890.

Davis, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Sanford.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the tenure of appointment of Brigadier-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., h.p., R.E., director-general of military works, is extended for two years, from the 16th March 1891.

PRESSURE on our space to-day obliges to hold over several Reviews, Notices of Books and Magazines, and Letters from Correspondents.

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BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla.* Mar. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Neville, Major J. P. C., 2nd in command, 14th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Col. D. M. Strong, proceeding on furlough.

Pulley, Major C., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, 1st battalion 3rd Gurkhas, vice Hutchinson, appointed commandant, 2nd battalion 3rd Gurkhas.

Lyster, Capt. A. W., wing officer, 1st battalion 3rd Gurkhas, to be wing commander, vice Pulley.

Ormsby, Lieut. V. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st battalion 3rd Gurkhas, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lyster (Lieut. Ormsby will be graded in the battalion next below Lieut. W. H. Savage).

Hickley, Lieut. A. C., wing officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st battalion 3rd Gurkhas, vice Woodyatt, appointed adjutant, 2nd battalion 3rd Gurkhas.

Allen, Capt. R. F., R.E., is transferred from the Fort William division to the head-quarters of the director-general of military works.

Cordue, Capt. W. G. R., R.E., is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Fort William division, for employment on the Hooghly defences.

Haggitt, Lieut. E. D., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi defence division to the head-quarters of the director-general of military works.

Petrie.—On completion of his seven years' tour of Indian service, Capt. R. D. Petrie, R.E., is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

Hemming.—The name of Capt. E. H. Hemming, R.E., is added to the list of continuous service officers of Royal Engineers who have been directed to proceed to England to attend the course of instruction, Chatham, 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Beatson, Capt. W. J. A., 60th Field Battery, R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

Curzon, Major the Hon. M., 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, for eight months, on private affairs.

Isacke, Lieut. R. H., 2nd battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Treherne, Surg. F. H., Medical Staff, for seven months, on private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette,* Mar. 4.)

Stuart, Lieut.-Col. J. N., commandant Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, with effect from March 1, 1891.

Thomas, Major R., is appointed to act as commandant, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut.-Col. J. N. Stuart, or until further orders.

Dalton, Mr. G. J. B. T., magistrate and collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. R. Marindin.

Jenkins, Mr. T. L. L., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

Dey, Mr. G. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, vice Mr. H. Beveridge, on furlough.

Lyal, Mr. D. R., C.S.I., Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Oldham, Mr. W. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as commissioner of that division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. D. R. Lyal, C.S.I.

Carlyle, Mr. R. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette,* Mar. 5.)

Barrett, Mr. J. E., assistant conservator of forests, has obtained furlough out of India for one year, from April 15, 1891.

Hurry, Mr. A. E., officiating district judge, Shahpur, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from April 10, 1891.

Anderson, Mr. A., deputy commissioner, has obtained furlough to Europe for nineteen months, from April 15, 1891.

Dames, Mr. M. L., officiating divisional judge, Derajat, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year and eight months, from March 15, 1891.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Kohat, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

Baines, Mr. H. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Dehra Ismail Khan to the Amritsar Division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette,* Mar. 7.)

Cruickshank, Mr. A. W., magistrate and collector Azamgarh, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, from March 10, 1891

Conybeare, Mr. H. C. A., magistrate and collector, Muttra, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from March 24, 1891.

Parsons, Mr. E. R., district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, from April 7, 1891.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette,* Feb. 28.)

Noyce, Mr. W. F., extra assistant commissioner, on special duty under the Superintendent of Census Operations, is appointed to be secretary to the Financial Commissioner as a temporary measure.

Shaw.—On his return from privilege leave, Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Myingyan district.

Leeds.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, C.S., assistant commissioner.

Twomey.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, C.S., officiating junior secretary to the chief commissioner.

Greenstreet, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, on special duty as assistant to the deputy inspector-general of civil police, is transferred from Rangoon to charge of the police of the Arakan Hill Tracts.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette,* Mar. 3.)

Benson, Mr. R. S., district judge, South Arcot, is granted furlough for nine months from May 25, 1891.

Metcalfe, Mr. E. P., principal, Rajahmundry College, is granted furlough for six months from April 10, 1891.

MILITARY.

Van Straubenzee, Col. T., C.B., Royal Artillery, colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Circle, is appointed to command a district of the second class, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Major-General G. J. Smart, who has vacated that appointment.

Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., Staff Corps, 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on urgent private affairs for one year; pension service, 7th year commenced Dec. 22, 1890.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* Mar. 12.)

Scannell, Mr. H., superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway, is allowed furlough for one year from May 6, 1891.

Stewart, The Hon. Mr. T. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from April 8 1891.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona,* Mar. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hojel, Surgeon J. G., Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, on furlough.

Nuttall, 2nd-Lieut. M. E., 1st battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation to the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

Bentinck, Lieut. R. J., officiating wing officer on probation, 4th Regiment (1st battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry in the same capacity.

Shewell, 2nd-Lieut. A. P., officiating wing officer on probation, 23rd Regiment (2nd battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Stokes, Lieut. L. F. J. de V., Lancaster Regiment (2nd battalion), for six months, on private affairs.

Tufnell, Capt. H. R., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd battalion), for six months, on private affairs.

Ford, Lieut. C. H., R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Charles, Lieut.-Col. J., commanding Royal Artillery, Neemuch, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

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Spencer, Major J. W. T., 72nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Lionel, Veterinary-Surgeon G. O., Army Veterinary Department, to Europe, for six months, on private affairs.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 12.)

Curtis, Major J. G. C., 2nd battalion Oxfords' ire Light Infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major C. E. Parker-Jervis, resigned.

Harrington, Lieut. J. L., 2nd battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Preston.—The services of Capt. R. W. Preston, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Nurse, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 17th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for six months. Pension service — 11th year commenced Jan. 22, 1891.

Mein, Capt. A. B., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Sind district, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced March 3, 1891.

Blanshard, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Staff Corps, second in command, 12th Bombay Light Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year. Pension service—28th year commenced Feb. 16, 1891.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

March 26.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—A. E. Gough; M. Nethersole; C. H. Reynolds; Dr. P. K. Ray; H. Beveridge (Cov.); E. J Martin; J. S. C. Davis (Cov.); W. Oxtoby.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. Barnet, R.E.; Surg.-Maj. T. H. Hendley, C.I.E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

March 26.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. C. Mills, six months on M.C.; I. R. Maconachie (Cov.), furlough to October 25, 1891; R. G. Hodson, nine months' furlough; W. H. Cornish, three months on M.C.; Capt. I. M. Fleming (Cov.), four months on M.C.; I. Kirkbride, six months' extraordinary leave on M.C.

Bombay Estab.—H. F. Aston (Cov.), six months' furlough; H. W. Warden, six days' furlough.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lt.-Col. H. Paterson, S.C., five months; Surg.-Maj. W. A. C. Roe, six months; Lieut. E. S. Cooper, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major B. L. P. Reilly, S.C., six months; Major C. A. de N. Lucas, S.C., six months; Lieut. R. M. Betham, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

March 26.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—H. S. Tozer; L. C. E. Stanhope; B. S. Carey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. C. Lamb, S C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. O. Mennie, S.C.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Chapman—Mar. 2. at Calcutta, the wife of C. S. Chapman, of a son.

Davidson—Mar. 3. at Mahableshwur, the wife of D. C. Davidson, Surg.-Major, I.M.S., of a daughter.

Dobbie—Mar. 3, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain H. H. Dobbie, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, of a daughter.

Fleming—Mar. 11, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of L. J. Fleming, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

Grice—Mar. 3. at Mooltan, the wife of J. P. Grice, Postal Department, of a son.

Harvey—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of E. M. Harvey, of a son.

Heath—Mar. 3, at Burriah Ghaut, Mirzapore, North-West Provinces, the wife of William Herbert Heath, of a daughter.

Hormarjee—Mar. 10, at "The Breach," Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, of a son.

Jameson—Feb. 28, at Sylhet, the wife of C. E. Jameson, of a daughter.

McKenzie—Mar. 2, at Amritsar, the wife of Rev. D. J. McKenzie, Church Mission School, Amritsar, of a son.

Peterson—Mar. 2, at Dygroon Tea Estate, the wife of C. E. Peterson, of a son.

Stafford—Mar. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Stafford, Commander B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

Stulpnagel—Feb. 26, at Lahore. the wife of C. Stulpnagel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson—Fraser—Mar. 5, at All Saints' Church, Dharwar, by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Arthur Robert, son of the late James Anderson, of Glasgow and Auchendarroch, Argyllshire, to Gertrude, only daughter of the late James Denholm Fraser, of Tiverton, Devonshire.

Christian—Murray—Mar. 4, at Monghyr, by the Rev. W. S. Mitchell, H. O. Christian, of Chupram Factory, to Hannah Estelle Dear Murray, daughter of Major-General C. Murray, retired list.

Pavey—Richardson—Feb. 27, at St Mary's Church, Masulipatam, the Rev. J. C. J. Pavey, C. M. S. Missionary, to Rosina Richardson.

Robertson—King-Hunter—March 5, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, William Theodore Melvill, youngest son of A. Robertson, Berwick-on-Tweed, to Katherine Annie, daughter of W. King-Hunter, late of Wellfield, Berwickshire.

Stockey—Teeling—Feb. 14, at the Cathedral, Lahore, L. A. G. Stockey, M.W.D., to Louisa Mary, daughter of R. B. Teeling, of Belfast.

Trott—Gomez—March 9, at the Basel German Mission Church, Hubli, by the Rev. W. H. Knittel, James Harington Trott, to (Louisa) Blanche, eldest daughter of Henry Gomez, of Castle Rock, late of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Vaughan—Macdonald—March 6, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, Bombay, by the Rev. T. Greig, William Evan Vaughan, Bombay Pilot Service, to Beatrice Maud, second daughter of Captain W. H. Macdonald, R.H.A., Retired List. (Home papers, please copy.)

Wilkinson—Sherman—March 5, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Gouldsmith, Walter Emmet Wilkinson, fourth son of Col. J. Wilkinson (late 80th Regiment, now commanding London Division Corps of Commissionaires), to Henrietta Isabel Sherman, eldest surviving daughter of the late G. J. Sherman.

DEATHS.

Addis—March 3, at Hanson Cottage, Coonoor, Charles James, eldest son of the late Rev. W. B. Addis, both of the London Missionary Society, aged 62 years.

Boyer—March 4, at Cannanore, John Boyer, aged 73 years.

Brown—March 5, at Coimbatore, Mrs. J. Brown, of "Ivy Cottage," Ootacamund, aged 67 years.

Castelli—March 5, at 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Herbert Charles, the infant son of Xavier and Juliette Castelli, aged 10 months and 2 days. (Engligh papers, please copy.)

D'Cruz—March 8, at J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Germane Thomas D'Cruz, C. J. Eye Hospital, aged 45 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by friends and relations.

Fermie—March 5, at Calcutta, F. A. Fermie, late Chief Clerk, Office of Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Grant—At Chapajuri Tea Estate, Western Dooars, Bengal, of cholera, James Grant, eldest son of James Grant, of Glengrant, Rothes. (By telegram.)

James—March 9, at Howrah, Tom Skipwith, the youngest child of Arthur and Helen James, aged 3 years.

Lawson—March 8, at Bellary, Marguerita Clara Alice, the wife of Capt. H. Lawson, 14th M I., aged 27 years.

Pereyra—March 9, at Parel, Bombay. Virginia Maria Pereyra, the beloved wife of Leander Pereyra, B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 41 years and 7 months, deeply regretted.

Russell—Mar. 7, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Allen Edward, eldest son of the late Capt. Allen Russell, superintendent, Prince's Dock, aged 13 years and 11 months. (English and American papers please copy.)

Sanders—Mar. 5, at Surdah, W. A. Sanders, of Ramchanderpore Factory, Nuddea.

Shaw—Mar. 1, Ronald William, the infant son of Ronald W. F. Shaw, aged 8 days.

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SHEPHERD—Mar. 9, at Lanowli, Harriett Shepherd, the beloved wife of George Shepherd, G. I. P. Railway, Lanowli, aged 56 years, deeply regretted.

SOUTHEY—Feb. 28, at Simla, Mary Lore Southey, wife of Captain R. Southey, 3rd Belooch Regiment.

TULLY—Mar. 4, at Trichinopoly, Robert Tully, pensioned Farrier-Major, 1st Light Cavalry (Madras Lancers), aged 76 years.

WEBB—Feb. 25, at Agra, Edward Charles Hervey Webb, eldest son of the late E. Webb, of Harrow, aged 63 years.

WRIGHT—Mar. 2, at Calcutta, Russell Butler, son of Hugh and Agnes Wright, aged 1 year.

YONGE—Mar. 3, at Bangalore, Sibyl Hope, the daughter of George and May Yonge, aged 1 year.

IN MEMORIAM.

NOONAN—In loving memory of Catherine Louisa, the beloved wife of H. Noonan, and eldest and much-loved daughter of W. S. and M. A. Race, who died at Lanowli on March 9, 1890, aged 26 years.—R.I.P.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

MONTANARO—At Agra, India, the wife of Captain A. Montanaro, second in command 16th Lucknow Regiment, of a son. (Per telegraph.)

SINKINSON—On Wednesday the 18th inst., at Rome, the widow of the late E. J. Sinkinson, LL.D., Financial Secretary to the Supreme Government of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRENDERGAST — MACGREGOR — March 21, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Mauritius, assisted by the Rev. F. Benson Walsh, Vicar of St. Anne's, Thorburn Square, cousins of the bridegroom, Langton Prendergast, J.P., C.I.E., Bombay Political Department, eldest son of Colonel T. Prendergast B. Walsh, of Laragh Manor, County Cavan, and Ealing, Middlesex, to Clementina Annie, youngest daughter of the late Major R. G. MacGregor, Royal Bengal Artillery.

DEATHS.

CALLAGHAN—March 27, at 16, York Mansions, Barkston Gardens, Georgina Frances, widow of the late Captain Callaghan, 60th Rifles and J.P. for County Cork, and daughter of the late Captain James Hodgson, H.E.I.C.S.

GUTHRIE—March 18, at Clayton, Fifeshire, Colonel Thomas Key Guthrie, Inspector General of Police, Madras.

LUKE—March 25, at The Ferns, Crystal Palace Park, Sydenham, William Luke, late of the Indian Civil Service, aged 82.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is understood that Brigadier-General Adam, who has just given up the Quartermaster-Generalship, is likely to get the Nagpore command in succession to General Anderson, who goes to Mhow.

COLONEL CURTEIS, Assistant Adjutant-General, is about to take a few months' leave. Colonel Hogg will officiate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LLOYD, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been relieved as officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, Poona District, and Major Stopford being also relieved as officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, will rejoin their battery in Bombay.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE, Adjutant-General, is about to go home on three months' leave. He is now at Aden with the Commander-in-Chief, and goes home from there.

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM, Deputy Adjutant-General, will discharge the duties of Adjutant-General during General Gatacre's absence.

COLONEL ADAM, Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty, Poona.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC, of the Ghazipur Volunteers, is now in Calcutta, and will take part in the discussions of the Committee on Volunteering in Bengal. The first meeting of the Committee took place on Tuesday at Belvedere.

COLONEL GRANT, C.B , whose term of command of the 7th Dragoon Guards is approaching its close, is about to take the Assistant Adjutant-Generalcy at Allahabad, which becomes vacant by the resignation of Major Lawrence, who returns to the King's Dragoon Guards.

IT is notified that all movements of troops in relief from Quetta are postponed until further orders, on account of the numerous breaches in the Harni Railway. No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *en route* to Quetta in relief, will be detained for some ten days or so at Mecan Meer for the same reason.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the separation of the Cawnpore Volunteers—Light Horse, Rifles, and Reserve—from the 3rd Administrative Battalion, N.-W. P. Volunteers, and their formation into a 5th Battalion. The detachment of the Allahabad Volunteers at Banda and Fategarh will be transferred to the new corps.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SANFORD, Director-General of Military Works, has received a two years' extension of his appointment. It is fortunate, thinks an up-country paper, for the public interests that this officer, under whose superintendence our whole system of defence works may be said to have come into existence, will thus be able to see it carried practically to completion. Few men are able to have their names allied with a bigger or a better piece of work.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS had evidently not scrutinised his Army List before addressing the Calcutta Volunteers on Saturday, says a Madras paper, for he referred to the Hon. Mr. Garstin as commanding the Madras Reserve Battalion—an office which he voluntarily resigned some time ago. While feeling gratified for what the Commander-in-Chief said about certain of the Volunteer officers of this presidency, it must not be forgotten that the Volunteers down here are sadly under-officered, and, despite the greatest efforts, seem likely to remain so.

MR. LESLIE ROGERS, Captain Commandant of the Dehra Mounted Rifles, an enthusiastic Volunteer, has been permitted to accompany the Black Mountain expedition, and joins it immediately as an attaché on the General's Staff. A few weeks' experience of actual work in the field must be worth a lifetime of parades for a man who has the command of a Volunteer Corps, and it is only to be regretted that more cannot do as Mr. Rogers. Hitherto, however, the Government has shown no disposition to encourage the presence of the amateur on field service. But is it fair to the Volunteer officer always to regard him as such?

THE Governor of Madras's Body Guard was inspected on Monday by H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. Everard Baring, A.D.C. The Guard was drawn up in review order under Captain Kerrich in the square at the Body Guard Lines, and was in full dress. After inspecting the troop, his Excellency visited the hospital and the Veterinary Sick Lines, the riding schools, and the lines and buildings of the Body Guard. After spending more than an hour, his Excellency the Governor left, expressing himself highly satisfied with what he had seen.

THE EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES IN INDIA.

Government, in laying down a pass standard for examinations in the native languages, has obviously (says the *Times of India*) but a single end in view, namely, to have full assurance that officers have, for all practical purposes, an adequate acquaintance with them. The line between pass and honour men should, therefore, in reason, as it is in the universities, be distinctly drawn, so that whereas it should suffice for the former to possess that conversational fluency which is sufficient for the efficient performance of their duties, a literary facility implying more or less familiarity with written and printed native thought, should be exacted from the aspirants to honours. It is a singular phenomenon that this pedagogic insistence on mere book-knowledge, which is as evanescent as all other smattering by cram, should be suffered to endure so long as the guardian genius over the portals of the native army. This is pushing the spirit of old conservatism to extremes that are of no benefit to the army, and may blast, at its inception, many a promising career. There is not an officer in the army who does not know that these standard examinations, however scrupulously carried out, frequently return men whose knowledge, tested though it has been in the examination hall, is very disappointing dross indeed when tried in the crucible of daily experience. How many officers, even among those who are notable men, and have passed their lives in India, are capable of reading the "Bagh-o-Bahar," of penning or even deciphering a native exercise? Their ignorance of these by-paths of select knowledge has been no hindrance either to their advancement or to their efficiency, whether on the parade-ground or in the office, for their *vivâ voce* vocabulary was rich and voluble; and that is emphatically what is wanted to make a soldier and not a pedant, a practical commander and not a *littérateur*. Those in whose hands is vested the initiation of these reforms must be aware of what is of common knowledge—that men have been known to pass even high tests, who, nevertheless, are practically worthless as interpreters. Conversely, others are often colloquial experts who make a lamentable hash of a passage from the books. Mere pass examinations should not be devised for exceptional, but for ordinary requirements, and surely most officers in military employ go through their whole service without being called upon either to indite or to translate a bit of native composition. The schoolmaster is abroad, and the necessity for a literary acquaintance with the vernacular is diminishing daily. It is, therefore, all the more astonishing that the severity of the standard should be enhanced by enforcing a fruitlessly painful absorption of high *bat* books. They do not, at any rate in this Presidency, contain the language of the people. It is no sooner learned than it has to be all forgotten in order that the sahib may become intelligible to his own butler or to any of the native ranks. At present, a book-worm who laboriously stammers through a few formulas may come off with credit, while another man who babbles Hindustani with native ease may be rejected for incompetence in books.

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THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

LADY DUFFERIN, IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

In order to make the subject of infant marriage clear, it may conveniently be divided into two parts—betrothal and marriage—the betrothal being as binding as the marriage, and the betrothed becoming a widow should the other party to the contract die. The evils attached to the betrothal of infants are, first, that the anxiety of providing husbands, and the expenses attending the ceremonies in connection with it, are very great, and fall very early and very heavily upon the parents; and, secondly, that a very numerous class of virgin widows is created. This is a custom with which it is very difficult for European minds to sympathize; but, as it appears to have a religious foundation, and to be in "accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Hindoo scriptures," it is one with which it would seem impossible to interfere. The age at which marriage may legally be consummated in India is ten years. The physical, mental, and moral objections to marriage at such an early age require no explanations; they are patent to all. That a child is in no sense fit to become a wife and mother, that her own health often pays the penalty, and that the race that springs from her is likely to lose in physical and mental vigour, are facts which do not admit of contradiction. Marriage, however, will always take place in India much earlier than in European countries, and that it should be postponed for two or three years is all that the most ardent reformer can hope or expect at present. It is calculated that in India one woman in five is a widow; of these a very large proportion must be women who, having been betrothed at any time between the cradle and ten years of age, have become widows without ever having been wives. To understand the full misery of their condition one must realize that marriage is the very Alpha and Omega of an Indian woman's existence, and that the whole bent and training of her mind points to a husband as the end and object of life. He is, in fact, her only *raison d'être*; and when, therefore, she either altogether misses the fulfilment of her destiny, or loses her husband early, she is, both in her own and in public estimation, a most unhappy being. The shorn head, the plain clothes, the absence of ornament, the abandonment of all luxury, are not gratuitous cruelties; they are but the symbols of an overwhelming misfortune, and seem to be accepted as the natural expression of a hopeless grief. I do not see how this sentiment with regard to widowhood is to be modified by any reforms that we can suggest. It is only by the education and elevation of women that any change can come over the feeling of the people with regard to marriage, and it is only when public opinion ceases to regard her as a chattel, and begins to recognize her as a helpmate, that a woman's condition, whether as wife or widow, can become more honourable and more worthy of respect.

It is almost impossible to make a positive assertion with regard to any Indian custom. It would seem an easy matter, for example, to decide whether Indian women do or do not see male doctors; but even on this point the evidence is most conflicting. I think, however, that a careful examination of many contradictory statements leads to the conclusion that, in a very large number of cases, no man would ever, under any circumstances, be allowed into a zenana; that, in others, he would only be admitted at the last extremity, and would never be called in for minor maladies, or in the early stages of a serious illness; that in many more, while permitted to enter the sacred precincts, he would be given no chance of making a real examination of the patient's state; he might through a hole in the curtain try her temperature, feel her pulse, or see her tongue, but that would be all. No man would ever be called in to attend a confinement case, and for all female diseases and chronic ailments Indian women are practically without any medical aid whatever. The published reports of the Government dispensaries in India show that a large number of women do attend them; but from these statistics it would appear that far more men than women require relief, and as this is very unlikely to be the case, one must conclude that many women, even of the lowest castes, go without medical aid rather than receive it at the hands of men. But there is even a darker side to the medical question than the absence of a doctor's help in sickness; there is the positive harm done by the ignorant, superstitious, and cruel practices of *soi-disant* midwives, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the loss of health and the loss of life occasioned by these women. For some years efforts have been made to provide trained medical assistance for Indian women, and during the last five a larger and more national scheme to supply this want has been organized, each year bringing fresh proofs of the steady progress it is making and of its success.

To persons not specially interested in this part of the subject, it may seem too much to claim for it, that—leaving out of consideration the missionary question, with which I do not presume to deal—the very best way in which we can help our Indian sisters is by supplying them with medical relief. I must confess that I think it is; because it aims at diminishing suffering and at saving life; because education and general enlightenment must follow in its train; because it encourages and inculcates respect and consideration for women; because it brings cultivation and learning in contact with the zenana; and because in medicine and nursing Indian women will find professions open to them which they can take up with profit to themselves and advantage to their fellow-creatures—professions in the exercise of which widows, deprived as they are of home and family ties, may fill their lives with all the interest, occupation, and honour, so sadly wanting in their present state. It may be thought that many of my statements are contradictory. I can only say that the contradictions exist. The trials of a native woman's life are very peculiar and very great; and they are of such a nature that they affect not only a class or a section of the population, but every single household in the country; and for this reason they appeal very specially to our sympathy. But deeply as I feel for an Indian woman's sorrows, I cannot ignore her joys; and I certainly am able to have a more kindly sentiment towards the nation as a whole, because I have seen happy wives and happy mothers in India, and because I believe in happy Indian homes.

SOCIAL REFORM AND POLITICAL REFORM.

The time has arrived when Young India must reconsider its position in regard to Reform, both Social and Political. There are many now who wish to keep the two subjects separate. The one has nothing to do with the other, they tell us. They want, in fact, all the sweets with none of the bitters of life, all its power with none of its responsibilities. For years past many of the same men who have attended the annual meetings of the National Congress have subsequently met together at Social Conferences to discuss Social Reforms. We have not statistics at hand, nor have we the leisure to study the names and to probe the political tenets of each individual who has attended at these Conferences, or declared his sympathy with their aims; but we are under the impression that they represent in the aggregate a majority of those who have attended the annual Congress gatherings, and that few who have not been identified with the Congress cause have taken a share in the question of Social Reform. In the eyes of the Anglo-Indian the two have been not inseparable certainly, but hanging together; they have been regarded as natural products of the advancement of thought produced by the system of education that has lately been adopted. And year after year the Congress has tacitly encouraged by its silence the belief that, although it held itself aloof from social questions, it was not antagonistic to social reform. That the Government has thought this to be the case, may be taken for granted. The Anglo-Indian in general thought so, and he has repeatedly urged the Congress-*wa lah* to pay more heed to social matters and less to political if he really wished to benefit his country and his fellow-men. And it may be said, we think, without any great hesitation, that in former years, when Congress-*wallahs* were thus urged, they did not distinctly state that they were adverse to the Social Reform movement. Their silence may have been dictated by considerations of policy; it may have been clear to them then that to speak was to alienate sympathy in regard to their political aspirations; but, at any rate, they have now spoken, and, in doing so, they have obliterated one of the very few favourable impressions they had produced on Anglo-Indians, and have weakened their position to such an extent as to render it untenable.

Our remarks do not apply to all who are interested in the welfare of the National Congress. There are many of these who desire to push Social Reform, and who do their best towards this end by means of advice and exhortation. But there are also many who, while seeking Political Reform, urge that Hindu sociology should be left to itself, so that instead of being treated as running hand in hand or even in good fellowship, the two reforms are now held to be almost antagonistic. There is only one way in which this can be regarded as showing a measure of consistency. The political cry may be raised again, "India for the Indians," and the anti-social reformers may echo it, saying, "Let Indians manage their own affairs." But there the parallel ends. The political reformers quote in their favour the teachings of history, and beg the help of their British fellow-subjects to push ahead reforms like those which the experience of England has shown to be certain to come in course of time. "Help us to be more as you are," is the real meaning of the request submitted to the British electorate by the Indian political reformer; and in strange contrast to this comes the fractious cry of the Social Conservative, "Leave us alone." The inference is that Political Reform is wanted not because the Indian mind has been trained to appreciate the benefits of the British system of representative Government, to understand its growth, and to be able to apply its lessons if given a chance; but that India is envious of England, sees what it thinks is good and wants to taste it, even while ignorant of its flavour or its properties. Were the mind rightly trained, the Indian would

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feel that opposition to Social Reform is antagonistic to and unreconcilable with the desire to press forward towards a measure of representation in regard to the administration of the affairs of the country. The one action reveals Conservatism of the most bigoted kind, while the other wishes to assure us that a tide of Liberalism has spread over the land, softening the prejudices and the time-hardened landmarks of Hindu thought, and preparing the land for re-partition and for cultivation according to Western methods. This, at least, is the Anglo-Indian view of the subject, as we understand it to be generally held by those who have taken the trouble to study the present trend of Hindu thought and life.—*Madras Times.*

EDUCATIONAL FAILURE IN BENGAL.

(*Pioneer.*)

THERE is no end to the curious developments of the agitation against the Age of Consent Bill. The wire-pullers, in Calcutta recently arranged for a meeting of graduates of the local University, and at this gathering resolutions were adopted condemning the policy of the Government, a handful of Brahmos alone showing that they disagreed with this expression of opinion. The result is pointed to as proving that educated Bengalis, and more particularly that rising generation of which so much is expected, are hostile to the measure. This may be so, but it proves a good deal more; for if Western education cannot bring the Bengali race into line with civilisation, what force can possibly accomplish that desirable end? The "Star in the East" must set; the "Old Man's Hope" change into despair; and the social regeneration of the millions of India become an idle dream. This prospect, however, does not seem to trouble the irreconcilable section of the Bengali Press. The paper which has attained most notoriety by its vituperation of English officials in the past coolly remarks:—"Of course some of our contemporaries will mourn over the result of the high education given to the natives of Bengal; but the books were selected by Englishmen, the graduates were educated by English professors, and they were passed by English examiners." This amounts to a declaration that if the graduates have ranged themselves on the side of those who protest against the abolition of a revolting custom, it is *because* they have been educated by Englishmen. The confusion of mind here shown is indeed remarkable. Is it desired that in future English books, professors, and examiners should be banished from the University, and the Pandits have it all their own way? By all means let this be so, if the curriculum based on that of our great English colleges leads to the advocacy of consummation of marriage with children under twelve years of age.

BENGALI LITERATURE.

(*Englishman.*)

Few Europeans have any idea of the literary activity of the great multitude of educated Bengali who do not use English, and of the ability and ingenuity with which their tastes are gratified or stimulated by vernacular authors. A perusal of the annual Report of the Custodian of the Bengal Library affords conclusive evidence that Bengali literature is not all rubbish, but earnest men of thought, and men gifted with imagination and versatility burn the midnight oil, stimulated by the hopes and enduring the anxieties of authorship. While it is gratifying to read the list of books of a solid character, more interest attaches to the curious publications. Thus under the head of "Art," we find a book which teaches how to make sweetmeats and chutnies. A play named "Mayar Khela" is notable because fairies are introduced into it for the first time in Bengali drama, in imitation of Shakespeare. "Vot Mangal" describes the stir and excitement of Municipal elections. Mr. U. N. Das, having returned from a visit to England, composed a play after the plot of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," which he named "Brother and I." A rival playwright wrote a parody, the title of which in Bengali was "The Ass and You"; but he also headed it in English "You and Ass"—a pun on Mr. Das's name. Byron's "Manfred" found a spirited translator, and we may mention in this connection that an Assamese translation was made of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." The publication of a number of books designed for the moral training of students is a novel feature of Bengali school-book literature.

In dealing with these books "with a purpose," the reviewer observes that most of them do not teach how a man should become a good citizen, thoroughly acquainted with his duties towards his Government, his society, his relations, neighbours, &c., but rather how one may become a clever man and protect oneself against the evil designs of others. Notwithstanding the stir produced in other provinces of India by the cow-protection movement, the only two books on the subject published in Bengal were the work of Mohamedans. The year was remarkable for the publication of an ancient and long-lost treatise on Hindu medicine by Banga Sen, who is extensively quoted in all standard works on Hindu medicine. The Editor, a distinguished native physician of Sahr Beri, in the remote district of Rohtak, in the Punjab, says that he could not procure a complete manuscript elsewhere, but had to work on odd chapters from different families of Vaidyas in India. Two specimens of very violent writing were directed against the Hindus of Bengal, one by a Bengali returned from England, and the other by a Mohamedan, The first abuses the Hindus because they excommunicate all persons who go to Europe, unless they agree to undergo a ceremony of expiation. He calls the Hindus very strong names, and compares their society to the infernal regions. The other writer thinks that the Hindus are the cause of all the calamities of the Musulmans of Bengal. It was the treachery of Hindu officials that caused the downfall of the Musulman Government in Bengal, while the ruin of many opulent Mohamedan families has been brought about by the sycophancy, cringing spirit, and treachery of their Hindu amla. He therefore asks his co-religionists not to join the Hindus in the Congress movement, and warns the English Government against confiding too much in their pliable and complaisant Hindu officers.

A book on the education of children is enlived with a long account of the impression produced on the author's own child of four years by a visit to the Zoological Gardens. Although many Bengali books of superior and permanent character are purposely overlooked in this notice, we are constrained to give a place to the following reference to a work of peculiar merit:—"Galpa Svalpa," by Mr. S. N. Tagore's sister, the distinguished Svarnakumari Devi, though designed for students of our schools, is pervaded by such a pure and elevated moral atmosphere that grown up people may use it with profit as a moral text-book. It contains a number of interesting anecdotes of original composition, written in simple and engaging Bengali, imparting lessons of the highest morality." The political publications of the year are, as usual, all in the form of tracts and pamphlets: there are no "large and sustained works, developing any scheme of Government, imperial, provincial, or local, or systematically criticising the working of the various departments of the Government."

THE INCOME-TAX IN BURMA.

(*Englishman.*)

Introducing the income-tax into Lower Burma appears to be rather a hopeless task. In 1888–89, the year when it was first attempted, the tax was collected in 27 towns, and, in the following year, 18 other towns were added, making a total of 45. Exclusive of the amount collected from Government servants and pensioners, the tax in the first year yielded Rs. 3,69,080, and in the second, Rs. 4,26,719, both sums being considerably less than the original assessment. In the second year the total number of persons assessed was 11,291, the number of objections lodged was 5,442, and of these 3,995 were either completely or partially successful, resulting in a reduction of the original assessments by Rs. 1,04,877. Anything more utterly abortive in the shape of revenue administration it would be difficult to find; yet it must be remembered that the officials who are endeavouring to work it are the best the province can boast of, and it is the character of the measure they are asked to carry out which is responsible for the failure. Where a tax is universally objected to it is impossible for any servants of Government to work it efficiently or fairly, however much they may be goaded on not to spare the taxpayers. In addition to the difficulty of making correct assessments there is equal difficulty in collecting what is assessed, and at the close of last year there were arrears amounting to Rs. 1,05,423. No other tax has ever been collected under such conditions, and yet the Government professes to see no difference between this tax and any other tax, the explanation that people who have to pay a tax naturally object to it, being considered sufficient to account for every failure. The number of processes issued was 435 as compared with 135 in the previous year, and it is stated that if the officers responsible for the collection had done their duty many more processes would have been issued.

AFGHAN BORDER POLITICS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We have before noted the fact that the Amir has taken into his employ on the frontier the well-known outlaw, Chikai of Chinarak. This man has already done something to earn his pay by ridding the neighbourhood of another outlaw who has given considerable trouble to the Amir. Nur Muhammad, the son of Sirdar Wali Muhammad, who was a political refugee under British surveillance at Peshawar, escaped across the border a year or two ago, gathered a force and descended upon Khost, expelling the Afghan governor. The Amir succeeded, however, after a time, in recovering Khost, and since then misfortune has dogged Nur Muhammad's steps. He dare not come back to

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India, where he will be at once seized; he cannot find another opening or gather an adequate force for another expedition; and, meanwhile, he has been sinking deeper into poverty and indebtedness. When we last heard of him he was unable to leave Tirah, where he had found a refuge at Manozai, on account of his debts to the people. From there, Chikai, the outlaw first mentioned, has, however, apparently managed to drive him out; for the other night four ruffians armed with fire-arms broke into his house, and, being discovered, fired upon the inmates, severely wounding one of Nur Muhammad's followers and slightly wounding Nur Muhammad himself. The assailants were, however, overpowered and put to death, but not before they had confessed that they had been sent, with promises of reward, by Chikai to kill Nur Muhammad. The latter has, therefore, concluded that Mamozai is no safe asylum for him, and has fled to the Manikhel country. Such are the present fortunes of the adventurer whose attempt upon Afghanistan met with such unexpected initial success only a year or two ago.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 16.

INDIA AND THE FACTORY BILL.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Times* of March 11, that the Secretary of State had intimated to the Indian Government that certain parts of the Factory Bill submitted by them to the Indian Legislative Council "would be contrary to pledges given in the Imperial Parliament, and could not be accepted"; if so, when and to whom those pledges were given; whether, since the despatches of May and July, 1890, the Secretary of State had been in further communication with the Viceroy regarding the Factory Act; and whether, now that the communications had resulted in a Bill, he would lay the further correspondence upon the table?

Sir J. Gorst.—(1) The statements made in Parliament by the First Lord of the Treasury regarding the Indian Factory Bill, which are, I presume, referred to in the question, have not formed the subject of communications by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. (2) Yes. (3) The presentation of further correspondence will be considered by the Secretary of State as soon as the new Indian Factory Act is received.

Sir G. Campbell said that the right hon. gentleman had answered a question which had not been asked, and had not answered a question which had been asked. He repeated the first portion of his question.

Sir J. Gorst replied that nothing had passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India referring to any pledges given in Parliament.

Sir G. Campbell again repeated the first paragraph of his question, and asked whether it was true or not. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Gorst remaining silent,

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would put the question down for to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

LAW REPORTS.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(*Present.*—Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Morris, *and* Sir Richard Couch.)

MAHARANI SARNAMOYI *v.* MAHARAJAH NRIPENDRA NARAIN OF COOCH BEHAR AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decree of a Division Bench (consisting of Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Beverly) of the High Court of Bengal of May 21, 1887, varying a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.

Mr. Cowie, Q.C., Mr. J. H. A. Branson, and Mr. H. W. Cave were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondents.

The arguments were heard recently, and their Lordships reserved judgment.

Sir Richard Couch, in now delivering the judgment of the Board, said that the suit was brought for possession of land and mesne profits, and that the original plaintiff, the Rani Anundmoyi, who had died, was now represented by the respondents. The plaint stated that at the time of the survey of the plaintiff's zemindary estate of Kantagarha a dispute arose between her late husband and the defendant (the present appellant) as to the enclosure line of the property, as drawn by the Amin, and that the defendant took possession of the greater portion of the land. Thereupon her husband in 1859 instituted suits to have the enclosure in question maintained and for possession, and he obtained a decree to that effect from the High Court. He died in 1870, and the defendant, as was alleged, dispossessed the plaintiff of two plots of the land and took possession of a third plot, which had been diluviated by the Dhulla river and then reformed. The appellant answered these allegations by stating that neither the plaintiff nor her husband had been in possession of the disputed land within twelve years, and that the suit was consequently barred by the law of limitation, and that the land in question was not that claimed in the suits in 1859 and decreed to the husband, nor a re-formation on its original site or a contiguous accretion. The Subordinate Judge held that the suit was not barred, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for the three plots, of which he laid down the boundaries. The High Court confirmed that result, but varied the Subordinate Judge's decision in regard to the boundary line. After reciting the facts, their Lordships, Sir Richard Couch stated, were of opinion that the boundary, as laid down by the High Court, had been properly taken, and they would, therefore, humbly advise her Majesty to affirm the decree of the High Court, and dismiss the appeal. The costs would be paid by the appellant.

THE INDIGO COMPANY *v.* OGILVIE, GILLANDERS AND CO.

An appeal in this action came before Lords Justices Lindley and Kay from an order made by Mr. Justice North, discharging an order he had made in chambers, allowing the writ to be amended by adding as defendants Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of Calcutta. The plaintiffs, having a patent for the manufacture of indigo, made contracts with the Calcutta firm as to the use of the patent, and the question in the action arose on the interpretation and carrying out of these contracts. The Calcutta firm consists of the five partners in the London firm, and one additional one, and the plaintiffs now suggested that the Calcutta firm were the principals, and were, therefore, proper parties, though the London firm, being consignees of the indigo, property in which was claimed by the plaintiffs, were also proper parties. Mr. Higgins, Q.C., and Mr. Robson appeared for the appellants; Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., and Mr. David for the respondents.

Lord Justice Lindley, in giving judgment, said the action was brought by the Indigo Company in this country against a firm called Ogilvie, Gillanders, and Co., and by the endorsement on the writ it looked uncommonly like an action of trover. Some of the partners in Ogilvie, Gillanders, and Co. did not reside in this country, and the plaintiffs would, therefore, be wrong in issuing their writ without leave against the firm; some of the parties being abroad, they ought to have applied for leave to serve them abroad. But the partners who were abroad had appeared. The plaintiffs had obtained ex parte from Mr. Justice North in chambers an order giving them leave to amend their writ of summons by adding Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of Calcutta, as defendants. Mr. Justice North subsequently discharged this order; but in the meantime the plaintiffs had availed themselves of it by putting on the writ the name of the Calcutta firm, and commencing a new cause of action altogether. It appeared to him (Lord Justice Lindley) that there had been misconception in the matter on both sides, and therefore, the order which he would make would be to dismiss the appeal with costs.

An Indian "Cause Celebre."—The Sessions Judge at Moorshedabad has just concluded a case, which lasted thirty-four days, and which, under the title of the Jain defamation case, has excited considerable interest throughout India. The costs so far are said to amount to over 100,000 rupees, and the question at issue, being one of the purity of caste, was regarded as of great importance by the whole Jain community. Briefly, the circumstances were these. Early in 1889, Nahatta, the son of a wealthy Jain of Moorshedabad, decided to visit Europe, and, accompanied by two co-religionists, got as far as Bombay, where some Jains tried to dissuade them. But they continued their journey, and, it was alleged, broke their caste by taking European food with Europeans. On their return home they found a large section of the Jain community opposed to their being readmitted to their caste. In the course of the dispute, which seems to have rent the Jains of Moorshedabad in twain, one Chutterput and some others published a pamphlet setting out the alleged enormities of which the young men had been guilty, and arguing against their purification and readmission to their caste. Thereupon Chutterput and the others were prosecuted for a criminal libel, and the whole question at issue was whether the religious or caste customs of the Jains had been violated by Nahatta and his friends or not. The Judge described the Jain community as one of great antiquity, dating back to 8 or 9 A.D., while their strictness in regard to food, he said, amounted to fanaticism. Nahatta himself said that he would object to take rice at a table where Europeans ate meat, or to eat vegetables cooked or served by Europeans or Mahomedans. He contended that while on board the steamer he ate nothing but vegetable food (in this he was corroborated by the captain) cooked in his own utensils and on a stove of his own. He averred that he took his own rice, on which he lived between Bombay and London, and that while in Europe he lived on vegetable food cooked by himself. But the weight of the evidence was all against the young men on these points, while in India they seem to have been watched at railway refreshment rooms and at hotels, and were seen to eat eggs and other forbidden food; on board the steamer, it was proved, they ate at the ordinary table, though they did not partake of meat; and a waiter at a boarding-house in Woburn Place gave evidence to the same effect as to their stay in London. It appears that after their return the relatives of the young men, though not excluding them from their houses, refused to eat with them, and that subsequently one meeting of their co-religionists exculpated them from offence, while another condemned them. It was also shown that a resolution, signed by 600 Jains, was passed declaring the young men themselves and all who should eat with them outcast. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants, on the grounds that the statements in the pamphlet were made honestly and with a belief in their truth, and that the defendants had sufficient interest in the subject to justify them in publishing the facts.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 3.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jones, Mrs. Nichels, Mr. R. S. Menzies, Mrs. Somerville and infant, Mr. C. Clifton.
For Colombo: Mr. F. A. Cox.
For Gibraltar: Major W. J. and Mrs. Robertson and family, the Earl of Erne, Hon. George Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman, Sergt. Langley, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P.
For Ismailia: Mr. A. H. Dawbarn.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dewry, Surgeons J. M. Crawford, J. W. Wolfe, E. G. R. Whitcombe, C. H. James, F. O. Kinealy, C. C. Cassidy, F. E. Murray, A. W. Buist-Sparks, and H. J. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hervey, Miss Adams, Mr. G. M. Harriott. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. Leicester Stanhope, Capt. J. Kirk, Mr. W. Torrie, Mr. L. P. Russell.
For Brindisi: Rev. E. S. Carter, Mr. J. S. Wilson, Rev. J. M. Heald.
For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Walters.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Dr. Peterson, Mrs. F. J. Smith, two children, and nurse, Mr. A. B. Hinde, Miss Noel Curnow. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Mullins, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Fouracres, Mr. H. C. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beer and child, Mr. and Miss Bromley, Capt. Mackenzie.
For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Stevens
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Fenwick, Mr. W. Fenwick, Miss Clayton and maid, Capt. Skirrow.
For Malta: Mrs. W. Butt, Mr. J. C. Bundy.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pailthorpe.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb, Mr. J. Vere Webb, Mr. C. Robertsen.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival.
For Colombo: Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Campbell.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Lieut. J. W. Milne. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown, Major MacBay.
For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer.
For Malta: Capt. W. du C. Luard.
For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Quinton.
For New Plymouth: *From Brindisi*: Miss King.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Capt. G. H. Hancock, Mr. Fatch Chand Oswal, Mr. Howard Warden.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. C. A. Roope.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 9.

For Madras: Rev. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs G. R. Evans.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayly.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. Dowell, at Brindisi, Mar. 20.

For Brindisi: *From Calcutta*: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Braat, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Weller, Mr. Stevenson, Messrs. Martin (three). *From Bombay*: Mr. J. R. Hewson, Mr. Maurling, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and infant, Mr. Bexfield, Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. J. S. Middleton, Mrs. and Miss Delafield and maid. *From Suez*: Dr. Lentz, Mr. John Cassar. *From Ismailia*: Mr. E. Potter, Capt. and Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Col. Colville, Mr. Moorhead and valet, Miss Ashworth, Misses Burgoine (two), Miss Kayes, Baron Selig Kusel, Mr. Metalla, Mr. and Miss Dean, Dr. Lay and friend, Mr. Arbib.
For London: *From Colombo*: Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones and maid, Mr. Gormall. *From Bombay*: Mr. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. B. Falle, Hon. S. Tollemache. *From Aden*: Sir Francis de Winton. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Misses Burroughes (two), Gen. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Nugent, Canon and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Lamond, Miss Macaulay, Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman, Mr. Partington, Mr. Tanner, Miss Morris, Miss Ogden, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hallowes. *From Port Said*: Mr. Greig, Miss Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

Per City Line s.s. *City of London*, at Gibraltar, Mar. 22.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Mrs. Westin and son, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and four children, Masters Kalberer (two), Mr. Blechyndon, Mrs. Fenn, Mr. C. H. Pigg, Mrs. Clarke.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from London, March 26; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ledwood and infant, Miss Rochfort Davies, Hon. Justice Jardine, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. Chilton, Surg.-Maj. W. P. Carson, Mr. H. F. Weston, Surg. B. D. Basu, Mrs. Dewis and child, Mr. Harkishen Lal, Col. G. de C. Morton, Miss Ferris, Mr. Blore, Lieut. H. E. Platt, Mr. Strathmann, Mr. Pike. *From Brindisi*: Gen. Brackenbury, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. C. Knox, Col. H. M. Buller, Col. J. C. Jackson, Mr. V. Bayley, Mr. W. Haigh Browne, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mrs. C. A. Goodfellow, Mrs. Fulton, Mr. J. G. Barkley, Miss Drewett, Mr. E. J. Birch, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. D. S. Sinclair.
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campbell and maid, Dr. Kingston Barton, Lieut. Hon. J. G. Colborne, Capt. E. B. Grogan, Mr. A. Scott Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ind, Col. and Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Sir Lothian and Lady Nicholson and servants, Capt. and Misses Nicholson (three), Master Nicholson, Miss Koehler, Fleet-Surg. J. Trimble, Mr. J. Leon, Miss Leon, Mr. Mathieson, Miss Mathieson, Mr. Hugh Hamilton and daughter, Miss Millar, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watts, Dr. Fosbrook, Mr. Schuberth, Lieut. C. B. Parker, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Hyland, Mr. C. and Miss Romilly, Mr. Chas. Romilly.
For Malta: Miss Stephenson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, jun., Mr. N. M. Walters, Rev. H. J. Shaw, Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. F. R. Bloxam, Miss Snashall, Lieut. E. Pitts, Miss Leggatt, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bayley.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. G. L. and Miss Ella Graham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Pringle, Mr. R. A. Nelson.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and maid, Messrs. Harrison (two), Mr. and Mrs. Keeves and infant, Miss Keeves, Mr. and Mrs. Frewen and maid, Mr. Ledger.
For Ismailia: Viscount Fincastle, Gen. W. W. R. and Mrs. Simpson and servant, Hon. A. Hanbury Tracy and friend. *From Brindisi*: Rev. A. Kekewich.
For Port Said: Miss Robinson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, from London, March 26.

For Calcutta: Surg.-Maj. A. B. Strahan, Mr. Louis Battinson, Lieut. Evans.
For Colombo: Mr. A. Percy Juckes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wickham, Surg. W. W. Pike, Mrs. Pike and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, Mr. E W. Proctor.
For Trincomalee: Rear-Adm. F. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Robinson (two) and servants, Mr. W. J. Bull, Mr. D. R. Kelsey, Lieut. H. L. Mawbey, Mr. E. A. Bremner, Miss C. Stables.
For Rangoon: Mr. T. H. Tilly, Lieut. R. E. Watt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, March 26.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. A. R. Braid.
For Bombay: Mr. H. J. Vose, Mr. J. Don.

List of Passengers from Madras and Calcutta, per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailing Calcutta, April 8.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Miss Pitman, Mr. Leonard and family, Mrs. Swan and child, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Poynt.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing Calcutta, April 22.

For London: *From Calcutta*: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs Brooks and two children. *From Madras*: Mr. and Mrs. Shelfred and family, Mrs. and Miss Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. Eales and two children, Mrs. Temple.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Calcutta, May 10.

For London: *From Madras*: Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hobart and family.

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Per s.s. *Asia*, from Bombay, sailing April 24:—

For London: Major and Mrs. Lawrence, child, and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Baker, child, and English nurse, Mrs. Spratt, two children, and English nurse, Mrs. Perrtin, three children, and ayah, Miss Aphthorp, Major and Mrs. Ovison, two children, and English nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Col. Jacob.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 14; Calcutta, Mar. 12; Madras, Mar. 12.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A. Wheler.

For London: Mr. A. O. Hume, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mr. F. Cockerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks, Mrs. Ismay, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Mr. Macdonald and two children, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Noble, three children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. B. Britain, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill and two infants, Mrs. Evans and two infants, Major and Mrs. Montagu Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hornby, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Storey and child, Master Prideaux, Mr. T. D. Wilson and child, two Sisters, Miss Walton, Master Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Abbott, Dr. and two Misses Moore, Miss De Vine, Miss Harvey, Mr. Lenty and family, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Longworth, Mr. T. Kemp, Mr. W. Bear, Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mrs. and Miss Robb, Mr. Naylor and friend, Nurse Woollings, Mr. Cregeen, Col. A. Pullan, Mr. Barnes, Mr. J. Pollard, and Mr. W. F. Pamphlett.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. McCelland, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Rev. G. Macalister, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Marquis de la Meziliere and friend, Mr. R. W. Laidlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. J. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Abbott, Mr. C. H. Hill, Major W. W. Smith, Mr. D. Barry, two Messrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. Armfield, Mr. Evan Jack, Mr. Sydney Scott, Miss Mills, Dr. J. Cushing, Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. Pullar, Mr. H. E. Thomson, Mr. Beresford, Dr. Comins, Mr. Struthers, Mr. D. M. Campbell, and Lieut. Leicester.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. W. Haslam.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. and Miss Whitecombe, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. Victor A. Williamson, two Messrs. Getty, Miss Getty, and Major Braithwaite.

For Venice: Miss Hunter.

For Aden: Mr. Facey and Mr. G. Belcham.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, March 21.

For Venice: Miss Dundas and Miss Reeves.

For Brindisi: Sir H. Tichborne, Hon. E. and Mrs. Hewitt, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. John Sinclair, and Mr. Leeds.

For London: Mr. Barnes, Brig.-Surg. Welch, Mrs. Foulerton and infant, Mr. Monie, Mrs. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Master Williams.

For Aden: Mr. Hines.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherston, Capt. Reid, and Dr. Evans.

Extra s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, March 24.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. J. Robson, Mrs. McGann and two children, Major and Mrs. MacIntire, Mr. W. Henry Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury, three Misses Amesbury and three boys, Miss Luard, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Luard and infant, Mr. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, General and Mrs. Solly-Flood, Miss Solly-Flood, Surg. A. B. Eates, Mrs. Terman, one child, and two infants, Dr. Sneherne, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. R. R. Deane, Capt. G. H. Watson, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Capt. and Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Miller, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. J. Macdonald.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Perkins and two daughters, Mr. Cleghorn, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, and Gen. A. L. Playfair.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Little, Mr. Allan, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Mrs. Kneller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Giles and child, Mr. A. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mr. H. H. Hungerford, Mrs. and Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. G. Prescott Douglas, Mrs. Frank Hennesey, Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Ulick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson and three Misses Dyson, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barnsley and son, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, child, infant, and a lady friend, Mrs. Croudace and child, Mr. John S. Elmore, Mrs. Fawcett, Major and Mrs. W. G. Sanders, Mrs. and Miss Lea, Capt. W. Fryer, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. H. E. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Baillie, Brig.-Surg. S. H. O. Banks, and Miss Macintyre.

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. Barratt Daniells, March 28.

For London: Mr. W. B. Blood, Mrs. Saunders, two children, and infant, Bev. and Mrs. W. Huntly, two children, and two infants, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Baker, Mr and Mrs C. O. Teefe and infant, Mrs. Fraser, child, and infant, Miss Hanbury, Miss Grimwood, Mrs. Lyons, child, and infant, the Marquis of Ailsa, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Mrs. Lindsay Oox, Miss Lindsay Cox, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gubbay and child, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Tyell, Mrs. Fordham, child, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Norman, two children, and two infants, Miss Gibson, Miss A. Pogson, Mr. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mrs. Sulivan, Miss Reuther, Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, Miss Salmon and friend, Madame Teroy and courier, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Walter N. Deedes, Mr. Chas. Bassler, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Dewar, Col. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Johnson and child, Lady West, Miss Mabel Macartney, Mrs. Stuart, Rev. T. Insell, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Miss MacMaster, Mr. Murray Bagshaw, Mr. F. J. Jones, and Mr. S. Walker.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. P. Harrower, Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Wilson, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Dealabere Blaine, Mr. J. Wilson Hall, Mr. R. Payon, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. L. L. Parrott, Mr. W. Nimmo, Mr. A. Silbiger, Mr. Dring, Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Mr. Alfred Holmes, Capt. Daly, Capt. Laming, and Col. Rolland.

For Suez: Col. Laughton, Mr. Remfry, and Mr. J. C. Crofts.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. Begge, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. Chas. A. Parker, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Ross, and Mr. C. L. Martindale.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Carey, Miss Wright, and Dr. and Mrs. Harvey.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col. and Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Mellor, Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. S. G. Grimston, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey and child, Mr. "Longview," and Capt. and Lady Streatfield.

Extra s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, April 7.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Baker, Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Collister, Mrs. Greany and infant, Mrs. Ozanne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Taurines, child, and infant, Col. and Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mrs. Crooke, Mr. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Parsons, Miss Morris, Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Oldham and child, Hon. T. H. Stewart, Bishop of Calcutta, Col. and Mrs. Law, Capt. Harbord, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes-Thomson, Mrs. Ottley, Mr. N. Hill, Mrs. Newman, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal, Miss Vidal, Miss Swain, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy and child, Mr. Barff, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. H. H. Priest, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Rashdall, Mrs. and Miss Spring Branson, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Gunthorpe, Miss Rees, Mr. Gunthorpe, Lieut. R. G. Brooke, Lieut. Sutton, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. B. J. Dalal, Col. J. Pennywick, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mrs. Ayrton and infant, Mr. G. A. Marsh, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mrs. Penrhys Evans, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingjee, Dr. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Col. R. T. M. Lang, Miss Meherbai A. Framjee, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Moore, Col. C. W. Godfrey, and Dr. Greany.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. Ogdon, three children and two infants, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. O. Barnard, Captain and Mrs. F. W. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore, Col. and Mrs. G W. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Vernon and child, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Groves and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cowie and two children, Mrs. Le Quesne, Col. and Mrs. Knyvett, Mr. and Mrs. Keene and child, Miss Michael, Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Robertson, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lawder and child, Mr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. Causley, son, and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two children, Hon. C. H. Moore, Dr. A. D. Cooper, Mrs. Cummins, two children and infant, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk and child, Mrs. Punnett and child, a lady and three children, Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Spring, Rev., Mrs., and Miss Harding, Master Milne, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. N. Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Chester and child, Mr. J J. H. Crawford, Mrs. Rountree, Master Chisholm, Mrs. Lee, child, and infant, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Davidson and child, Captain and Mrs. Oswald and two children, Miss Williamson, Mrs. and four Misses Laurie, two Messrs. Lawrie, Mr. Joseph Bibby, Mrs. Coutts, Mrs. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. Crombie, Major Anderson, Sister Ethel and friend, Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Tarrent, Mr. Wrenn, Mr. John Horne, Mr. E. R. Mody, Mr. R. R. Parakh, and Mrs. Funicane.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Shephard.

The following passengers proceeded by the Italian s.s. *Singapore*, Capt. G. Parodi, for Genoa, Port Said, Suez, and Aden on Tuesday.

For Genoa: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Col. and Mrs. Woodcock, Col. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gale and child, Mr. Heiltermann, Major D. Robertson, Capt. F. W. Preston, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Duthy, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Mrs. Wysebenk and two children, Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Macleod and child, Mr. C. P. C. Muhl and six children, Mr. Gottmann, Mr. Potner, Mr. Burke, Mr. Mathesin, Dr. P. K. Ray, Mr. P. K. Ray, Capt. Fraser, Mrs. Heust and child, Rev. Tomkin, Col. D. M. Strong, Mrs. Moson and child, Mr. E. Wilkinson, Rev. Couts, Capt. Polleri, Capt. and Mrs. Batten, Mr. F. Cornaglia, Mr. F. Peliti, Mr. Vibart, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Long, and Surg. Rendle.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Feb. 20. Arrived at Bombay, Mar. 9.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. C. F. Preston.

From London: Miss Barley, Mrs Bryce and infant, Mrs. Bulkley, Mr. Carreras, Mr. J. Clegg, Mr. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gill, Mrs. Griffin and infant, Col Leigh, Mr. M. R. Mehta, Capt. H. N. Mercwether, Mrs. Pollock and child, Mrs. and two Misses Reynolds, Mrs. G. H. Rogers and infant, Capt. Rogers, Mrs. M. J. Sage, Capt. E. R. Shopland, Mr. H. Wise, and Rev. and Mrs. A. Wright.

From Brindisi: Mr. Barney, Mr. M. Morrison, Mr. Philips, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Stehelin, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, and Mr. Tait.

From London to Madras: Surg.-Major Fitzpatrick and infant and Mr. J. H. Merriman.

From London to Kurrachee: Miss C. Hannah and Capt. and Mrs. Ternan.

From Brindisi to Kurrachee: Mr. A. Meredith.

From Aden: Miss Cant, Mr. Crowley, and Mr. Lampard.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—February 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 103	6 to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	106	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	106	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	125
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	90
Colaba	1,880	55	350
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	8,500	150	1,050
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	420
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	432½
Munmar M.	250	25	167½
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	420
Volkart	all	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	100	20	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	700
Central India	500	35	975
Coorla Mills	1,000	40	460
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	800
Empress Co.	all	15	580
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	480
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	—
Hindustan	1,000	40	815
Hinguphat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	815
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	960
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	930
James Greaves	500	25	610
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	525
Leopold	100	10	190
Madras United	1,000	50	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,225
Mazagon	250	5	110
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	160
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	740
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	15	100
Southern Mahratta	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	350
Western India	1,000	25	755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	120
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	185
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	91

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—March 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 103 13	to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	107	to —
3½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107	to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	—	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to —
5 of 1878 (1908)	105 0	to 105 8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0	to 105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to 106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0	to 106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103 0	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	165	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	995	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	—	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	78	to	79
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (prefnce. A. shares)	£1	7½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	1½	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	455
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	107	to	108
Burrakur Coal	100	152	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	105	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	78	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	147	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	93	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	168	to	170
Gourepore	100	115	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	105	to	—
IndiaGeneralSteamNavigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	97	to	98
Landing and Shipping	100	87	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	81	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	100	62	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	265	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	76	to	77
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	55	to	56
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	90	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	51	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	115	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	93	to	—x
Dehing (Assam)	90	40	to	41
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	46	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	23	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	34	to	35
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	55	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	56
Indian Terai	500	80	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	61	to	62
Longview (Darjiling)	100	43	to	45
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	43	to	—x
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—x
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	93	to	—x
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	91	to	—x
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	185	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948	97½	to	98
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½	to	109
4 Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4 Indian Enfaced Paper	74½	to	75½
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893	76½	to	77½
4½ Ceylon, 1882	104	to	105
4 Do. 1886-90	103	to	104
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96	105	to	110
4 Do.	103	to	104
4½ Straits Settlement Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
East Indian Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	122	to	126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	100	to	103
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western, Lim.	—	105	to	108
Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	188	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 p.c.	—	25	to	26
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25	to	26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	28	to	29
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st March; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 19th March; and from Bengal to the 18th March.

The tour of the Viceroy, which was officially notified as embracing visits to Allahabad, Philibit, Naini Tal, and other places, has, we learn by telegram, been abandoned, in consequence of the Manipur affair, and His Excellency is now at Simla.

The result of a conference on the Volunteer Question, held by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will probably be the framing of general suggestions for increasing the strength of corps in the province. It is not, as has been suggested, merely a preliminary step to a conference on a large scale, which would scarcely be of much practical use.

Sir Alfred Croft is re-appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Dr. King, Director of the Geological Department, has left Calcutta for Tenasserim, to inspect the Survey operations for tin carried on during the past year by Mr. Hughes.

The last of the meetings of the Police Commission in the North-West Provinces and Oudh was held on March 17, and the Secretary will proceed forthwith with the final Report. The Report of the Bengal Commission, by the way, which had not to take up several of the points dealt with in the North-Western Provinces, has already been issued, though orders have not yet been passed upon it by the Local Government.

Upon Brigadier-General Luck proceeding home on leave, the current duties connected with the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry will be discharged in the Adjutant-General's office at army head-quarters.

Major Muir, who was recently wounded in the country north of Gwadur, is reported to be making satisfactory progress. Shahdad Khan, who instigated the attack, is now said to be among the Baluchis settled within the eastern border of Persia.

The second cable from Madras to Penang for the China and Australian traffic began working on March 12.

Under new regulations probationers collecting in England for the Indian Staff Corps will be placed on the special unattached list, from which they will be posted temporarily to British regiments.

News from the Black Mountain Expeditionary Force states that Hindu baniahs are coming into camp from villages beyond the border, a sign that the tribesmen are preparing to resist the troops. It is also reported that breastworks have been thrown up along the right bank of the Indus.

The officers engaged on the Zhob Valley survey will recess at Dalhousie during the hot weather, where they will work up the material obtained during their six months' stay beyond the Suleimans.

Certain modifications in the musketry training of British and Native Corps, to be introduced into the course for 1891-2, will be announced shortly.

Deputy Surgeon-General Rudd, A. M. S., goes shortly to Meerut in the place of Deputy Surgeon-General Collis, whose term of Indian service is up.

Brigadier-Surgeon Hamilton, Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, has been selected for the administrative charge of the Allahabad District, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Rudd. Brigade-Surgeon Graves has been selected to succeed Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, C.B., at Poona.

In the Allahabad High Court an order was made transferring the liquidation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited, to the Court.

Surgeon-Major Owen vacates the post of Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief consequent on the grant of his furlough. He will be succeeded by Dr. Edwards, Resident Surgeon at the Eden Hospital in Calcutta.

Captain Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, proceeds shortly on leave. He will be succeeded by Captain Ravenshaw, the latter's place as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad being taken by Captain Masters from Mhow.

Colonel Holdich, in charge of the Baluchistan survey party, will proceed home on leave this summer. Captain Wahab will probably officiate, if he has completed his work with the Black Mountain Expedition.

Operations in connection with the Black Mountain Expedition are being energetically pushed forward.

While the Governor of Madras was paying a visit to the local Penitentiary, one of the prisoners threw the contents of a basin of ragi gruel over him and the party who accompanied him. The man then hurled the basin at the head of the Superintendent, but the vessel broke on the bars of the cell. The offender was afterwards punished.

His Excellency Lord Harris presided at the annual distribution to the pupils of the Indo-British Institution. The report showed that the institution has been making satisfactory progress, not only as regards the education imparted to the pupils, but also in respect of its monetary affairs.

Owing to floods the districts to the north of Quetta have been in a state of semi-starvation during the past week, the price of *atta* having risen to the famine rate of four seers per rupee. Kandahar grain can be sold on the British side of the frontier at as low a rate as eighteen seers to the rupee, and it has competed so successfully with that from the Punjab, that the latter has been almost ousted from the market, so much so that the Khojak District and to a large extent Quetta itself are dependent on Afghanistan for supplies.

It is intended to withdraw such troops as are now on the Chittagong-Lushai Border frontier, the police taking up all outpost duties.

The Bengal Government will administer the country up to the Koladyne. On the Assam Border the old chain of police posts will be given up, and the frontier police will move forward so as to control directly the Northern Lushai Country. Their head-quarters may possibly be established at Fort Aijal.

Rear-Admiral Robinson will take over command of the East Indian Naval Station from Admiral Fremantle. The command, however, will be restricted, as the East African Coast becomes part of the Cape Command.

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After a rather prolonged period of stagnation considerable activity begins to be shown in the Calcutta gold market. The improvement in rates is not great, but during the past week firmness has been shown all round, and there is a slight rise in several of the stocks.

The postage between India and the Colonies and all countries comprised in the Universal Postal Union is reduced to two and a half annas from the 1st April.

Further, the postage to and from French and Portuguese possessions in India is reduced to inland Indian rates.

Two annas per half-ounce will be charged on letters to and from Persia.

The postage between Aden and India is reduced to the inland postage rates in force for the time being in British India.

The extension of the railway from Kalka to Simla has been sanctioned.

NOTES.

The news from India which is absorbing all attention just now is that which is being flashed home daily along the telegraph-wires. Unfortunately it is news of further troubles and disasters. The Manipur affair, although not so disastrous as was at first reported, is still bad enough. The fate of the captives is yet uncertain, but there is every reason to hope that the rumours of their assassination are unfounded. The Manipuris and the Kukis know the value of hostages, and they know also that dire punishment will follow the putting to death in cold blood of any Englishman.

A rising of the Chins in the Haka district, Upper Burma, resulting in an attack on a small British escort which was accompanying Mr. MacNabb, the political officer of the district, and the loss of five men killed and an officer—Lieutenant Forbes—and eleven men wounded, will necessitate another punitive expedition.

Small wars and the rumours thereof threaten now to give the Government of India plenty to do. The small but warlike tribes of the Miranzais inhabiting the mountainous district near the Indus bordering on Afghanistan have risen and been joined by other tribes, and a telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated yesterday, conveys the unpleasant intelligence of a further sacrifice of British soldiers' lives, nine men of the 29th Regiment having been killed, and four wounded.

Lieutenant Grant, of the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas, who so gallantly captured the mud fort of Thabal from the Manipuris, is in sore straits, being threatened by a large and well-armed force of the rebels with artillery, and he is short of provisions and ammunition. Reinforcements, however, are being pushed on, and it is to be hoped that within a few hours the news that the required succour has reached him will be received here.

Sir George Campbell asked last night in the House of Commons for more information with regard to the disaster at Manipur, and Sir J. Fergusson replied: "I inquired at the India Office in case of a question being asked, and learned that all the information with respect to recent events at Manipur possessed by the Secretary of State had been sent to the newspapers. It appears by a despatch from the Government of India that the origin of the affair was a difference between the Maharajah and some of his brothers, upon which, under apprehension for his personal safety, he took refuge at the Residency, and subsequently made an act of abdication, and retired from the territory of the State. Under directions from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Assam went to Manipur in order to place the government of the State on a proper footing, when he was resisted by the commander of the State troops, who was a brother of the Rajah. Of course, proper measures will be taken to restore order, and in due time the despatch to which I have referred will be laid upon the table."

Owing to floods the districts in the north of Quetta were, when the present Overland Mail left India, threatened with starvation. A telegram to a Bombay contemporary gives the following details showing the seriousness of the situation:—"Atta has risen to the famine rate of four seers per rupee; Kandahar grain can be sold on the British side of the frontier eighteen seers per rupee; and competed successfully with the Punjab so that the latter has been ousted from the market, necessitating the Khojak District and the greater portion of Quetta itself to be dependent on Afghanistan for supplies. The rainfall has amounted to over twenty inches, and has very considerably damaged the road from New Chaman to Kandahar. Traffic is entirely suspended, owing to the rivers Arghastan and Kadanai being impassable. Large numbers of camels and donkeys, laden with atta are awaiting the subsidence of the torrent on the northern banks. The Ameer's officials are assisting the transport over the Arghastan by rafts, which is not quite disinterested, the first post for levying tolls being at Takt-i-pul on the southern side of the Arghastan. Arrangements are being made for bringing flour by rail from India. The reserves at Quetta and Peshin are drawn upon in the meanwhile. A large population employed on the railway works at Khojak are in dire straits. Scarcity of mutton in the bazaar has caused a fat-tailed *dumba* to be sold at Rs. 25 each. The Political Agent was compelled to order sheep to be railed in from Gulistan."

Some further explorations have been lately made on the Upper Irrawaddy. Major Hobday, Survey Department, with an escort of fifty Goorkhas, succeeded in getting as far north as lat. 26 degrees 15 minutes up the Malika. Here the local tribes began to show opposition, and the party could not, without fighting their way, have proceeded farther. The point reached was, however, only fifty miles south of that which Colonel Woodthorpe gained a few years ago in his explorations from far north of Assam. Finding his progress barred to the north, Major Hobday turned due eastwards with the intention of striking the Mika, which is supposed to be the main stream of the Irrawaddy. After exploring the course of this river for some distance, he will journey back through the hills along the Yunan border, reaching Bhamo by land. Major Hobday will probably be transferred during the current year to Poona.

"One of the signs of the times," say the *Pioneer*, "is the bitterness with which the orthodox Hindus in Bengal now speak of the Congress and its works. Their argument is that the trouble arising in connection with the Age of Consent Bill is solely due to the reformers, political and social, who have disturbed the old order of things. 'The Bill is a lesson to many,' says one of the vernacular papers. 'Those who are attached to their own religion will never join those who have become apostates. Arrangements may be made for holding a Hindu Congress and a Mahomedan Congress, but no true Hindu will join a Congress in which men who are hostile to persons belonging to the former religion take a prominent part.' This is very significant, as it foreshadows the secession of all orthodox Hindus from the 'political party,' of which Mr. Hume is so proud, and which he has been at such pains to foster. As a matter of fact, this secession has practically taken place already in Bengal, where feeling has run high since the announcement of the General Secretary, that four-fifths of the Congress were with him in support of the Bill."

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The following official report has been published concerning the attack on Major Muir, Political Agent, South Eastern Beluchistan :—"It appears that Major Muir was inquiring into the misappropriation of revenue, and had such good reason to suspect Shahdad of peculation that he had ordered him to find a surety of Rs. 5,000 for his attendance in camp. Major Muir was investigating the case in a grove of date-trees some 300 yards from his camp, where there was a strong escort left him by Sir Robert Sandeman. Having finished his day's work, he asked Shahdad to accompany him to his tent. This the Sirdar sullenly refused to do, and began to walk away, though he was warned that he would be put under arrest. Major Muir had with him a *moonshi* and a *chaprassi*. The latter followed him, whereupon the Sirdar turned round, drew a knife, and attacked him. At the same moment one of his retainers rushed out from behind the trees, and cut at Major Muir with a sword. The *chaprassi* pluckily rushed to his master's assistance; but as both were unarmed, they could make no real resistance. They were terribly cut about, but managed to reach the open ground in sight of the camp, from which relief quickly came. Shahdad and his men fled. The *chaprassi* died after both his arms had been amputated, but Major Muir is recovering, though severely wounded. As Shahdad has crossed into Persia, his capture will not be an easy matter."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

THE DISASTER IN MANIPUR.

Calcutta, April 6.

Two mountain guns and a pioneer company of Calcutta Volunteers start for Cachar to-day. The remainder of the mountain battery starts for Nigriting to-morrow. Troops and stores are going forward daily, and a force will advance from Cachar as well as from the other points.

Nothing is yet known regarding the prisoners. Various rumours from native sources are current, but they should be received with great caution. The general opinion of people who know the Manipuris well is that, unless the captives were killed directly they were seized, they will be safe. The Government is trying to communicate with them and the Regent through the Burma Government.

The line the Government is taking in sending letters to the Regent and giving him an opportunity of excusing himself, is perhaps the wisest in the interests of the prisoners, but it is thought that it may be embarrassing hereafter.

Calcutta, April 5.

The Manipur disaster has dwarfed all other topics during the past week, and the public is now awaiting news of the prisoners with intense anxiety. Probably definite intelligence will not come for some days. Meanwhile, although it cannot be denied that their position is one of grave peril, the general impression is that their captors will attempt no further violence, in the hope of thereby securing for themselves better terms.

Now that the first excitement is over, the question is being discussed on all sides as to who is to blame. With every disposition not hastily to condemn men who are in the power of a half-civilized enemy, and possibly in danger of their lives, and in any case unable to defend themselves, it is still impossible to avoid the conclusion that there have been grave errors of judgment somewhere. It seems most extraordinary that Mr. Grimwood, who has been political agent at Manipur for a considerable time, should have completely failed to grasp the situation, to understand the popular feeling, and to warn the Indian Government and Mr. Quinton.

It is hardly less strange that Mr. Quinton should, as appears to have been the case, have made no secret of his intention to arrest the Senaputty, should have proposed to effect his arrest during a durbar, and, that scheme failing, should have sent 250 men to make a seizure in a fortified place armed with artillery and garrisoned with about 6,000 men. The action of the military authorities is scarcely less puzzling. How, for instance, came it that Mr. Quinton's escort was armed with Sniders, while the Residency guard had Martinis, and presumably the reserve ammunition at the Residency was adapted only for the latter weapon? These and other questions may possibly be fully and satisfactorily answered hereafter, and, the safety of the prisoners once assured, the public will undoubtedly require them to be answered.

It is believed that all the Europeans and nearly all the escort are now accounted for. Great anxiety was felt regarding Lieutenant Grant, who, with 85 men, had marched from Tamu for Manipur. It is now ascertained that he fought his way against 800 Manipuris, and occupied the mud fort at Thobal, a few miles from the capital, where he is now besieged. A body of troops under Captain Presgrave left Tamu yesterday to relieve him. This is, as far as is yet known, the only brilliant exploit in the whole affair, excepting the conduct of a Sepoy named Joymani Thupa, of the 42nd Goorkhas, who, when Lieutenant Brackenbury fell mortally wounded, is said to have rushed forward under a heavy fire and carried him to a place of safety.

The party from Kohima has advanced to Maitifam, 20 miles beyond Mao on the Manipur road, and has found the bodies of five victims. The prompt action of the commanding officer and Deputy-Commissioner at Kohima cannot be too highly commended; it has not only made that important post safe, but it has probably prevented the Nagas from rising.

Some restlessness has shown itself among Manipuri settlers in Cachar, who are estimated to number nearly 30,000. A small body of them was stopped at the frontier while attempting to cross into Manipur, one being killed in the scuffle. The 3rd and 13th Bengal Infantry and the 2nd Goorkhas are now on their way to Cachar, and they will doubtless suffice to maintain order.

Preparations for the advance are being pushed on rapidly. The Government has wisely concentrated the civil and military authority in the hands of General Collett by appointing him Acting Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. M'Cabe, who did excellent service among the Lushais last year, goes as political officer with the Kohima column, which will probably consist of No. 8 Mountain Battery, the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas, the 36th Sikhs, and 800 Goorkhas from the Kohima garrison.

It is understood that no advance will be made from Cachar, as on the road thence there are several rivers which are crossed by cane bridges, which the enemy has probably cut; but it is apparently intended to use the Cachar line for the provisioning force, as a number of bullocks and some stores are being sent to Silchar, and also a large quantity of wire for repairing the bridges. The road from Kohima to Manipur is about 105 miles long, and presents no difficulties, but the troops not actually on the spot must march from Nigriting, on the Brahmaputra, a distance of 117 miles, to Kohima.

Tamu is the nearest British station to Manipur, and its distance from that place is about 70 miles. General Graham's column can hardly assemble at Tamu before the 15th inst., so there is little chance of the troops reaching Manipur before the 20th.

A company of Calcutta Volunteers has offered its services to the Government, and it will start for Cachar shortly.

Rangoon, April 3.

The messengers who were sent to recall Lieutenant Grant and his party of 80 sepoys marching from Tamu to Manipur failed to reach him. A letter was received yesterday at Tamu from Lieutenant Grant, dated March 31, stating that he had reached Thobal, 13 miles from Manipur, fighting all the way. At Thobal, after a severe fight, he captured the mud fort from a large body of Manipuris.

Later.

The message from Lieutenant Grant at Thobal says that he has reason to believe that he is the only European alive in Manipur. As he appears to have no special means of information, a hope is still entertained that Mr. Quinton and the other prisoners are still alive in Manipur, although the report of the prisoners being massacred is confirmed from a native source.

Lieutenant Grant's message was brought to Tamu by a prisoner whom he had captured, the other prisoners being held as hostages for the safe delivery of the letter.

Lieutenant Grant's small band, consisting of Goorkhas and the military police, who were formed into the 10th Burmah Regmt., appears to have fought splendidly, and to have defeated the Manipuris when outnumbered by twenty to one. Lieutenant Grant asks for reinforcements and ammunition. Help is being despatched immediately to Lieutenant Grant, who reports that the whole Manipuri army is before Thobal, and his position is undoubtedly very critical.

Sir A. Mackenzie, who has returned from Mergui, is using every effort to hurry on the reinforcements to Tamu, and the Burmah column will probably be the first to start for Manipur.

April 5.

A telegram from Tamu received yesterday by the local Government states that eight Shan traders had arrived there from Manipur. They stated that they had heard at Manipur that all the European prisoners were killed there on the day of the attack on Mr. Quinton's escort.

This may be a mere rumour, and the prisoners are possibly kept close in the palace. The local Government is without any definite information as to the safety or otherwise of Mr. Quinton and his party. So far all available native evidence represents the prisoners as being killed.

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A letter from the Viceroy to the Regent of Manipur, covering one for Mr. Quinton, has been forwarded from Tamu to Manipur by a special messenger, who was paid a large sum to carry it. The letter, which is carefully worded and judicious in tone, has been framed so as to avoid alarming the Regent or driving him to extremities. Lord Lansdowne informs the Regent that three strong bodies of troops are starting for Manipur to restore order. The rising there is treated as one rather against the Regent's authority than movements instigated by him or his brother. The Viceroy further states that he has learnt that the Regent has Mr. Quinton and other Europeans in his custody, and directs their immediate release.

The Manipuris are not savages, but are extremely ignorant. Neither the Rajah nor any of his three brothers have ever left Manipuri territory, and they are wholly ignorant of the real extent of British power.

Some alarm is felt lest Mr. Quinton's papers have been captured, and among these may have been found instructions very hostile to the Rajah's brother, the Senaputty, or Commander-in-Chief, who recently assumed the title of Jubraj, or heir apparent. In such a case the Senaputty, out of spite, might do his worst.

At daybreak yesterday Captain Presgrave, with 100 rifles of the 12th Burmah Regiment, taking an ample supply of ammunition, started from Tamu to bring back Lieutenant Grant's force from Thobal. As Thobal is only about 57 milles from Tamu, it is hoped that, even if the march is opposed, they will reach it within a few days.

The mystery surrounding affairs in Manipur is increased by the fact that 500 picked Goorkhas, commanded by experienced officers, were overcome by the Manipuris, who are notoriously an unwarlike race, while Lieutenant Grant, a young officer, with 30 Goorkhas and 50 military police, fought his way almost up to Manipur, repulsing the attacks of greatly superior numbers, and winding up by capturing the mud fort at Thobal and driving out 800 Manipuris who held it.

The 60th Rifles, the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas, some mountain guns, and a strong body of military police are moving by forced marches on Tamu. All the military arrangements for the advance from Tamu are being carried out by Sir Frederick Roberts himself.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"From Viceroy, April 3, 1891.

"Detachment under Grant, which was despatched from Tamu on first receipt of news on 27th, was reported to have been surrounded at Waitank, in Manipur, on 30th, the messengers sent to recall him having failed to reach him. A later account states that Grant had driven the Manipuris out of Thobal on 31st, but was confronted by a larger body with guns. Chatterton is with Otter, near Silchar, safe. Melville a captive in Manipur. Lugard's wound very slight."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The following fresh news from Manipur, through official and private channels, although meagre, helps to clear up some points which have been hitherto doubtful:—

Mr. Quinton on his arrival at Manipur on the 22nd ult. summoned a durbar. As the Jubraj alone appeared, Mr. Quinton refused to receive him. On the same afternoon Mr. Grimwood had an interview with the Jubraj in the Palace. Next day the Sanaputty again failed to appear, and Mr. Grimwood had a further interview with the Jubraj, and, it is believed, intimated to him that the Government would not recognize him as Maharajah unless he surrendered the Senaputty, and would effect the arrest of the latter by force.

It now seems certain that, as this demand was not complied with, Colonel Skene attempted to seize the Senaputty in the Palace before dawn on the 24th, and that fighting began at once. The Manipuris, however, appear to have been preparing to fight before then, for on the 23rd the telegraph signaller at Manipur sent a message privately to the signaller at Lengmai to the effect that there was war.

The officers who have escaped say that the Residency was shelled from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening, and again from midnight to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. They attribute the failure of ammunition to the fact that the Sepoys of the 43rd Regiment had Martinis, while Mr. Quinton's escort of the 42nd and 44th Goorkhas had Sniders.

About 200 Sepoys escaped with the officers, and they had some fighting during the retreat. When they met Captain Cowley's detachment of 200 men, a consultation was held about returning to the rescue of the prisoners, but it was decided that it was impossible, owing to want of food and ammunition.

The following is a list of casualties as far as is known:—

42nd Goorkhas.—Colonel Skene, prisoner; Lieutenant Lugard, slightly wounded; 11 Sepoys wounded, and 97 missing.

43rd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant Simpson, prisoner; 2 Sepoys killed, and 2 native officers and 67 Sepoys missing.

44th Goorkhas.—Lieutenant Brackenbury, 2 native officers, and 10 Sepoys killed, and 62 missing.

Of those who have escaped 108 belong to the 42nd, 35 to the 43rd, and 114 to the 44th Regiments.

It is believed that Mr. Williams, the telegraph signaller at Lengmai, has been killed.

A Calcutta newspaper publishes an interview with the ex-Maharajah of Manipur. He maintains that the Senaputty is responsible, and blames Mr. Grimwood for allowing himself to be hoodwinked, and so misleading Mr. Quinton. The Maharajah adds that the prisoners are probably safe.

General Collett commands the advance from Kohima, and General Graham that from Tamu. Owing to the difficulty of the road, the forces can hardly reach Manipur before the end of the month.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The latest news from the Black Mountain is to the effect that the crowds of armed men who assembled on the Baio heights some days ago have dispersed. It is reported in the British camp that Nyangul, the son of the Akhund of Swat, has persuaded the Swatis and Bonerwals to return to their homes, but probably the action of the Government in moving troops from the Peshawur valley to the Boner frontier has caused them to avoid trying conclusions with the expedition.

News has reached the Government that the post which was left on the Samana Range after the recent Miranzai expedition has been attacked by other tribes, and several men of the 29th Regiment are reported to have been killed. Reinforcements have been sent.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"From Viceroy, April 6, 1891.

"Sharp fighting has taken place near posts on Samana Range, which have been held by us since Miranzai expedition. It is reported that several tribes have risen. In engagement yesterday, 29th Regiment lost nine men killed and four wounded. We are strengthening force on Samana Range."

APRIL 5.

There has been little news from the Black Mountain during the last few days. It was reported in camp at Palosi that Nyangul, chief of Swat, with 500 followers, had arrived at Baio and ordered the Bonerwals to disperse, but this requires confirmation. The reserve brigade remains at Derband.

The Indian Volunteer force is greatly gratified by the honour conferred on Colonel Rivett-Carnac, of the Ghazipore Battalion, by his appointment as an aide-de-camp to the Queen. There is probably no man to whom the Volunteer movement in India owes more than to Colonel Rivett-Carnac, and this recognition of the force by Her Majesty is likely to have an excellent effect.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The preliminary census returns give the population of Bombay City at 806,000, of Calcutta as 674,000, and of Madras as 449,000. If all the suburbs, and Howrah and Bally, which are really as much part of Calcutta as Lambeth is of London, be included, the total for the capital would be 969,000. It is believed that the preliminary totals of the feudatory States are about four and a half millions short.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"From Governor, Madras, April 3.

"Continuance of high prices severely felt by poorer classes in affected parts of Chingleput and North Arcot. Five thousand six hundred labourers employed on special works in former district, 2,167 in latter district. Number on gratuitous relief in North Arcot 160. Condition of Tinnevelly so much improved that there is cause for anxiety no longer, except as regards Nanguneri taluk. Prices stationary."

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BURMA.

Rangoon, April 6.

A column of 100 rifles, under Lieutenant Macnabb, has fallen into an ambush that had been carefully prepared by the Kanhow Chins, and sustained a loss of five men killed and ten wounded.

The column made an orderly retreat, and met with reinforcements advancing to its assistance under Major Mainwaring, to whom information of the attack had been given by a Haka chief.

The Chins are giving trouble on the Bengal side also. A punitive expedition is being arranged. Telegraphic communication between Kendat and Tamu is interrupted.

According to further details received to-day from Upper Burma regarding the attack on the column accompanying Lieutenant Macnabb, the force consisted of 100 men of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment, under Lieutenant Mocatta, and two guns of the 2nd Mountain Battery. The column was returning from Tao, 40 miles west of Haka, when it was attacked by 700 Llaingtlaing Chins, Lieutenant Forbes being wounded. Owing to the number of wounded and short rations Lieutenant Macnabb returned to Haka.

Colonel Mainwaring, learning that Lieutenant Macnabb's column expected to be attacked, sent forward 130 men of the same regiment to his support.

The Bengal Government will co-operate with the Burmese authorities in punishing the tribe from Fort Tregear.

The 2nd and 4th Goorkhas, the 12th Burmah Regiment, two guns of No. 2 Mounted Battery, and 250 men of the military police will concentrate at Tamu on Friday next. A wing of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, with two guns of the same battery, are expected to reach Tamu about the 17th inst. Two hundred men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry hold the Kuto and Kale valleys, but will not form part of the field force. The 4th Burmah Regiment, which will form a reserve at Tamu, is now being recalled from the Chinbok frontier, where it has done excellent service with Captain Hastings's column.—*Reuter.*

Simla, April 6.

Intelligence has been received here of a slight Chin rising in the Haka district, Upper Burmah. The rebels made an attack on a British force. Lieutenant Forbes was severely wounded and five Goorkhas were killed.—*Reuter.*

Rangoon, April 5.

It has been decided to increase the strength of the Burma garrison by three native regiments. Henceforward the garrison will consist of 17 native regiments. The European force and the artillery will continue at their present strength.

April 3.

The *Rangoon Times* announces that the greater portion of the town of Wuntho has been burned, and that there is much sickness amongst the troops stationed there.

The Tsawbwa of Kale, a petty state on the Upper Chindwin, who was in treasonable correspondence with the rebels in Wuntho, and was reported by the local officers as sure to follow the example set in Manipur, has been arrested by Sir A. Mackenzie's orders, and is now in safe custody at Pokoko. This prompt action removes a source of danger which might have delayed the advance to Manipur of the column from Tamu.

April 1.

General Wolseley is at Manei, directing the advance into the Kachyen hills in pursuit of the Tsawbwas, who have retreated there. General Wolseley has been joined by the Mogoung column. Much reconnaissance work has been done in various directions.

The mounted infantry of the Cornish regiment, under Captain Custance, are 40 miles north of the Toungkonlon hills. Colonel Macgregor is at Endawgyee Lake. Wuntho itself is now quiet, but while the elder Tsawbwa remains at large there will always be danger of a renewal of disturbance.

The departure from Burma of the following troops has been countermanded:—The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas, the 4th Pioneers, and the 8th Mardas.

PERJURY IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The summing up in the Jain Case, which dragged along in the Calcutta High Court for thirty-four days, is remarkable for one statement that was volunteered by the Presiding Judge. Mr. Justice Pigot, commenting upon the evidence of one of the witnesses, said to the Jury:—"It must have struck you that Indra Chand Nahatta was attempting to conceal the truth when he was in the box. It was very wrong of Chutterput to offer a sum of money to Chunder Suker Sen's academy, but there are persons as skilled witnesses at home, too, who receive very handsome gratuities—gentlemen who give evidence favourable either one way or the other, or pronounce an opinion as to a case. Still it was reprehensible on Chutterput's part to have acted thus." These are his lordship's exact words as reported in the Calcutta papers, and they can bear but one construction, namely, that evidence can be bought in England, and that "skilled witnesses," by which, presumably, experts are meant, can readily be obtained there who have no regard for the sanctity of an oath. We cannot say what experience Mr. Justice Pigot has had in the English criminal Courts. It has probably been of the most limited kind, for otherwise he would scarcely have ventured to institute comparisons between witnesses in India and England. The offence of perjury at home is rightly regarded as one which merits sharp and severe punishment, and this it usually receives. In India, on the contrary, it is one of the commonest occurrences for tutored witnesses to be convicted of lying out of their own mouths, and for the Magistrate or Judge to declare that they have perjured themselves. But nothing further is heard of these cases; as a rule prosecutions for perjury are very rarely instituted; and the witness lives to lie another day, gaining increased confidence as he finds himself free to pursue his calling. In England it is the exception for a witness to be other than truthful, in spite of the Calcutta Judge; in India, as the records of our courts unhappily prove, the truthful witness is a rarity. The inconsequential way, too, in which English witnesses were dragged in to give point to the Judge's remarks, cannot fail to be remarked: "there are skilled witnesses at home, too, who receive very handsome gratuities"—presumably to perjure themselves—"*still*, it was reprehensible on Chutterput's part to have acted thus." Does the existence of English perjurers conjured up by the Judge mitigate the offence of illicitly procuring evidence in India? If this be so, then two blacks make a white, and there is no hope that the bearing of false witness against one's neighbour will ever be put an end to in this country.

MILITARY MEDICAL TITLES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The much vexed question of military medical titles is settled at last by the telegram which we publish to-day; and medicos will in future enjoy the full distinction of their relative rank as "Captains," "Majors," and so forth. The system is copied from the practical American example; and its adoption will be welcome to the majority of British medical officers. In the I.M.S. the medical officers in military employ will for the most part be pleased with the change; but those in civil employ will perhaps be inclined, seeing that the change will make no practical difference to them, to opine that the service could have got on just as well without it. The majority of combatant officers, it goes without saying, will regard it as more or less of an encroachment on their rights and privileges; and the change will doubtless form a staple subject for mess chaff for some time to come. In individual cases we may even look for some little friction. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the new system is a wise adaptation to circumstances; and, after its novelty has worn off, the wonder will seem to be that the service ever got along without intolerable friction before it was introduced.

THE DECAY OF NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

A correspondent sends the following to the Editor of the *Madras Mail*:—

"I see from a recent issue of your journal that a movement is already set on foot in England for preserving or reviving the dying industries of the land. Nothing can be nobler and more philanthropic than this laudable endeavour of European ladies and gentlemen. There are several causes that contribute to the decay of native industries, such as the abolition of import duties, which had protective effect on native industries, the change of tastes and feelings of the people engaged in these industries, the revolution of Native Society disturbing the labour market, brought on by several causes, like the revolutionary system of University higher education, and so on. Among the several causes His Excellency the Governor, in the short speech delivered at the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition, takes prominent notice of a chief cause of the decay. He says:—

"'It was for us, as far as we could, to reconstitute Indian Art on the footing it once occupied in ancient days, when all Rajahs and Zemindars had in their own palaces Special Schools of Art and Special Schools of Work and Industry. These are gradually disappearing, becoming less in number, and less intellectual in character. The Indian Government was no doubt looked up to to take the place of the Rajahs and Zemindars; but it was almost impossible, and we must look to the leaders of the people throughout the country to do their utmost as far as they possibly can to cultivate Indian Art and to keep it up to the level it once occupied. Government, on its side, would of course do something, but those who were bound up with the people of this country were able to do more even than Government could, with all its resources at its back.'

"The opinion of His Excellency is so correct and accurate

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that it reflects great credit on the keenness of perception with which His Excellency has realised so soon the condition of the landed aristocracy and the consequent decay of the arts and industries of the country. If there be no consumers of the production of arts of the country, either in the shape of customers to buy in the market, or chiefly in the shape of systematic patrons of influence, wealth, and taste, the Indian industries must inevitably decay. For a Rajah or Zemindar to be a patron of Native arts, ornamental or useful, two conditions are necessary, viz. domestic peace and happiness, and also sufficient means for the maintenance and support of these arts. But these two conditions are sadly wanting in the landed aristocracy of the Presidency, whose condition is gradually sinking towards poverty and unhappiness. I know a big Zemindar of the Kistna District, the Rajah of Vallur, who keeps an industrial school where boys are trained by him under his superintendence, he being a good mechanic himself. He forms an exception to the general rule of Rajahs and Zemindars to whom the remarks of His Excellency the Governor are applicable. I had the pleasure of going with him in the Ellore Canal for some distance in his boat constructed by himself. His remark on the growing degeneracy of the landed nobility is worthy of notice. He said:—'In former times the Zemindars had ample means, with which they constructed tanks and irrigation works, did charity freely, and built temples. Now we are obliged to waste our money on courts and on lawyers without any benefit to us and to our country.' The remark is applicable with equal force to the general inability of our Rajahs and Zemindars to maintain and encourage Indian arts. How could this nobility be expected to be able to develop the resources of the country in this direction while some have already collapsed, some are collapsing now, and all the rest are liable to collapse sooner or later. As long as the zemindary estates are not protected from ruinous and vexatious litigation by legislative measures, as far as possible, there is no hope of protecting the Rajahs and Zemindars from ultimate ruin and extinction. With them all the patrons of Native arts and industries must cease to exist, as far as their influence goes."

LORD WENLOCK AND THE EURASIANS.

(*Statesman.*)

The Eurasian community of Madras will find but cold comfort, we fear, in Lord Wenlock's reply to the address of welcome of the local Association. Yet it is difficult to see how it could have been more encouraging. The figures quoted by the new Governor showed that there was little or no ground for the complaint of the Association that fewer Eurasians are employed by the Government than formerly. But even if the case were otherwise, it would not necessarily follow that the Eurasians had been unfairly treated. For the natural result of the spread of education among the native community would be a diminution in the proportion of appointments properly available for them. Before they can fairly establish a grievance in the matter, the Association must be in a position to show, not that fewer Eurasians are employed than in the past, but that the number of appointments conferred bears a smaller proportion to the number of properly qualified persons in the Eurasian than in the native community; and it is altogether unlikely, we think, that they can do this. Of the growing severity of the struggle for existence among the Eurasians of Madras, as of other parts of India, there is unfortunately no doubt; and the fact that the Government is not responsible for it makes it none the less hard to bear. There is something almost like mockery in the hope expressed by Lord Wenlock that they will qualify for competition with other races, not because the hope is out of place, but because its fulfilment pre-supposes so much more than the words seem at first sight to imply, or than the speaker probably intended. Lord Wenlock probably had in his mind merely the knowledge, the skill, and the habits of industry necessary for earning a livelihood, and in these and similar respects the Eurasians, as a class, have no doubt much to learn. But, unfortunately, this is not all. Competition with other races implies the possession not merely of equal, or superior, working capacity, but also of equal or superior frugality and thrift. In order that the Eurasian may compete successfully with the native of India, he must not merely be able to earn as much, and for that purpose to do as much and as good work, as the native, but he must also be prepared to work for the same rate of remuneration, and for that purpose, unless he is endowed with better brain or muscle, to live on as little as the native. In short, before Lord Wenlock's hope can be fulfilled, the Eurasian has not only much to learn, but a good deal more to unlearn. He has to unlearn the habits of life which make it impossible for him to subsist on the same wages as the native of this country, and this, we take it, is far the more difficult part of the problem he has to solve. The task is, indeed, one of such supreme difficulty, that it would be unjust to blame the Eurasian for shrinking from it; and it is immeasurably the more difficult that it demands, at the outset, a heavy sacrifice of pride. We refer not to the false pride which leads some Eurasians to see degradation in honest labour, but to the honourable pride which makes men cling to the status of their fathers. In one respect, it is to be regretted, the Eurasians make the problem more difficult than it need be. In the important particular of marriage, they possess a distinct advantage over the native of India in the struggle for existence, for they are under no sort of obligation, religious or other, to saddle themselves with the burden of a family before they can afford to keep one. But they choose deliberately to throw away this advantage, by imitating, to a great extent, the native custom of early marriage; and until they reform their habits in this respect, they are doomed, as a community, to increasing poverty.

LOCAL AUTONOMY IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

New reasons against confident generalizations about the success or failure of local self-government are given in the resolution of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the working of the Municipalities under his administration in 1889–90. Some of the Municipalities, we are told, are working well, others are not; and the Chief Commissioner refrains from expressing any opinion as to the general quality of the work done. At the same time there is no evidence that any of the Municipalities are working worse than they did, and as, in the Jubbulpore Division, the Commissioner finds that there was "an all-round improvement in Municipal administration last year," the movement is in the right direction. When things are not going as well as they might do, the cause is not to be found in an inherent incapacity of the members of the Committees to do their duty. Left to themselves, it may generally be said, they become indifferent, and sanitation and public works are neglected. But it is not an essential principle of any scheme of local self-government in India that the Municipal bodies should be left to themselves. In the Punjab, where there were some almost phenomenal instances of neglect on the part of Local and District Boards last year, it was found that wherever the district authorities took an active part in the work of the Boards better results could be shown. A frank acceptance of the general truth that these bodies will not work well if left to themselves would save much trouble and misunderstanding. In the Central Provinces it is the same as elsewhere. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division recognizes this when he urges that in some cases the proceedings of the Committees demand constant and close supervision on the part of the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants, especially in matters of sanitation and public works. One paragraph in the resolution seems to suggest that the quality of the work of these bodies is in measure with the interest which the district officers take in their proceedings. Comment is made, we are told, by the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions on the irregular attendance at Municipal meetings of certain Government officials who are nominated members of Municipal Committees; and these members are reminded that it is their duty to attend and aid in the deliberations. On this view of things it would be difficult to take an entirely unfavourable view of the operations of local self-government in the Central Provinces. Nearly three-fourths of the six hundred and odd members of the Municipal Committees are elected, and these bodies dispense a revenue amounting to about twelve and a half lakhs. The weak point of the Municipalities seems to be conservancy, their failure to deal with which may arise from the need for the development in India of the sense of smell, to which a Bombay practitioner referred the other day, or from the prevailing vice of indifferentism which formed the theme of Sir Auckland Colvin's remarkable address at Lucknow last month. However, the Municipal Committees who fail in this regard are warned that if they do not mend their ways the supervision over this important part of Municipal administration may have to be transferred to the police.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

(*Englishman.*)

In dealing with the Exchange question, the Finance Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which has been deputed to consider the Exchange question, and to consult the Government of India regarding a possible remedy for the evils caused by a violent fluctuation of the ratio between the precious metals, will do well to direct their attention to the great mismanagement which is apparent in the weekly sales of Council Bills. Complaints have previously been made of the want of ordinary business tact and discretion which is apparent in the official transaction by which so large a portion of Indian trade is financed, but during the past ten months of unprecedented excitement and uncertainty the bad generalship at the India Office has been more strikingly displayed than before. When Indian commerce had become the plaything of American politicians, and the rupee was rushing up madly, to the wonder and conster-

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nation of traders, coolness and discretion at the India Office would have done much to restore confidence, and to check the rapidity of the rise which it could not wholly prevent. Instead of a display of calmness and judgment, however, the tactics persued betrayed as great an amount of bewilderment within the Council as existed among those whose personal interests in the case were vital. Every effort seemed to be put forward to exaggerate the rise and to increase the general excitement. The advertised weekly sales were reduced to fifteen lakhs of rupees, and prices were forced up after each Council Bill day by the grudging issue of additional sums at constantly rising rates. Had the sales been increased largely, the Secretary of State would not only have been the gainer, as events have proved, but would have been also a veritable benefactor to the distracted bankers and merchants whose operations were so largely controlled by his. The evil effects of this miserly policy are now apparent. Having lost the opportunity of making a high average for the Council Bills of the current financial year, when they were saleable in any quantity at moderate rates, the India Council now commits a worse mistake in increasing the quantity offered weekly to forty-five lakhs, throwing them into competition with a metal which is depreciating more rapidly than at any previous period. There can be no doubt that the mismanagement of the sales of Council Bills is responsible to no inconsiderable extent for the present heavy fall in exchange, as well as for much of the extreme excitement which characterized the period when the scramble for silver and its equivalents was at its height. It should not be difficult for the Chamber of Commerce to suggest an improved plan for the disposal of Council Bills; it ought to be possible so to manipulate them as to make the weekly sales assist in preserving the equilibrium of the ratio, instead of, as at present, disturbing it.

THE ROUTE TO MANIPUR.

(*Times.*)

The nature of the Assam country, and the roads over which troops sent to punish the outbreak at Manipur will have to pass, is a matter of so much importance to the punitive expedition that the following description, given by a resident who knows the province well, will be read with interest. It must be taken as describing a state of things which prevailed five years ago.

Assam is little else than a portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra, which river, flowing east and west, has cut itself a wide channel across hills running north and south. The river is the great highway of the country, and is fully navigable from Calcutta. What is known as the inner frontier line edges the plain of the river to the north, and limits in that direction the area for which we hold ourselves responsible. On the south, the territory of Assam includes a broad belt of continuous hill district, which stretches parallel with the valley of the river, from east to west. All the places of which we have lately been hearing are situated within this hill district. Manipur lies to the extreme south-east of it, Shillong about midway east and west. Silchar and Lakhipur are on a bridle track, connecting Shillong with Manipur, which runs the greater part of the way through dense jungle, composed of the impenetrable beesha bamboo. No provisions are obtainable on the road; it is necessary to move all the way in single file; vision is bounded on either side by the close bamboo wall. So dangerous and so inhospitable is the jungle, that a delay in the march, or a failure to take sufficient provisions, is an incident so serious as to cause the possible death, by starvation and thirst, of the expedition. The usual provision with which the bearers are charged from Manipur to Lakhipur is for seven days. The retreating party from Manipur appear to have accomplished the distance in three or four. It is not, however, a road by which a relieving or punitive expedition could approach in any force. The lie of the hills north and south makes the travelling along this track to Shillong almost impassably severe. Troops sent from Shillong must, therefore, go first due north for 63 miles to Gauhati on the Brahmaputra, whence they would ascend the river in steamers to Nigriting, a journey of about a day and a half, if the stream is not swollen by the rains. From Nigriting they would march due south by Golaghat to Dimapur, another distance of 63 miles, thus describing three sides of a parallelogram, of which the width is 63 miles, and the length about 150; and from Dimapur they would march by Kohima to Manipur. This is the route by which Mr. Quinton's late expedition must have moved. The time required for moving a large party from Shillong to Gauhati is about four days. The time required for shipping troops from Goalunda, the point on the river nearest to Calcutta, from which it is presumable that the troops which are being sent up will start, is also, or may by very good management be made to be, four days. The troops to be employed upon the expedition, whether going from Calcutta or from Shillong, may, therefore, be assumed to meet at Gauhati and to pursue their road together from that point.

It has been said that they will concentrate at Nigriting, but at Nigriting there is only a floating dock bungalow, of which the position is varied by the state of the river to the extent of two miles, and there are no means of giving shelter or food to troops. They will probably pass at once to Golaghat, and it is from this point that their real trouble will begin. The road to Dimapur, which is divided into six stages of something just under 11 miles each, lies through an Assam swamp forest, at about 300 feet above sea level. It is not metalled, and in the rainy season is an absolutely impassable river of liquid mud. In the best season it is a track of dry mud, raised slightly above the bordering swamp, and wide enough to allow two bullocks to pass. On either side it is edged by trees 120 feet high, and dense swamp jungle. Holes large enough to allow of a bullock and his load disappearing into the quagmire beneath are frequent, and the labour for pack animals is so severe that several hundred have sometimes to be condemned midway, as totally unable to pursue their way. It is no uncommon sight to see cart-loads of rice abandoned on the track, and, when carts are used, whole trains have sometimes to be left upon the road. At each eleven mile stage a space in the swamp has been cleared and bungalows have been erected. The only way in which troops could be moved along the road would be company by company, each company occupying one stage, to which provisions had previously been forwarded. The heavy rains do not begin till June. The spring rains usually begin in the month of March, and in April swamp fever and cholera are very prevalent and deadly to Bengal natives. Elephants afford the best means of transport. They suffer less from sickness than mules or bullocks, but they are not always to be obtained.

From Dimapur, south-east to Kohima, the hill country begins again. There is a good hard bridle track with solid bridges, and the travelling becomes comparatively easy. The distance takes about three days. From Kohima to Moa, on the frontier, there is a good mountain path skirting the side of the hills, which rise to 10,000 feet in height, and affording magnificent views of a highly picturesque country. After that come 26 miles of dense jungle, and then fairly good going, along a hard bridle path, through thin jungle and grass, for the remainder of the eight days to Manipur. The jungle and grass unfortunately afford dangerous cover to the Kuki natives. Manipur itself is an overgrown native village, which, among other pleasant peculiarities, is destitute of drinking-water. It is presumable that this was the reason for stationing the detachment of troops of the late expedition at Laogthabal, which possesses a stream and is four miles to the south of Manipur. At Manipur the Rajah's "palace" is a compound of native huts, surrounded by a moat, within which 7,000 persons huddle together. The Residency is simply an open bungalow, surrounded by a garden. There was, therefore, no possibility of maintaining any defence in a case of sudden siege.

The road which has been described is the road which must be taken by troops going from Calcutta or Assam to the scene of the late disaster. The road from Tamu in Burma is less generally known, but much more practicable. It is a hard, single file hill track through jungle, and the distance from Tamu to Manipur is only four days. While troops from Calcutta or Shillong cannot by any calculation arrive at Manipur under a month's time, troops from Tamu might deal with the matter within a week. The natives in revolt are presumably General Johnstone's Kukis, well trained and armed with Enfield rifles. This force, originally raised by Colonel M'Culloch, was developed and trained by General—then Colonel—Johnstone, when, seven years ago, he held the position of Resident at Manipur. The aboriginal Manipuri would be very easily dealt with. He is a creature of no fighting capacity whatever. The Kuki is a more serious opponent, but the number of those who have been trained is limited. They have already spent a good deal of their ammunition, and it is unlikely that they could stand against European troops, although this is not the first time that they have proved themselves a match for the Goorkhas.

There is also another force in Assam, of which no account, apparently, has been taken. This is the so-called Frontier Police, which is really a native regiment, used entirely for military purposes, well drilled, well armed, and first-rate shots. There are four battalions of them, of about 500 strong. One battalion is at present quartered at Dibrovgurh, another at Tura, the capital of the Garo Hills, and the remaining two battalions are employed on blockhouse duty along the Inner Line.

With regard to the provisioning of troops, the valley of the Brahmaputra produces plenty of rice and other grains. Unfortunately the Goorkhas and Bengal troops will not eat Assam rice, alleging that it is poisonous to them. Provisions of rice and atta will, therefore, have to be carried for the whole expedition, and the supply will have to be kept up from head-quarters. The worst dangers to be faced by the expedition are, however, cholera and fever, which at this time of the year will decimate troops from the plains. Native Bengalees suffer more than Europeans. The weather will be insufferably hot, and, when the rains begin in earnest, mountain streams will become impassable. The rainy season continues till November.

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NATIVE ORNAMENTS.

(*Madras Times.*)

Man—genus *homo*—has been variously defined as an animal that walks erect, a cooking animal, a laughing animal, and so on; but the species Hindu, cannot be better defined than as a jewel-wearing animal. A bit of gold should always be on the person, says a Hindu maxim; and the wisdom of the maxim seems to consist in providing for every Hindu who follows it a reserve, so to speak, on which he may fall at any emergency. The wearing of ornaments with the Hindus may have begun as a matter of policy, not only to beautify the person, but to carry all one's wealth on one's own person in a tangible form and small compass; but the practice has ended in giving a religious and even a mystic significance to most of the jewels worn. An infant has its jewels, the unmarried girl has hers, the married woman possesses her own peculiar ornaments, and even the widow is not denied gold ornaments. The ornaments designed are in most instances peculiar to a certain stage of life or condition, and cannot be exchanged for others. For instance, a widow may wear gold strings and chains round her neck, but she cannot appropriate to herself the nose ring which, huge and circular, adorns a matron on one side of her nose, and waves with sluggish majesty at her every footstep, resembling the fanning motion of an elephant's ears. Various and curious are the Hindu ornaments, and the ways in which and the occasions on which they are to be worn; and Mr. Maclagan has collected a number of exceedingly curious details concerning them in his monograph on the gold and silver works of the Punjab.

No pious Hindu may tread upon gold, for he will then be treading on god Kubera, the giver of gold. No pious Hindu may wear gold below the waist, for gold is a superior product. The boring of the ears for ornaments, as is well known, is a very necessary Hindu religious rite. Even when a person is dead he is not allowed to go away empty-handed, or rather empty-mouthed. A bit of gold is put in the mouth of the corpse, before it is laid out on the pyre. A sure means of salvation, both when living and dead, is to wear gold in the mouth. "A man with gold in his mouth cannot lie," says the Hindu proverb; and "many men, in consequence, prefer to do without it," observes Mr. Maclagan. Parents, who have lost several children, put a ring into the nose of a boy at his birth to protect him against evil influences and diseases, and grown-up men with rings in their noses are not an uncommon sight. Different kinds of ornaments serve to distinguish different grades or sections of Hindu society. In Jullunder, thirty-seven distinct kinds of gold ornaments and thirty-three kinds of silver are commonly known and worn, and each one has its specific meaning. With increased means of railway communication, new kinds of ornaments are coming into use; and such ornaments as Baroda ornaments, and Poona ornaments, are not now unknown in this part of the country. The lending of ornaments, whether by a goldsmith or the actual wearer, is not at all an uncommon thing. Among the women themselves it is a very common practice to borrow jewellery from one's neighbours for special occasions.

PRESIDENCY JOTTINGS.

BENGAL.

(*March* 18.)

Shooting-parties in Bengal have been fortunate of late. Mr. Bell-Irving and the Nawab Wala Qudr, of Moorshedabad, who were out for a few days in Malda, secured three tigers, a leopard, and a number of deer. Two of the tigers were shot on one day.

The Maharajah of Kuch-Behar's party had two splendid days on the 5th and 9th instant, bagging two tigers on the former date and four buffalces and two magnificent stags on the latter. The horns of the stags, unfortunately, were still in velvet. A fine cow Rhino was bagged on the 8th instant. The Hon. Mr. C. Moore and Colonel Gerrard joined the party a few days ago.

By a curious chance, the newly-appointed Kidderpore Dock Committee were the last to walk over the floor of the tidal basin In the course of their visit on the 10th inst. morning, Messrs. O'Callagahan, J. L. Mackay, G. E. Ormiston, and Horace Bell descended into the basin and examined the dry floor, and the same night the water got through the dam in front of the sixty-foot lock and filled the basin. Had the inspection been deferred for a day, the Committee would have seen nothing but a sheet of water. No damage has been done by the "letting in of waters." In another week the bund would have been cut, and the event has thus only been anticipated by a few days.

At last week's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. T. Allen, Remembrancer in Legal Affairs, in the course of the debate upon the Public Demands Recovery Act Amendment Bill, observed that it has been a not unusual practice for Judges, both here and in England, to carp and gird at the Legislature. "But," said Mr. Allen, "such petty and snapping criticism the Legislature treats with perfect indifference, and stolidly pursues its way, and we are forcibly reminded of the Yorkshireman who, on being pummelled by his wife, sat smiling placidly without shifting his pipe from his mouth, and said, 'It pleases her and don't hurt me.' One most remarkable feature I have observed, in this microscopic criticism to which the Acts are subjected is that it never by any chance is employed in furtherance of the objects of, or as a check to, the mischief against which the Act is levelled. Whenever it comes it operates to paralyse the activity of the law. It is a sort of legal pestilence which is as destructive to Acts as Koch's tuberculosis is to human lungs. We know, sir, from ancient times that those who strained at gnats were the same who swallowed camels, and in my thirty years of Bengal experience I have seen much straining at gnats, and I have seen many camels swallowed. It is not six months ago since my honourable friend, the learned Advocate-General, assisted in the swallowing of a very big camel. I do not mean to say that he aided and abetted—quite the contrary; but with what astonishment we in Calcutta heard that a man who had confessed to stealing twelve lakhs of rupees from a Bank had committed no offence, and the exigencies of law were assigned as ground for this curious result. I daresay the result has as little foundation in law as in common sense. If the law is defective, how is it no steps have been taken to remedy it? It very often happens that it is not the law that needs amending, but some of its administrators."

The Assistant Secretary of the Calcutta Sub-Committee to protest against the Consent Bill telegraphs to us:—"The grandest religious public service and *poojah* unparalleled in the annals of India was held to-day (16th inst.) in the celebrated shrine or Pitasthan at Kalighat, near Calcutta, against the Consent Bill, organized by the Shovabazaar Standing Committee. Several other local committees also joined. Over a lakh of Hindoos representing all classes, and influential Hindoos of other provinces, *i.e.* the North-West Pronvinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, who are in Calcutta, mustered strong. Ladies in most Hindoo homes bathed in the Ganges and fasted the whole day. The *poojah* and offering commenced in the morning and lasted till dusk. Upwards of 400 learned Brahmins of several Bengal districts, Deccan Brahmins, and several Benares Brahmins conducted the service by chanting Chavdy and Veda, and a lakh of names of Durga Kali Modhusudav, &c. One hundred and eight Shivabugum were worshipped, 10,000 Billa leaves were offered in the Homa ceremony. The present to the goddess Kali and the god Etikulaswar consisted of several maunds of rice, sugar, fruits, Benarasee *sarees*, valuable gold and silver ornaments and gold and silver coins. Seventy bands of Kirtan of Calcutta and several adjacent districts, consisting of graduates, pleaders, schoolmasters, bankers, and venerable men, with music playing and colours flying, went round and round the temple of Kali. The whole gathering covered a space of over two miles. Shouts of Haribole and Jonkali rent the air. The people were mad with enthusiasm. Several persons swooned away, and many prayed with tears. Hundreds of European gentlemen witnessed the *poojah*. Order prevailed throughout."

MADRAS.

(*March* 19.)

The Madras Government's review of the administration of the Madras Municipality during 1889-90 will probably be read by few, says the local paper, for another official year is all but ended, and the majority of people will regard it a profitless expenditure of time to study such stale history. It seems likely that a good many of the unfavourable remarks made by Government will have to be repeated in the review of this year's administration.

The Rev. Dr. Miller's warning regarding the dangers ahead in connection with female education in India has made a great impression in Madras. The *Hindu* in a leading article says by raising timely protest against a possible serious danger, this veteran educationist has placed the cause of female education under an obligation. The educational system in vogue for boys has not produced a revolution in their character, nor produced any very striking moral results. On the other hand, the high pressure that cramming places on the intellectual and physical strength of youths has led to undesirable consequences. "We do not want Hindoo women to be made mere book-worms, literary pedants: we want them to become instruments whereby men's manners and morality may be refined and elevated. If any system of education cannot assuredly produce this result wise men should hesitate before recommending it."

BOMBAY.

(*March* 21.)

Assistant-Surgeon T. H. Aquino has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, C.S., has been transferred to do duty as Assistant Collector in Sind.

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MR. F. G. PRATT, C.S., has been transferred from Kolaba and placed under the orders of the Collector of Tanna.

MR. J. WALSH acts as Assistant Collector of Customs during the absence of Mr. W. E. Young on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

BRIGADE-SURGEON S. H. O'B. BANKS has been allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from March 21, 1891.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.S., on deputation in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

Mr. A. F. WOODBURN, C.S., First Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eight days from 1st April 1891.

MR. J. R. NAYLOR, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA, accompanied by his Rani and Suite, arrived in Poona on Saturday from his capital *en route* for Mahableshwur. He left on Sunday and the usual honours and salutes due to his rank were given.

MR. A. V. FRERE has been appointed *substantive pro tem.* Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. A. Little on leave, or pending further orders.

MR. E. G. OLIVER, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

WITH effect from the date of Major Sadler's return to duty at Baroda, Captain G. E. Hyde Cates acts as Second Assistant Political Agent, and Major F. W. Snell acts as Third Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to direct that "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy" be substituted for "Nanabhai Behramji Jijibhai" in the list of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay, published with Government Notification No. 1,125, dated 21st February 1891.

H.E. GENERAL GUEDES, the retiring Governor-General of Portuguese India, will arrive here from Goa on the 27th instant, and will alight at the Victoria Terminus. The General travels by the Southern Mahratta and G.I.P. Railways.

AMONGST the passengers who went home by the P. & O. mail steamer on Saturday were Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. Baldwin Latham, and Mr. A. O. Hume, Secretary to the Indian National Congress.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, M.D.

IT is notified that Mr. Frederick William Davidson, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), has been appointed to act, during the absence of Dr. Thomas Irvine on leave, as the Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels touching at Perim.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in Council has re-appointed the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.; Captain J. Hext, R.N., A.-D.-C., C.I.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.; and Mr. J. McNabb Campbell, C.I.E., C.S.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Indo-British Institution took place on Wednesday at the school premises, near the Crawford Markets, H.E. the Governor presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the welfare and well-being of the Institution. The Rev. Mr. Charles Gilder, the honorary secretary, read the report, which showed that the institution has been making satisfactory progress, not only as regards the education imparted to the pupils, but also in respect of its monetary affairs. On the motion of Sir Raymond West, seconded by Mr. Starling, the report was adopted. After a proposition of a formal character had been proposed and carried, Her Excellency Lady Harris distributed the prizes. H.E. the Governor then addressed the assembly at some length, in the course of which he said a few encouraging words to the pupils of the Institution. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT is rather remarkable that, since 5th December last, the Government of India have taken no steps to notify the movements of the Leprosy Commissioners. In the notification issued on that date, it was stated that the detailed movements of the Commission, after leaving Calcutta about the 25th January, would be notified hereafter. For some unexplained reason this step has been omitted.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from Cabul that the nomination of Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, District Judge of Dera Ismail Khan, to succeed Colonel Atullah Khan, as British Agent with the Ameer, has given satisfaction to the British Indian community in Cabul. It is hoped, however, that the Foreign Office will take this occasion to invest the British Agent with more effective authority for the protection of British subjects in Afghanistan, and the maintenance of his own independence and freedom of action. The British agency has hitherto been very far indeed from being what we have a right to demand that it should be.

FROM Nawagi—the only State of any importance between Chitral, Swat, and Afghanistan which Umra Khan has not annexed—comes the news that the Ameer has betrothed his youngest son to the daughter of the Khan of Nawagi, Safder Khan. As a present to the youthful bride, the Ameer is said to have sent jewellery and clothes worth Rs. 10,000, and to her father a costly khillat, consisting of a horse, a shawl, and a chogha. This is supposed to be a politic move on the part of the Ameer to get a footing in the disputed territory now threatened by Umra Khan. In response to the Khan of Nawagi's request that the Ameer should actively assist him to conquer the whole of Bajaur from Umra Khan, the Ameer is reported to have replied that he would be only too glad to help the Khan in any way, but that he cannot take part in the conquest of Bajaur, as it is written in the treaty between himself and the Government of India that Bajaur and Swat are to remain independent, and that neither Power is to take those regions by force. He, therefore, cannot move in the matter; but if the Khan of Nawagi is determined to fight Umra Khan, he will assist him with money, arms, and stores, on condition that if Bajaur is conquered it shall be divided equally between the Khan of Nawagi and the ex-Khan of Dir.

A PERSISTENT effort is now being made by the Geological Department of the Government of India, in association with the Burma Government, to explore, and, if possible, to exploit the tin resources of Tenasserim. The flourishing condition of the almost adjacent Malay States of Perak and Salangor, which are under British protection, is mainly due to the satisfactory income derived from tin royalties. A year ago an expert was borrowed from the Straits Settlements and placed in Tenasserim under Mr. Hughes of the Geological Department. The party has this year been joined by Dr. Warth, the officer who did very good work for Government in the Punjab salt mines, and Dr. King, the Director of the Department, has left Calcutta this week for an inspection of the survey operations which have been conducted during the last twelve months. It is now two years since the Chief Commissioner of Burma sent a special officer to report on the tin mines of the Straits Settlements, and the present explorations are being conducted in pursuance of the recommendations then made. The tin industry is one which will not perhaps give sensational results such as the investors in gold shares dream of realising, but they may be a little more sure.

THE new Census of India reveals the fact that the population of the Empire is 285,000,000, or *thirty millions* more than in 1881. Of this increase, 3,000,000 is due to conquest, Upper Burmah coming for the first time into the calculation, and probably aa many more to the gradual dying away of the objection felt in many districts to any enumeration of women in the census-papers. The figure given, however, is prodigious, showing as it does that at least a fifth of the human race resides within the peninsula, and that it increases by 12 per. cent. in every decade; that is, will, if the rate continues, be within fifty years 500,000,000. The rate will probably decline, though statists know little of the law which regulates increase of population; but it seems certain that we shall soon be face to face with the Chinese problem of a population too thick for the means of easy subsistence. In China the corrective is the occurrence of gigantic famines; but in India we shall try to prevent them; and though Indians are not lazy, they have not been drilled by Nature for centuries into abnormal industry. The Chinese have; and though they strike for wages, never protest against hours.

DESULTORY fighting has long been going on in the Swat between the petty Khans of Palai and Sher Khanai, in which some eighteen men are said to have been killed. Fighting also goes on between the Kuki Khel Maliks, Yar Muhammad Khan and Feroze Khan on one side, and Amir Khan and Akber Khan on the other, in which the casualties are about one or two per diem.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

WISE AFTER THE EVENT.

THE Mannipur "disaster" has, of course, furnished the gentlemen of the press in and out of Fleet Street with a subject for editorial comment which may be spun out or diversified to any extent. Parliament was not sitting when the news was telegraphed from India; it is too early for the gigantic gooseberry, and too cold for the sea-serpent or shower of frogs; and so, in the absence of these phenomena, a tale of defeat of British troops in India formed most handy and acceptable "copy." Several of the scribes who have commented thereon seem to take a great delight in dwelling upon the details of the reported "disaster," because it is one which has happened to British arms and representatives. This feeling amongst English writers is not easy to understand, unless it be that it is founded on the aphorism attributed generally to Rochefoucauld, that in the misfortunes of our friends we can always find something which is pleasing to ourselves. Only upon this possible ground can we understand the apparent rejoicing of some of our Radical contemporaries at the Government of India being now confronted with events involving matters of serious difficulty, not to say of danger. Such comments cannot, of course, hamper the action of that Government, which action will doubtless be swift, sharp, and decisive, but they are a little irritating to readers who know something of India as well as of English press critics. One of these laughs at the Parisian journalist who has discovered that the cause of the attack on Mr. Quinton's force at Mannipur was the passing of the Age of Consent Bill by the Government of India at Calcutta; but his own knowledge of the matter, as displayed in a long column of type, is not much more profound. Not that knowledge of Mannipur, or of India even, is always to be expected in the comments of the home press on Indian matters; but why cannot our brother scribblers, when they know nothing, say nothing, beyond publishing the news that the telegraph or post brings? Why not leave the action of the Government of India and those of the Indian officials, civil and military, "severely" alone? Instead of doing so, however, these censors are eloquent about what they do not understand. Commenting upon the Mannipur affair, one of them writes:—"Whilst waiting for fuller and more trustworthy particulars to apportion the responsibility of the disaster, we cannot too soon protest against the policy that made this disaster possible. Where was the need for English interference in the internal affairs of Manipur? If the Manipuris preferred the kinsman of the deposed Maharajah to their old ruler, it was a matter for them, not for the Government at Calcutta. It is no answer to say that the ex-Maharajah was a staunch friend of the British, and did good service in the Naga war of 1879. The present ruler of Afghanistan is supposed to be loyal to the British connection; but if he were deposed to-morrow the Government of India would not interfere to re-instate him—at least, if they remained true to the policy enunciated by Lord Lytton, accepted by Lord Ripon, and repeatedly endorsed by Lord Dufferin. And yet there would be infinitely more excuse—plausible excuse—for interference in Afghanistan than for meddling in Manipur." This is dogmatically put, and with all that self-sufficiency which adorns so many gentlemen of the press when writing about matters which they do not understand. We quite agree with the remark that if the Ruler of Afghanistan were to be deposed to-morrow, the Government of India would not interfere to re-instate him. We have had quite enough experience of what interfering in Afghanistan affairs means; but Mannipur is not Afghanistan, and in Mannipur matters we must interfere if we desire to have our neighbouring territory kept in peace and order. The *Spectator*, a journal which gives generally sound and practical views on Indian questions, puts this necessity clearly enough forward: "The work is quite imperative, and its result will be most beneficial to numberless clans both in India and Burma. It seems waste to expend invaluable officers and our best trained native soldiers in subduing, amidst pathless forests, hill men who hardly know what they are fighting for, and from whom we want nothing except that they shall leave our railroads and telegraphs and a few engineers alone. There is, however, in the circumstances of India, no option. The Empire over a sweep of more than three thousand miles is ringed in with fierce hill tribes, accustomed for ages to 'raid' upon the plains—that is, to destroy villages by fire and sword, to kill men, and carry off children; and when they insist on observing these customs, they must, for the preservation of our own subjects, be shot down. It is high police duty, and the necessary expenditure of life, energy, and treasure, must just be borne as policemen bear their risk from burglars."

This is well and sensibly put, and shows a knowledge

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and experience of facts sadly lacking in the more Radical journalist, who deprecates interference in the affairs of Mannipur, and who dreads "annexation," and hopes that the Opposition will strenuously oppose such a policy—"a policy fostered and encouraged by instructions such as those upon which Mr. Quinton must have acted."

This is not only "begging the question," but misrepresenting it. The Government of India has shown too much forbearance, and for too long a time, to turbulent frontier neighbours, and the sooner it makes its strong hand felt the better it will be for the tribes themselves, and for the security of and peace of all.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Establishments.

Coxe.—The services of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from April 1.

Reid, Lieut. C. L. O., Madras Staff Corps, 6th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

Maulvi Inam Ali.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm Maulvi Inam Ali in the office of assistant commissioner, to which he was nominated by the Government of the Punjab.

Medical.

Calthrop.—The services of Surg.-Major C. W. Calthrop, M.D., Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Fischer.—The services of Surg. L. G. Fischer, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Kundan Lal, Pleader, is appointed to be a notary public, and to exercise his functions as such within the Umballa District.

Police.

Custance.—The services of Capt. H. L. Custance, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-command in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the 29th inst.

Ecclesiastical.

Taylor.—The services of the Rev. J. H. Taylor, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Mar. 12, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Shillong.

Barlow, the Rev. C. H., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, from Mar. 2, 1891.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Kemball, Lieut. C. A., Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as first assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Chenevix-Trench, Capt. G. F., Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant political agent at Bussorah.

Stratton, Lieut. W. C. R., Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

Archer, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Baldock, Lieut. C. B., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and adjutant, Merwara Battalion, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and 2nd-in-command, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 11, 1891, vice Capt. G. H. J. Moore, and until the return from leave of Capt. G. A. Collins.

Langridge, Surg.-Major G. F., Medical Staff, in medical charge, Station Hospital Nowgong, is appointed, temporarily, to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 3, 1891.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Babu Ramaprasana Ghosh, officiating chief superintendent, is posted to the Outside Audit Branch of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Pringle, Mr. J. W., is appointed to officiate as supernumerary chief superintendent, and is posted to the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, from Mar. 6. 1891.

Peterson, Mr. F. W., deputy assay master, Bombay, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from April 20.

MacCartie, Surg.-Major F. F., Bombay Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as deputy assay master, Bombay, vice Mr. F. W. Peterson.

MILITARY.

Kirkwood, Lieut. T. M., Staff Corps, wing officer, is appointed to be adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieut. M. T. Shewen, Staff Corps, who has vacated on promotion.

Bell, Lieut. J. B., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from January 15, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Robinson, Capt. G. H., Staff Corps, wing commander, 1st battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (p.a.), for two years.

MacLaren, Surg.-Major G. G., M.D., civil surgeon, Dehra Dun (p.a.), for two years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

MacMullen, Col. F. W., General List, Cavalry, commandant, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—31st year commenced April 27, 1890.

Barton, Lieut. T. S., Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced Feb. 5, 1891.

Reilly, Sub-Conductor T., assistant barrackmaster, Military Works Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lewis, Major E. J. G., Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st class (m.c), for six months.

Giles, Capt. W., Staff Corps, wing officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for six months.

Gough, Capt. S. C., Staff Corps, squadron commander, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), till Oct. 7, 1891.

Begbie, Lieut. A. S., Staff Corps, wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for six months.

Gaffney, Surg.-Major J. B., civil surgeon, Saugor (p.a.), for one year.

Russell, Conductor J., barrackmaster, 1st class, Military Works Department (m.c.), for six months.

Cooper, Conductor J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for six months.

Bellasis, Major G. M., Staff Corps, executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from March 30, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Gray, Brig.-Surgeon R., M.B., inspector-general of prisons, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 3, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Mar. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Trotter, Major R. F., squadron commander, to be 2nd-in-command, 17th Bengal Cavalry, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Muir, seconded for employment on the District Staff.

Montresor, Capt. W. F., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, 17th Bengal Cavalry, vice Trotter.

Medley, Capt. E. J., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, 17th Bengal Cavalry, vice Montresor.

Burton, Capt. E. B., subject to passing the examination, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, 17th Bengal Cavalry, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Medley.

Wall, Lieut. E. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer on probation, 17th Bengal Cavalry, from date of joining, vice Burton.

Montagu, Lieut. A. H., subject to passing the Lower Standard test in Pushtu, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, 21st Punjab Infantry, vice Little, vacated on promotion to captain.

Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Taylor, Lieut. F. H., wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Vans-Agnew, Capt. J. F., 78th Field Battery, R.A., for nine months, on private affairs.

Ditmas, Capt. E., 7th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Scoones, Lieut. F. T. F., 1st battalion Royal Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Whiffin, Lieut. G. G., 2nd battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

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Going, Lieut. J., 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Dyke, Major G. H., 2nd battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Robson, Lieut. C. G., Hampshire Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry), to sea, for ninety days, on medical certificate.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Mar. 11.)

Nolan, The Hon. P., secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Buckland, Mr. C. E., secretary, Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, during the absence. on furlough, of the Hon. P. Nolan.

Bolton, Mr. C. W., magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunahs, is appointed to act as secretary, Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland.

Risley, Mr. H. H., deputy commissioner, on special duty, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Purgunahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. W. Bolton.

Cowley, Mr. F. W. R., judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpur, is allowed special leave for four months.

Birch, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Boileau, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointad to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Birch.

Bamber, Mr. H. C. I., assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunahs, is allowed leave for three months.

Green, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Coumparum, is allowed leave for three months.

Master, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Dacca, vice Mr. T. C. Orr, proceeding on furlough.

Ryland, Mr. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Bhaugalpore, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

Orr, Mr. T. C., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Croft.—Lieut.-Governor re-appoints Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Resolutions in the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Rolfe.—The services of Rev. A. N. Rolfe, chaplain of Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, from the 15th inst.

Taylor.—The Rev. J. H. Taylor is appointed to be chaplain of Howrah.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 14.)

McLean, Mr. J. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Azamgarh, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, from April 1, 1891.

Fraser, Mr. H., registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, is granted furlough out of India for eight months, from March 13, 1891.

Adams, Mr. G., commissioner, Benares division, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, from April 7, 1891.

Howell, Mr. M. S., district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months, from April 1, 1891.

Robinson, Mr. A., deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, from March 10, 1891.

White, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Benares, is granted furlough out of India for eight months, from March 15, 1891.

Neale, Mr. W. E., commissioner, Agra division, is granted furlough out of India for six months and a half, from April 15, 1891.

Strachey, Capt. J., B.S.C., private secretary to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, from Feb. 26, 1891.

Gray, Mr. P., joint magistrate, Allahabad, is appointed by the Hon. the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, to officiate as registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Fraser.

Reid.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. J. R. Reid to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the purpose of making Law and Regulations in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Wright, Mr. F. N., magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Benares division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. Adams.

Hamlin, Mr. R. E., joint magistrate, Agra, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Robinson.

Macleod, Mr. R. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Benares, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. White.

Benett, the Hon. W. C., secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as chief secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn, on deputation.

Smeaton, Mr. R., secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, vice the Hon. W. C. Benett.

Thornton, Mr. L. M., under-secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, vice R. Smeaton.

Galbraith, Mr. E., joint magistrate, Budaun, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muttra, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare.

Sweet, Mr. G. W., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of P. W. Accounts, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for ten months.

Heinig, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted eleven months' furlongh, from April 1, 1891.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 14.)

Hamilton.—Furlough for seven months is granted to Mr. R. H. Hamilton, district superintendent of police, Betul, from the 20th inst.

Womack.—Leave on medical certificate for nine months is granted to Mr. A. S. Womack, C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur.

Burn.—Leave on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. C. W. Burn, C.S., assistant commissioner, Narsinghpur.

Kiernander.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. Kiernander, extra-assistant commissioner in the Wardha district, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

In consequence of the departure on furlough of Col. A. Bloomfield, deputy commissioner, 1st class, the following temporary promotions among deputy commissioners are ordered, from Feb. 28, 1891:—

Brooke, Col. W. S., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class.

Yertue, Col. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

Laurie, Mr. L. K., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the following appointments are made, from the date on which Mr. J. W. Neill, Indian Civil Service, was confirmed in the appointment of judicial commissioner, Central Provinces:—

Fraser, Mr. A.H. L., Indian Civil Service, secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, to be a commissioner of division.

Anderson, Mr. F. C., Indian Civil Service, officiating secretary to the chief commissioner, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Laurie, Mr. L. K., Indian Civil Service, deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed inspector-general of registration, commissioner of excise and superintendent of stamps, Central Provinces, vice Mr. F. C. Anderson, Indian Civil Service, appointed to be secretary to the chief commissioner, but will continue to act as deputy commissioner of Hoshangabad.

Gordon, Mr. L., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Bhandara to the Seoni district.

Carey, Mr. L. S., C.S., settlement officer, Raipur, is appointed, on completion of the Raipur Settlement, to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to Bhandara.

Priest.—Furlough for eight months is granted to Mr. H. H. Priest, C.S., officiating commissioner of excise, inspector-general of registration and superintendent of stamps, Central Provinces, from April 1, 1891.

Saunders, Mr. A. L., C.S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of excise, inspector-general of registration, and superintendent of stamps, Central Provinces, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. H. Priest, C.S.

Standen, Mr. B. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is appointed to be registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.

Brooke.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Col. W. S. Brooke, deputy commissioner, Saugor.

Cleveland, Mr. C. R., C.S., assistant to the commissioner of settlements and agriculture, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as deputy commissioner of Saugor.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Mar. 7.)

Adamson, Major C. H. E., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, Meiktila, is appointed to officiate as a commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Central division.

Ford, Mr. C. W. J., extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade, superintendent of land records, is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade.

Fowle, Mr. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from Kawlin to duty with the Wuntho Column.

Hall, Mr. H. F. P., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Mandalay sub-division of the Mandalay district.

Coxe.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, C.S., under secretary to the chief commissioner, from Feb. 25, 1891.

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Beechey, Mr. P., superintendent, land records, Bassein, is appointed to be a boundary officer within the limits of the Bassein district in the place of Mr. C. W. J. Ford, who has been transferred.

Law.—Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. C. W. Law, barrister-at-law, government prosecutor, Moulmein, in continuation of leave granted to him.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Mar. 10.)

Vaughan, Mr. E. L., assistant collector, Vizagapatam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Rolland, Col. A. T., deputy inspector-general of police, Northern Range, is granted privilege leave for three months.

West, Mr. A. C. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Branson, the Hon. Mr. S., advocate-general, is reappointed an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Chester, Mr. B. H., M.A., deputy collector, general duty, Bellary, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Pennycuick, Col. J., R.E., chief engineer, first class, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Clubley, Col. J. K., Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry (p. a.), for six months.

Nanney, Brig.-Surg. L. C., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Kurnool (p. a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.—

M'Intyre, Capt. H. D., Staff Corps, Burma Military Police, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced Nov. 17, 1890.

Sutton, Capt. H. G., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced August 13, 1890.

Holloway, Capt. E. L., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is granted an extension of his leave out of India for one day, viz. Jan. 13, 1891.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Mar. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major, 2nd-Lieut. F. F., officiating wing officer (on probation), 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 5th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Andrews, Capt. R. C., wing officer, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, to fill an existing vacancy remaining seconded for employment on the staff.

Lloyd, Capt. A. M., wing officer, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Capt. Andrews, seconded.

Johnson, Lieut. H. W. B., wing officer, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, *sub. pro tem.* (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Major Pollard, appointed 2nd-in-command, 20th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Anderson, Lieut. A. M., wing officer, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, *sub. pro tem.*, to be wing officer, vice Capt. Andrews, promoted.

Donnan, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Lieut. Lloyd, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Transport Department.

Pollard, Major B. H., wing officer, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command, 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

Preston, Capt. J. E., D.S.O., 2nd-in-command, 33rd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Major E. B. Nixon, deceased, dated Feb. 12, 1891.

Iremonger, Capt. R. G, wing commander, 33rd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command, vice Capt. J. E. Preston, D.S.O., appointed commandant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Pirie, 2nd-Lieut. A. M., 21st Hussars, to Europe, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Holland, Capt. E. C. F., S Battery, R.H.A., to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

Humphreys, Lieut. G., M Battery, R.H.A., in India, from Mar. 10 to June 10, 1891, on private affairs.

Winwood, Lieut. H. J. H., M Battery, R.H.A., to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Smith, Capt. J. I., No. 2 (Heavy) Battery, Eastern Division, R.A., in India, from Mar. 10 to June 15, 1891, on private affairs.

Yans-Agnew, Lieut. F., 79th Field Battery, R.A., in India, from Mar. 10 to June 30, 1891, on private affairs.

Holt, Lieut. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Picance, Col. W. J., commandant, Coimbatore Volunteer Corps, to England, for six months, from Feb. 28, 1891.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Mar. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Van Straubenzee, Brigadier-General T., C.B., R.A., who has been brought on the District Staff as a district commander, 2nd class, to the command of the Madras District.

McVittie, Deputy Surg.-General C.E., to be administrative medical officer, H.M.'s Forces, Southern District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Sharpe, Capt. E. J., Middlesex Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Secunderabad District, accumulated privilege leave for 90 days, from April 3, 1891.

Clerk, Lieut. C. J., 21st Hussars, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Machlachlan, Lieut. D., 21st Hussars, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Leach, Major J., Royal Horse Artillery, M Battery, to Mahableshwar, from March 15 to June 15, 1891, on private affairs.

Cloete, Lieut. E. R. H. J., Royal Horse Artillery, S Battery, to England, for seven months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 19.)

McRae, Colonel A. R. T., General List, Infantry, commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Mar. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Walker, Lieut. H. G., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 12th Bombay Infantry.

Leslie, Lieut. C. S. D., officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Smith, Major W. W., R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for six months, from March 14, 1891, on urgent private affairs.

Holbrook, Lieut. E. R St. G., Gloucestershire Regt. (2nd Battn.), to remain in England, in extension, from April 16 to Oct. 15, 1891, on private affairs.

Tenner, Lieut. C. C., Dorsetshire Regt. (attached 24th Bombay Infantry), from April 6 to 14, 1891, in extension of the leave granted him.

Collings, Lieut. C. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battn.), to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Alexander, Major F. G. (Staff Corps), 21st Bombay Infantry, in India, from May 1, 1891, to April 1892, on private affairs.

Little, Capt. F. A., Bombay Light Horse, to England, from March 24, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

APRIL 2.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—C. W. Burn (Cov.); E. E. Oliver; D. R. Lyall (Cov.); J. N. A. Eaton.
Madras Estab.—F. W. Ashpitel.
Bombay Estab.—G. A. Savielle.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. Lloyd, S.C.; Col. A. Bloomfield, S.C.; Major W. Hill, S.C. (ordered to rejoin, embarking at Brindisi, April 12); Lieut. T. Jermyn, S.C.; Lt.-Col. G. M. Abbott, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. Anderson, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Col W. A. Salmon, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

APRIL 2.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—M. I. L. P. Norman, six months' furlough.
Madras Estab.—S. Russell (Cov.), three months' extraordinary leave on M.C.

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MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. F. V. S. Venner, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Col. W. J. Seaton, S.C., six months; Lieut. H. T. H. Hay, S.C., six months; Surg.-Maj. A. F. Dobson, ten days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

APRIL 2.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. Barnet, R.E.; Lt.-Col. G. M. Abbott, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. S. Kerrich, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. K. Stewart.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Mar. 4, at Assam, the wife of T. C Anderson, A. R. & T. Co., of a son.
BELL—Mar. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Bell, of a son.
BOSWELL—Mar. 12, at Belgaum, the wife of H. C. Boswell, Abkari Department, of a son.
BUTT, Mar. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. F. K. Butt, of a daughter.
CURRIE, Mar. 12, at Belmont, Mahableshwur, the wife of Algernon Currie, Colonel, 4th (P.A.V.O.) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), of a son.
EWART—Mar. 11, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant R. H. Ewart, B.S.C., of a daughter.
GREATOREX—Feb. 20, at Vizagapatam, the wife of J. W. Greatorex, Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.
HAINS—Mar. 12, at Chinsurah, the wife of H. Hains, Esq., Commander of flat Bowreah, of a son.
HILL—Mar. 13, at Lahore, the wife of A. P Hill, Telegraph Department, of a son.
MARSDEN—Mar. 14, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Coorg, of a daughter.
MATEBY—Mar. 14, at Ellichpur, the wife of Major F. G. Mateby, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
MORRIS—Mar. 13, at Bangalore, the wife of J. W. Morris, Cigar Merchant, of a son.
RICHARDSON—Feb. 23, at 4, Ladbroke Square, London, W., the wife of W. Richardson, of a son.
ROBERTS—Mar. 8, at Puri, the wife of H. V. H. Roberts, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
SMYTH—Mar. 2, at Lansdowne, N.-W. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, 2-3 Goorkhas, of a son.
STUTZ—Mar. 13, at Calcutta, wife of Mr. P. R. Stutz, of a son.
TURNBULL—Mar. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Carr Turnbull, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLOFELD—O'HARE—Mar. 12, at Madras, Staff Sergeant W. Blofeld, Commissariat Department, to Miss Catherine O'Hare, daughter of Conductor J. O'Hare, late Barrack Department.
BROWNLOW—BROWNLOW—Feb. 24, at Sungoo, by the Rev. A. Wentworth Wiggins, Henry Holford Brownlow, to Mabel Frances Fleetwood, youngest daughter of Arthur Brownlow, Sungoo Tea Estate, Chittagong.
DECOURCY—SHIELDS—Mar. 2, at All Saints' Church, Madhopore, Punjab, by the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, B.A., Chaplain of Dalhousie, William Blennerhassett DeCourcy, to May Shields.
GROVER—LAWRENCE—Mar. 14, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. F. T. Saunders Dyer, Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, Captain, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Helen Grace, youngest daughter of Alick Lawrence, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service.
HEAD—NICHOLETTS—Mar. 16, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Hector Macduff, Harry Francis Head, Royal Artillery, to Ernestine Preston, second daughter of H. S. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner, Akola.
MITCHELL—CHADWICK—Mar. 14, at St. Saviour's Church, Jhansi, by the Rev. E. Jermyn, Chaplain, Sydney Cunninghame Mitchell, Punjab Police, second son of the late Peter Mitchell, C.I.E., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India, to Eliza Catherine (Bunny) Chadwick, youngest daughter of John de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick (late 9th Lancers), of New Hall, Warwickshire and Mavesyn Ridware, Staffs.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—Mar. 11, at "Grace Ville," Alice, the wife of F. N. Abraham, of Bangalore, and daughter of Mrs. R. Blake, Fort Bellary, aged 35 years.
BRADSTREET—Feb. 28, at Vellore, May Lilian Sarah, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bradstreet, aged 19 years.
BURD—March 24, Colonel Robert Burd, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61 years.
COX—March 8, at Umballa, J. H. Cox, Army Vetinary Department.
EDWARDS—April 1, suddenly, at Port Said, Ernest W. Edwards, of Heeleakah, Assam, aged 33 years. (Indian papers, please copy.)
HILLS—March 14, at Serampore, Mrs. H. H. Hills, the wife of H. H. Hills.
MANUK—March 10, at No. 15, Elliott Road, Calcutta, George Zorab Manuk, aged 45 years.
OLIVIER—On Easter Day, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mary Campbell, wife of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., and daughter of the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, Orchardleigh, Somerset, aged 27 years.
PURVIS—Feb. 17, in London, George Robert Purvis, aged 65 years.
QUINN—March 13, at Poona, James, Quinn, of St. John's, Limerick, Ireland, Bandmaster 10th N.I., and formerly Bandmaster 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, aged 50 years and 6 months, deeply regretted. (English papers please copy.)
RADFORD—March 16, at Sholapore, Deccan, the result of a bite from a stray dog, Henry Hallam Dykes Radford, aged 5 years and 7 days.
SMALLER—March 15, at Madras, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. James Smaller, of the *Madras Mail* Press, aged 38 years.
STANFORD—March 30, at Bullington, Hants, Arthur Stanford, late Captain 99th and 70th Regiments, third son of the late Sir Robert Stanford, 27th Regt., and Ballina Stanford, county Mayo.
TRUTWEIN—March 10, at Madras, C. Trutwein, Senior Apothecary, aged 49 years.
WARRINGTON—March 12, at Bangalore, Leonard Locke, the youngest son of Sergeant J. Warrington, 21st Hussars, aged 6 months.
WATKINS—March 10, at Calcutta, A. F. N. Watkins, solicitor, aged 43 years.
WHITLOCK—March 11, at Cuddalore, Adelaide Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

(*To the Editor of* ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.)

SIR,—I have only just received the original German of Professor Weber's letter to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of which you publish a translation of three columns in your issue of the 17th ult

Incorrect and malevolent as the letter is, your translation has emphasised both characteristics. For instance, Weber blames Landberg for bringing so "many true *Orientals*, especially from the countries of Islam." Your translator converts them into "true Orientalists, especially from the land of Islam," which is precisely what Weber does not mean. Weber says that I have "reached an important position in London"; your translator renders this into "a certain recognised status." Weber alleges that "the organizing secretary, himself far from Oriental science, is substantially on a practical ground in relation to it"; your translator makes it "is only on a business footing in relation to it," and so forth.

I might as well deny that Professor Weber was an Orientalist, except in a narrow sense of the term. I am not aware that he speaks a single Oriental language, or has written a book in one. He has been mauled by Indian Pandits, and he and his school dread the presence of "true Orientals" at the congresses of Orientalists, and of all independent inquirers who will not acknowledge either the supremacy of Sanscrit in philology, or him as the greatest authority in it. Like a famous Egyptologist, he would, I dare say, decline to visit the country of his learning, so as not to upset his convictions. I have already done a little, and I will do more, to expose the pretensions of men who know far less of the living East, and through it of its past, than many an Indian administrator that I could name. When Weber can speak a dozen Oriental languages, and write works in six, he will be in a better position to criticise one who *in* the East and *with* the East has promoted Oriental learning. His misconception of my speciality, of the Hunga and other Dard languages, of my Oriental work in India and here, is as great as his reference to myself as a German or an Europeaniser of Hindoos is incorrect. I will now proceed to show, as I have done before, that under a rude exterior he hides a diplomatic conscience.

On Sept. 19, 1889, he praised Landberg, whom he now condemns, in the *National Zeitung*, and approvingly indicated the encroachments then in progress to set aside our original statutes, to establish a permanent oligarchy of Orientalists, to minimise the attendance of Orientals, and to entrust Max Müller with framing conditions as to the admission of members to future congresses.

Our declaration of Oct. 10, now signed by 400 Orientalists in thirty countries, was directed against these and other usurpations on our republic of Oriental letters and against the shortcomings of the Scandinavian Congress, not merely, as he alleges, against the possible choice of Cairo or Constantinople as the next meeting of the Congress. We first forced Weber and thirty of his Orientalists, who included several booksellers and students, to admit the validity of the Paris statutes; we then compelled the Christiania Committee to surrender to Sir Henry Rawlinson, as honorary president for a congress to be held on the basis of the statutes in London in 1891; we broke up the counter-movement by Müller and Landberg for a congress at Oxford in 1892; we have, at all events nominally, induced the seceders from our midst to profess allegiance to the Paris statutes, and to pretend that they have received their powers from the Paris founders. The intended caricature of the French "Institut" in an institute of forty practically self-elected Oriental "immortals" is, at any rate for the present, abandoned; the name of Landberg is no longer openly mentioned in connection with the Christiania Committee, nor as the permanent secretary of all future international congresses, who are to have the King of Sweden as their permanent president; even London has been chosen as the place of *their* "Ninth Congress." To all appearances we have won all along the line, and now Weber, in his wrath at the complete discomfiture of the Christiania game, turns round on him who has mainly brought this result about, and says that he is not a real Orientalist, except from a practical point of view.

If Weber were to know how much of real public spirit there exists

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in this country, he would not be astonished at people taking a certain course for what they believe to be the public good, irrespective of favour, prejudice, or emolument. He would learn what little store many Englishmen of merit set on decorations, the non-bestowal of which on my humble self is alleged, together with some supposed slights, to have induced me for more than a year and a half to spend time, money, and influence in furtherance of a cause. Let me tell him that I have no grudge against Landberg; that I was treated with special kindness by the King of Sweden; and that I *refused* the recommendation to a Swedish decoration because of the circumstances of the Swedish Congress, although I had rendered services to a Swedish ethnographical mission. To Professor Weber, banquets and decorations may be welcome; in an assembly of English Orientalists held on January 15, 1890, and then already representing 157 signatories of the Declaration of Paris in twenty odd countries, we decided "*that no special privileges, or distinctions of any kind, be accepted by any member, delegate, or office-holder* (as such) *of the Congress, except what the Congress itself may confer for services rendered to science, &c.*"

What *is* the use of contradicting Weber's other misstatements? *I* could not be turned out by seceders on Oct. 9, for we had already turned them out six weeks before. I did not rouse the feelings of "English *gentlemen*" for my "*discourtesy*" to Professors Dillmann and Kuenen, for I partly drafted the "*cordial*," but informal, letter of the two presidents, Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir M. E. Grant Duff; and my formal, and colder, reply to theirs was similarly approved in writing by the presidents and the body of the signatories, then already 300 in number. Max Müller had simply "*reculé pour mieux sauter.*" The Congress of 1892 is still the Max Müller-Landberg Congress, as stated in the Scandinavian papers, with the addition of a few more lies. Nothing is really conceded except that London is to be their next place of meeting.

As for the committee of 1892 representing "real" as against "spurious" Orientalists, "dilettanti, travellers, fellow-officials of Leitner, &c.," I have yet to learn that there is a single Orientalist among their vice-presidents. They certainly have fewer "real" Orientalists to choose from than we, who can select among 400 professional Orientalists or practical promoters of Oriental studies in thirty countries. Anyhow, the Swedish Congress, of which Weber makes so much, was largely composed of tourists, commercial travellers, local tradesmen, &c.

"The snake is scotched, not killed." The monopolists in Oriental learning, with Max Müller, are making a last and desperate stand, which must fail against the combined sense of "practical Orientalists" and of the statesmen and Governments who promote Oriental studies because of their importance to our culture and of their utility to our civilisation. With personal questions or intermural quarrels neither Governments nor the public have anything to do.

Compare the Programmes of the 1891 and 1892 Congresses, and choose for yourselves.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. LEITNER, Organizing Secretary for the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists of 1891, and Delegate-General from the Founders and the French National Committee to the English and other Committees.

Woking, March 24, 1891.

[We give insertion to the above letter from Dr. Leitner, but we cannot encroach more upon our own limited space, or upon the patience of our readers, by giving insertion to further correspondence on this matter.—ED. *A.I.M.*]

THE PROJECTED RAILWAY IN SIAM.

THE telegram announcing that the King of Siam has given a concession to an English merchant at Singapore to construct a railway from Singora to Saiburu and thence to the Kulen tin district in the southern portion of the province of Kedah, or Queddah, is interesting as furnishing some practical evidence that the much-talked-of development of Siam by means of railways may shortly be begun. It is also interesting because the particular scheme referred to attracts attention again to a region which was the scene of English enterprise in the very infancy of its Asiatic career nearly three centuries ago. In 1612 we concluded a treaty with the Queen of Patani and Singora, who was the tributary of Siam, and our merchants declared Singora to possess the advantage of a "good harbour." John Davis, the navigator, spoke of it in 1614 as "a very good place under two islands fast by the maine." In those days Patani was the more important town and the residence of the governing power. But now the position is reversed, and the Siamese Viceroy resides at Singora. Singora, or Songkla, is situated halfway between Ligor on the north and Patani on the south, opposite the island of Tantalam. It is the chief Siamese government on the eastern coast of the Malay peninsula, and one of the three established routes across that peninsula runs from that place to Kedah. The Siamese themselves seem to have come to the same conclusion about the advantages of Singora as was found by the early English traders who, despite the superior size and fame of Patani, declared that it would become "a second Jacatra or Batavia," then the most prosperous European town in Asia. The Dutch were also alive to its advantages, and, claiming a monopoly of trade with these places, opposed us by open force and secret intrigue. The naval engagement in Patani harbour in 1619 secured their object, if it was not creditable to Dutch honour. An attempt was made nearly sixty years later to revive our intercourse with this part of the world, but although temporarily successful it was involved in the general rupture of our relations with Siam which followed the French Embassies and the murder of the Levantine adventurer and Prime Minister, Constantine Phaulkon. The great incentive to these renewed efforts to trade with Siamese Malaya was its reputed wealth in tin. The reports sent to the East India Company in England were to the effect that "tin was to be found in vast quantity and of finer quality than the tin of England." The "tarra" or licence given by the Barkalong of Siam in 1675 specially allowed the export of tin from the country, and of late years there has been a sufficient quantity produced near Kedah to justify the early expectations to which allusion has been made.—*Times.*

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(*From Bombay Gazette Correspondents.*)

DARBAND, MARCH 9.

The last of the regiments composing the force has now arrived in camp. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Guides, and Khyber Rifles marched in this morning. The arrangement of the camp reflects the greatest credit on whoever laid it out, as it must have been hard work to fit such a large force into such a small space, for the ground fit for camping on is very limited, as, in addition to accommodation for the troops, room has also to be provided for the large quantity of transport necessary for our expedition, commissariat stores, field hospitals, and the hundred-and-one *et ceteras* required by an army in the field. Our Bombay friend, the ubiquitous Parsee, has established himself here, and though one has to pay a famine price for anything purchased yet it is a comfort to know that any article required for a campaign is obtainable at short notice. We are encamped about two miles to the north-east of the village of Darband, on fields between the rivers Unhar and Indus, the former of which has to be crossed just before arriving in camp. On our west lies the Indus, and almost from the water's edge steep hills rise in the territory of the Mada Khel. To the north and north-east lies the Black Mountain, the scene of our operations. The name of Black has been bestowed on it on account of its dark appearance, it being thickly wooded in many parts. Its top is at present covered with snow, which is likely to delay the operations of the hill column. The 4th Sikhs have been here for over a month, and have done much good work in cleaning the camping ground and in constructing roads to the front.

Two roads have been made as far as the first bivouacking grounds of the 1888 column: for the river column, as far as Bela, which is about seven miles distant, and for the Tilli or right column, as far as Chamb. A wing of the 32nd Pioneers is at present working on each of these roads, which will be carried on as the columns advance to facilitate communications. It is said that the enemy has been viewed at Shingri, a village on the Indus, about one mile from Bela. No shots have been fired, although numerous "shaves" were ripe on the Haripur Road that some of our men had been killed and wounded. A certain amount of communication was established, but it was confined, I believe, to that courteous interchange of civilities regarding their female relatives peculiar to people of the East. Whether they intend fighting or not, no one seems to know. The women, children, and cattle of Hassanzais are said to have been sent across the river to Baio, a strongly fortified village, situated at a height of 5,340 feet, while the country of the Trans-Indus Hassanzais marches with that of the Buners. The *jirgah* of the Buners (the accent is on the last syllable, and not on the first as usually pronounced in the Bombay Presidency) is said to be at Shingri, with an intimation that if Hashmi Ali is allowed to go scot-free they will remain neutral; but if we do not promise him immunity, they will throw in their lot with the Hassanzais. Hashmi Ali himself is said to be at Seri.

The Hindustani fanatics, who during the expedition of 1888 fought us at Kotkai, are reported to be in the Chagarzai country across the river between Kamach and Kabalgram. Whether they will again venture on the same method of self-immolation or not no one can tell; probably not, as their headman, Moulvi Abdula, is said to have been washed away, with a large portion of his village, during the floods of last year. The bridge of boats, which has been brought up from near Attock, under charge of Major Burton, R.E., is now at Durband, and it is rumoured that the Bunerwals have engaged the Mada Khels to prevent its further progress up the river. Much difficulty was experienced in bringing the bridge up so far, on account of the numerous shallows and false channels. Three boats were lost in the passage up.

The field telegraph is being pushed on ahead, and the line for the right column has reached Phuldar, six miles from here. With full working days the telegraph party expect to be able to lay it at the rate of six miles per day. General Elles arrived here yesterday, having ridden round by Abbottabad and Ughi. To-day he has gone out to see how the roads to the front have progressed. The valley of the Indus is already beginning to warm up, though the nights are still cold. To-day it is cloudy and looks as if we were going to have more rain. The hill column will have the advantage in climate, though it may not have the good luck to have the fighting. The health of the troops in camp is good, but the Guides had to leave a Gurkha company at the last camp on account of mumps.

A sad occurrence happened when the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas marched in. A subhedar of the regiment had just

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reported his company "all correct," when he suddenly dropped down dead. A *post mortem* disclosed that death had been caused by an abscess of the liver bursting into a vein. He had complained of pain on the march, but for example's sake refused to go to hospital, and, poor fellow, did his duty faithfully to the end. He was buried close to camp near the river, but from all accounts the Gurkha does not consider burial a very solemn ceremony. I have noticed several of the village graveyards near here which are much more tidily kept than down country. At each end of the grave is a slab of stone, on which are carved, and in many cases very well, guns, shields, swords, hukkas, &c. The Seaforths had one rifle stolen on the march at Haripur, and the signallers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who came here in advance of the regiment, lost seven in one night. They are as likely as not now in the hands of the enemy.

THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A Haka telegram of Tuesday says:—On the 3rd instant a small expedition of two mountain guns and 200 rifles, under the command of Colonel Mainwaring, 39th Garhwalis, left here to visit the village of Hranrchn, twelve miles distant. Captain Karnegy, 2-4th Gurkhas, remained behind to command the post, with Lieutenant Mocatto, 39th Garhwalis. Hranrchn, a village of considerable size, had failed to send in its submission, although so closely situated to our posts, but they have never molested us. They had one female Burman captive in their possession. Mr. Ross and Mr. MacNabb both accompanied the column in their political capacities. The first day the column marched to the village of Pai, ten miles, and great difficulties were encountered by the mules of the battery from the badness of the road. Very precipitous places had to be travelled on ground which from its looseness did not permit of having a path cut through it. No grain has been obtainable in Haka of late, and the mules refuse to eat the commissariat Indian corn, so that they are in a much enfeebled condition.

Lieutenant Harrison's 25 Burma Sappers and Miners, says a Haka telegram of March 10th, had hard work to improve the road in many places. Late in the evening three men from the unsubmissive village came into camp, but apparently without powers to submit for the whole of their people. The next day they were made to accompany the column. The two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery were established by Lieutenant O'Leary on a level space on a spur facing the village, of 1,800 yards. From this point all the men of the village could be seen coming down towards us, wearing arms. They halted about half-way down. Mr. Ross considered it was best that we should go and meet them, so 110 rifles under Lieutenant Ducat, 2-4th Gurkhas, were ordered to accompany him. The guns and the remaining rifles, with the three Chins as hostages, stayed at the top of the ridge. When the foot of the hill was reached Mr. Ross and Mr. MacNabb advanced to meet the Chiefs and a durbar was held. A stream separated the two forces. On one side Lieutenant Ducat had half his men extended up the hill-side, and on the other the Chins were extended in two lines, one above the other. Their attitude during this conference was menacing, and they evinced not only hostility but also contempt. They were all armed with guns, spears, knives, and bows and arrows, and were evidently very distrustful of our intentions. Had they refused the Political Officer's terms, namely, to produce their slaves and give up a cow, their loss from our rifles, all prepared to fire, and from the guns as the enemy retreated over the reverse slope of their hill, would have been enormous. They evidently had no conception of the range and power of our guns and rifles, and a sharp lesson on the spot would have made them less contemptuous and swaggering in the future.

In the evening about 50 Chins, still armed, came into camp, when the cow was shot and the usual ceremony of making peace was carried out. On no previous occasion, after submitting, have the Chins appeared before us carrying arms. The next day a small column of 100 rifles under Lieutenant Evatt, 39th Garhwalis, visited the village of Farone to allow Mr. Ross the opportunity of conversing with the Chiefs. The rest of the column returned to Haka.

On the 5th a column consisting of two mountain-guns and 300 rifles, under the command of Colonel Mainwaring, left for the Tashon country, and a column under Captain Rundall from Fort White will advance to meet it.

Lieutenant Harrison, R.E., moves down to Rawvan with his company of Burma Sappers to construct a permanent post there. Mr. Puck, Assistant Political Officer, came in from the 4th Pioneer camp yesterday, and reports good progress. About 26 miles of the road towards Fort White have been completed. A new trace is in course of construction between Haka and Fort White, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Ainslie, R.E., and from every reliable source seems to be superior to that formerly made.

Surgeon Hoey, I.M.S., has arrived here with a complete field hospital. I regret to state he is at present suffering from fever.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The symptoms of municipal progress in India have frequently to be read so to speak, upside down. In other countries we usually find the record of work done by a municipality vary directly with the vigour of municipal life; but it is not so here. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, for instance, last year the average number of citizens who were sufficiently interested to vote in the seventy-six municipalities in which elections took place, was over 13 per cent. less than in the year preceding. Yet in the words of the official annalist, "the long-felt want of an adequate supply of pure drinking-water was in course of being met in at least (why at least?) four of the most important towns in the united provinces; the conservancy system, where found to be obsolete or otherwise unsuited to existing requirements, was being improved and brought into accord with the teachings of modern sanitary science; taxation was increased in various municipalities, without unduly burdening the people; and steps were taken to ensure the utilization of the revenues to the best advantage for the common good." This last, as Dr. Hutton has observed of Milton's poems, is scarcely more valuable for what it says than for what it suggests. The moral, as we have hinted, would seem to be the preposterous one, that as the municipality accumulates the elector decays. Or, in regard to the greatest work undertaken by the municipalities during the past year, is the illuminating side-light to be found in the paragraph which declares that, "to the untiring zeal and great ability of Mr. Hughes, Supervising Engineer, in the discharge of his onerous duties is to be attributed in a great measure the very satisfactory progress that has been made in carrying out the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner in regard to bringing to a safe and speedy completion the several waterworks in course of construction"? Yet Mr. Hughes is but the Government, and the Government is not self-government. Well, it is better to be prodded into virtue than to be irreclaimable: so there is still some hope for municipal life in these parts.

THE COST OF UPPER BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

Two or three years ago we used to hear a good deal of groaning, from Bengal more especially, on the subject of the heavy burden which the annexation of Upper Burma was throwing on the Indian taxpayer. Latterly this lamentation has ceased, partly because the dismal prophecies that Upper Burma would never be remunerative are being proved false, and partly, perhaps, because the energies of the malcontents in Bengal are now absorbed in defending their rights in the matter of their unfortunate child-wives. While the jeremiads about Upper Burma were in full swing, however, it was amusing to observe how completely it was forgotten that every annexation in every part of India had involved a heavy expenditure. The former ones had taken place before there was any public opinion in India at all, and in the case of Upper Burma the croakers seemed to regard the initial cost as quite a new feature in the annexation business, simply because, owing to the greater publicity given to Indian finance now-a-days, the expenditure was more prominently brought before the public. They wrote as if they thought that the great Indian Empire had been gained without any initial outlay at all. Possibly we may have some similar groaning now over the Wuntho expedition, that is, if the Bengali malcontents can forget the Age of Consent Bill for a time and turn their attention to Burmese affairs again.

It is a pity that we cannot give the exact cost of the annexation of each province which has been added to the Indian Empire, that is, the cost of the war by which it was won, and the total amount of the annual deficits until it paid its own way. If this could be done, we feel sure that Burma would be shown to be one of the provinces which cost least to gain, and one of the very earliest to prove remunerative. Though we cannot give this information, we have found a table of statistics showing the revenue and charges of British India from the year 1792–93 down to quite recent years; and from this we learn that in the year 1823–24 that is before the British Government annexed any part of Burma at all, the total debt of India was over twenty-four million pounds sterling. In those days there were no railways and but little expenditure on public works, so this debt of twenty-four millions must represent the cost of wars leading to annexation and of deficits until the annexed provinces paid their way. By 1851–52, the year before the second Burmese war, the debt of India had grown to forty-nine millions sterling; and seeing how very little had been done in the interval for Arracan and Tenasserim, very little of this increased debt can be due to Burma. By 1883–84, the last year for which the same method of classification is retained, and which happens to be just before the third Burmese war, the debt of India had risen to nearly one hundred and sixty-three millions sterling. Seeing that Burma had then been paying a handsome surplus for years into the Indian Treasury, and that she had been

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starved in the matter of railways and other public works, it cannot be pretended that any considerable share of this debt was incurred on account of Burma.

The expenditure on Upper Burma during the past five years has been necessarily very heavy, more so than was anticipated before it was clearly realised how completely the reins of government had dropped from the weak grasp of King Theebaw, and how completely the country had lapsed into anarchy. It cannot be too often urged that the real cost of the annexation of Upper Burma lay not in overthrowing the nominal Government of the country, but in putting down the anarchy and chaos which had resulted from the weakness of that Government. Had Theebaw been a stronger ruler, keeping his country well in hand, he would not have toppled over at a touch. There would have been a longer and more costly war than there was; but there would have been a far less prolonged and less costly subsequent struggle with anarchy. In spite of this, however, the last Administration Report shows that Burma, as a whole, is again contributing a handsome surplus to the Imperial Treasury. The Imperial receipts from Lower Burma were, in round numbers, £1,903,000, while the Imperial expenditure was £273,000 only, leaving a surplus of £1,630,000. Upper Burma showed a deficit under Imperial receipts and expenditure of about £900,000, and thus the net contribution to the Imperial Treasury from Upper and Lower Burma together is about seven hundred thousand pounds conventional sterling. Had the other provinces of the Empire all done as well as this, the debt of India would never have grown to the enormous dimensions it did, even before public works expenditure came to swell it. The expenditure now being incurred in Upper Burma is not really at the cost of India at all; and even if it were, it would only be an expenditure similar to that which every province has involved in its turn; while it is one which is almost certain to prove remunerative in a very short time, which is more than some of the work of annexation in India has done.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

(Daily Graphic.)

The total population of India, as ascertained by the census taken in that country last month, is given at about 285 millions, and the result of the counting of the Indian peoples is published on the eve of our taking stock of the inhabitants of these islands. But whereas we have just concluded the preliminaries of our tenth census, that which has just been held in India is only the second of a synchronous and systematic nature held in that country.

The Mahomedan rulers used to number the people for purposes of taxation from time to time by what was called Khana Shumari, but these primitive censuses were very imperfect, and related to only small portions of the Peninsula. When we were able, by the cessation of war, to attend to our administrative duties for the benefit of the people, we found that a great deal of prejudice existed in the popular mind on the subject of a census. The mere enumeration of the people sufficed to arouse an unreasoning but widespread apprehension that we either intended to increase the taxes, or that we had more sinister designs on the customs and the religions of India. Our first attempts to number the population in face of these popular prejudices and fears were of a limited and tentative character. In 1853, and again in 1865, we took a census of the North-West Provinces, and in 1855, and again in 1868, of the Punjab. In 1869 Oude was subjected to the same experiment, and the necessity of fixing the capitation rate gave us tolerably accurate details as to the population of Lower Burma. Encouraged by the success of these measures a fairly comprehensive census was at last taken in 1872. It cost about £82,000, and estimated the population at 241 millions, or rather less. British India contained 186,000,000, the Native States 55,000,000, and although it would be incorrect to say that the natives were not very much exercised in their minds on the subject, it passed off without any serious mishap. In 1881 the preparations were completed for what is officially called the first census held on the same day—February 17th—throughout India. This census cost about £200,000, and the population of British India was returned at 198,790,853, and of the native States at 55,191,742, or a total for the whole of India of 253,982,595; but as Cashmere was not included among the Native States, the total must be raised to about 255½ millions. The second synchronous census, taken the other day, gives a grand total of 285 millions, showing the great increase of about 30 millions. This increase far exceeds anything that was expected. In 1888 the official estimate of the population of India was less than 270 millions, and it is near the truth to say that the growth of population has doubled what was expected.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the tendency in India is to send in short instead of expanded returns, and this would be especially the case in the Native States. We may therefore assume that, although the valley of the Ganges will probably exhibit a proportionally greater increase than any other part, there has been an increase in the number of people in every important province of India during the last decade, and that Madras and Bombay will not exhibit the decline in the former case and the insignificant increase in the latter, is shown by the returns of 1872 and 1881. In 1881 there were said to be six million fewer women than men, and it is possible that a more candid and complete enumeration of the female population may partly explain the large growth of the Indian nation. A little curiosity is permissible as to what the relative numbers of the sexes will be when the details of the census are published. The system of taking the census in India leaves considerable opening for the suppression of important facts, or of numbers, especially with regard to the well-to-do classes, for the papers are filled up by the enumerators themselves some days before the actual date of the census, and only checked on that day as a final test of accuracy. As much of the old feeling of dislike and alarm to the census has worn off in the last ten years, we may fairly assume that some portion of the remarkable growth in the population of India must be set down to more accurate returns. If this is true of British India, it applies with additional force to the Native States.

While there cannot but be a feeling of satisfaction at the increased population of our great dependency as furnishing irrefragable evidence of the benefits we have conferred on India by the maintenance of peace and by the introduction of improved sanitary measures, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it also constitutes a danger not merely to us, but to India herself. The stagnation of the revenue, the comparatively small progress of trade, show that there has been no corresponding development in the wealth of the country, and we have, therefore, some tangible evidence of the poverty of India. The too rapid growth of the population might bring serious evils in its train, which could only be avoided by an immense addition to the cultivated land, and by a considerable migration of the people from densely populated quarters to those where there is a dearth of inhabitants. Unfortunately the seventy millions of Bengal, and the nearly as many more millions of Oude and the North-West, are either so timid or so attached to their soil that they will not move, and it is from these districts that emigration is desirable and may become absolutely necessary. Regarded from the point of view of the limited resources of the country, the old wars and pestilences from which we have rescued India were not an unqualified evil, and if we are to meet our increased responsibilities towards its people, we shall have to adopt more energetic measures than ever to improve communication by railway, and to develop the resources of the many backward districts of the Peninsula.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL FRANCIS HENRY THOMPSON, late Madras Staff Corps, died on the 1st inst., at Hastings, aged 55. The deceased entered the Army in 1854, obtaining his lieutenancy in 1858, captaincy in 1864, majority in 1874, lieutenant-colonelcy in 1880, and colonelcy in 1882. He served with the Saugor Field Force in 1858, and was present at the battle of Banda, relief of Kirwee, and storming the Heights of Punwaree, receiving the medal with clasp.

COLONEL GEORGE EDWARD FRYER, late Madras Staff Corps, who died on the 31st ult., at 16, Arundel Gardens, W., entered the Army in January 1853, obtained his promotion to lieutenant in August 1853, captain in September 1866, major in January 1873, lieutenant-colonel in January 1879, and colonel in January 1883.

COLONEL ROBERT BURD, late Bombay Staff Corps, who died on the 24th ult., at the age of 61 years, entered the Service in February 1848, became lieutenant in November 1853, captain in February 1861, major in February 1868, lieutenant-colonel in February 1874, and colonel in August 1876. He was present at the assault and capture of the fortified village and entrenched position of Rowa, where he was slightly wounded. He was at the siege and capture of the fort of Awah, and at the siege, storm, and capture of Kotah in 1858; at the re-occupation of Chandaree, the battle of Kota-ke-Serai, and the storming of the various heights occupied by the enemy; was present at the general action and attack and capture of the Lushkur and city of Gwalior; at the siege and capture of Powree, and subsequent pursuit of the rebels. He also took part in the action of Koondrye, and defeat of Maun Sing's Force, receiving the medal with clasp.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN WILKINSON died on the 31st ult., aged 62. The deceased was for the last eighteen years commanding officer of the Head-quarter Division of the Corps of Commissionaires. Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson served in the 25th, 81st, and 80th Regiments, from which last he retired in 1873. He served throughout the Burmese War of 1852-3, and was severely wounded at the storming of a stockade near Donabew in March 1853. He also served in the Bhootan Campaign. His father was present at Waterloo as a lieutenant in the 40th Regiment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARCHIBALD HENRY SHARP, late the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on the 25th ult., at Dalmore, Row,

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Dumbartonshire. The deceased joined the Army in September 1855, obtained his lieutenancy in July 1858, captaincy in June 1869, majority in July 1881. and lieutenant-colonelcy in March 1888. He served with the 73rd Regiment in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1858–9, including the operations in the Shahabad district, and on the Nepaul frontier (medal).

DR. JAMES SANDERSON, F.R.S.E., &c., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, retired, died on the 28th ult., at the age of 79.

SIR MADHAVA RAO.—The *Times* Calcutta Correspondent telegraphs that news has been received from Madras announcing the death of Sir Madhava Rao on Saturday morning. Sir Madhava, who was K.C.S.I., was the last surviving representative of the school of great Prime Ministers of native States whose names are identified with the transition period of the feudatory Courts from the India of the Company to the India of the Queen. The three characteristics of his school were a firm conviction that the interests of the native States are bound up in the stability of the British Government, a belief in the necessity of popular reforms, but a fixed determination that such reforms shall be made gradually and upon Indian lines rather than suddenly imported from without. He early recognized the value of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress. But when the Congress, under strong British influences, temporarily departed from its moderate proposals, and presented a paper constitution for all India to its surprised adherents, Sir Madhava Rao at once protested. Sir Madhava Rao was for long identified with the movement for bettering the condition of women in India. He was one of the most powerful advocates for reforming the system of child-marriage and enforced widowhood, and for ameliorating the physical and moral evils to which that system gives rise. But he maintained that any reform, to be effective, must be made from within, and upon Hindoo lines, not forced upon his countrymen from outside. When, therefore, a drastic scheme of domestic legislation was put forward by the more advanced reformers, whether English or Parsee, he firmly took his stand against it. In his opposition to what he believed to be an interference, alike unjustifiable and inefficacious, with the family life of the Hindoos, he went so far as to give the weight of his authority against the moderate proposal of the Indian Government to raise the age of "consent" to 12 years, for the protection of child-brides. In October, November and December he organized a number of meetings in the Madras Presidency with a view to preventing any legislative interference, and all through the controversy took up an attitude of determined opposition to what he regarded as "a preposterous measure."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Dr. Peterson, Mrs. F. J. Smith, two children, and nurse, Mr. A. B. Hinde, Miss Noel Curnow, Lieut. R. G. Bayley, Mrs. and Miss Faunce. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Mullins, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Fouracres, Mr. H. C. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beer and child, Mr. Thomas and Miss Ada Bromley, Capt. Mackenzie.
For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Stevens
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Fenwick, Mr. W. Fenwick, Miss Clayton and maid, Capt. Skirrow, Mr. Elder and son, Mr. R. Tee, Messrs. Hutchison (two).
For Malta: Mrs. W. Butt, Mr. J. C. Bundy, Mrs. Mitchinson.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pailthorpe.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb, Mr. J. Vere Webb, Mr. C. Robertsen, Mr. D. Mackenzie.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. de Groot.
For Colombo: Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenslade.
For Malta: Messrs. Dickinson (two).
For Port Said: Miss Senior.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Lieut. J. W. Milne. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown, Major MacBay.
For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer.
For Malta: Capt. W. du C. Luard.
For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Quinton.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Capt. G. H. Hancock, Mr. Fateh Chand Oswal, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, Surgeon-Major and Miss Stewart, Mr. F. Marshall.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. C. A. Roope.
For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Tozer.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Duke of Argyll*, to sail April 9.

For Colombo: Capt. H. A. L. Paterson, R.E., Mr. W. E. Drury.
For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayly.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 23.

For Madras: Rev. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R. Evans.
For Calcutta: Dr. C. C. V. Lyle.
For Colombo: Mr. L. Hillyer, Rev. Mr. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. G. H. Davy.
For Port Said: Mrs. Gee, Messrs. Gee (two), Mr. W. H. Fawcett.
For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Bowman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Stoney, Mr. A. J. Huleatt.

List of Passengers by the "Anchor" Line Steamers, from Bombay.

Per s.s. *Nubia*, sailed March 21.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hobhouse, Mr. and Miss Bristed, Mr. and Miss Pearson.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, sailed March 31.

For London: Mr. M. L. Dames, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Fitzgerald and two children, Mrs Thomas and infant, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Miss Wherry, Miss Thackwell, Master Thackwell, Mrs. Neville, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Duggan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and two boys, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dawson and three children.

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailing April 24.

For London: Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, child, and European maid, Mrs. Baker, child, and European maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, infant, and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Marseilles, March 24; at Plymouth, April 1.

From Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Cubitt, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. Forsythe, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Giannacopulo, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thomas and child, Mr. J. H. Bullen, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Meadows, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Pinfield, Mrs. Kirwan, Lieut. Mark, Lieut. Jermyn, Mr. Mackewan, Mr. Kimmond, Mr. Deas, Mr. Harroden, Mr. Bush Hart, Mr. Assmann, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. and Mrs. Henty, Mr. Reuss, Rev. and Mrs. Winston and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Macdonald. *To London*: Mrs. Lord and family, Miss Macintyre, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Douglas and child, Mr. Bohill, Mrs. L. J. Smith, Mr. Moorehouse, Rev. R. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Mr. M. Fox, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and three children, Mr. T. Berne, Rev. S. Mateer.

From Madras: Mr. A. F. Methuen, Col. Pickance, Mrs. Lambert and family. *To London*: Gen. and Mrs. Smart, child, and nurse, Mrs. Gerrard and child, Mr. Fortune, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children, Mrs. Gracey.

From Bombay: Mr. V. Phillips, Miss Elliott, Mr. J. Beames, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, two children, and nurse, Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Dane, Mrs. Osborne and child, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. L. Dass Salini, Mr. Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stuart, Mrs. Molesworth and infant, Capt. Heygate, Mr. Ashton, Capt. and Mrs. Pettey, Mr. Stutz, Mr. and Miss R. Miller, Mr. D. K. Lyall, Mr. Lord, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Miss Penniger, Col. Sir F. and Lady Edwards, Mr. Samuel Hoare, Misses Hoare (two), Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Miss Cheetham, Miss Lyall, Misses Storm (two), and maid. *To London*: Mrs. Kerrick, Mr. P. Steel, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Lethbridge and infant, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Cole, Mr. Gill, Miss Skewes, Miss Guinness.

From Colombo: Mr. G. E. Moke.

From Ismailia: *To London*: Mr. Seaborne May and servant, Mr. Pym and servant, Mr. Temple, Rev. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. P. and Miss Elliss, and maid, Mr. and Miss English, Mr. H. English.

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From Port Said: Sir J. and Misses Corry (two), Mr. and Miss Ker, Mrs. and Miss Alder, Miss Carpenter.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Peshawar*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, at Brindisi, March 28.

From Bombay: Mr. C. Sandoz, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Miss Hunter, Major Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Marquis de la Mozeliere, M. de Boulogne, Rev. G. Macalister, Mr. E. A. Jack, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. F. Arbuthnot, Miss de Vine, Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Mills, Mr. F. S. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. McCelland, Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. R Brooks, Mr. Struthers, Dr. Comins, Rev. J. W. Cushing, Lieut. G. M. Campbell, Mr. H. Bromley, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell, Mr. Allen, Mr. T. Naylor, Major W. W. Smith, Lieut. Leicester, Mr. H. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Archer, Mrs. Armfield, Mr. J. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Abbott, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. G. H. Gregory, Mr. R. W. Laidley, Mr. Sidney Scott, General Gatacre, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and servant. *For London*: Dr. Moore, Misses Moore (two), Mr. S. Kemp, Mr. R. Longworth, Mr. W. Bear, Mrs. Kennedy's two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks and infant, Mr. F. F. Pullar, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Mrs. Noble and three children, Major M. Curzon, Hon. Mrs. Curzon and maid, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mr. W. F. Pamplett, Mrs. Evans, two children and nurse, Mrs. Holland, Col. A. Pullan, Miss Robb, Miss Walton, Master Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Lentz and two sons, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Storey and child, Master Prideaux and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, children and nurse, Miss Young, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Cockerton, Rev. and Mrs. Britain, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and child, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby.

From Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins.

From Colombo: *To London*: Miss Macdonald.

From Aden: Count Vittorio Perozzi.

From Ismailia: Mr. E. M. Synge, Sir F. and Lady Winnington. *To London*: Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Sir John and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Miss Tomkinson and maid, Mr. James Tomkinson, Mr. J. J. A. Riley, Mr. C. J. B. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mr. J. Bolton and man, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. D. Smythe, Mr. Woolright, Lord Alex. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and maid.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Moussard, Rev. J. Osborne, Mr. Santo Petto, Mr. Barnard. *To London*: Mrs. and Miss MacConnell.

Per "Anchor" Line s.s. *Persia*, arrived at London, April 5.

From Calcutta: Mr. G. Downer, Mr. E. Ball, Mrs. Ball and four children, Mrs. May, Miss May, Miss K. Lawrie, Mrs. Good, two children, and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson.

From Gibraltar: Mr. Hall Caine.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. F. Speck, from London, April 3.

For Calcutta: Rev. H. R. Coulthard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jones, Mrs. Nichols, Mr. R. S. Menzies, Mrs. Somerville and infant, Mr. C. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Penny, Musua Khan, Mr. J. N. Ghose.

For Gibraltar: Major W. J. and Mrs. Robertson and family, the Earl of Erne, Hon. George Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. A. M. Palmer, Viscount Gage, Capt. and Mrs. M. T. Travers and child and maid, Mr. E. Normand, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Hirst and family.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wiseman, Sergt. Langley, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., Mr. S. W. Wright, Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. L. Moureal, Mr. John Browne, Lieut. A. E. Mansfield, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lord, Mr. Jowett.

For Ismailia: Mr. A. H. Dawbarn, Col. E. L. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Lieut. O'Connell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. M. de Horne, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: Mr. M. S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dewry, Surgeons J. M. Crawford, J. W. Wolfe, E. G. R. Whitcombe, C. H. James, F. O'Kinealy, C. C. Cassidy, F. E. Murray, A. W. Buist-Sparks, and H. J. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hervey, Mr. G. M. Harriott, Mrs. Moylan. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Moore, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. Leicester Stanhope, Capt. J. Kirk, Mr. W. Torrie, Mr. L. P. Russell, Major W. Hill.

For Alexandria: Mr. H. Aird, Mr. P. J. Cassidy, Mr. MacMath, Mr. F. W. Page, Mr. Emmens, Mrs. Dormer Bicknell, Miss Napier Bicknell. *From Venice*: Rev. C. H. Banning, Rev. D. Reith, Miss Bell, Rev. J. Scott, Rev. S. F. Hooper.

For Brindisi: Rev. E. G. Carter, Mr. J. G. Wilson, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. F. Pershouse.

For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Walters.

For Aden: Mr. H. H. Johnstone.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 21; Calcutta, Mar. 19; Madras, Mar. 19.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber.

For Aden: Mr. Hines, Mr. John Whyte, Major E. A. Barclay, Mr. Mark Abbott, and Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock and infant.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Belshaw.

For Venice: Miss Dundas and Miss Reeves.

For Brindisi: Hon. E. and Mrs. Hewitt, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr. John Sinclair, Mr. Leeds, Lieut. H. S. Hooper, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mr. Leftwich, and Mr. A. Williams.

For Marseilles: Capt. and Mrs. J. Sherston, Capt. Reid, Dr. Evans, Capt. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. Haining, and Brig.-Surg. Welch.

For London: Mrs. Foulerton and infant, Mr. Monie, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Master Williams, Mr. J. B. de Quadros, Mr. J. A. W. Pereira, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, Mr. H. B. Goodall, Mr. Suss, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam Murray, Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, Mr. H. Pilkington, and Mr. Blackwell.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Extra s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, March 24.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. J. Robson, Mrs. McGann and two children, Major and Mrs. MacIntire, Mr. W. Henry Cole, Miss Sim, Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury, three Misses Amesbury and three boys, Miss Luard, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Luard and infant, Mr. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, General and Mrs. Solly-Flood, Miss Solly-Flood, Surg. A. B. Eates, Mrs. Terman, one child, and two infants, Dr. Sneherne, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. R. R. Deane, Capt. G. H. Watson, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Capt. Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Miller, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Galloway, Major E. French Owens, Mr. Mahomed Borkahulla Moulvie, Miss McPherson, Mrs. Dutton and infant, and Mr. J. A. Yates.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Perkins and two daughters, Mr. Cleghorn, and Gen. A. L. Playfair.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Little, Mr. Allan, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Mrs. Kneller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Giles and child, Mr. A. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mr. H. H. Hungerford, Mrs. and Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs G. Prescott Douglas, Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Ulick Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson and three Misses Dyson, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barnsley and son, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, child, infant, and a lady friend, Mrs. Croudace and child, Mr John S. Elmore, Mrs. Fawcett, Major and Mrs. W. G. Sanders, Mrs. and Miss Lea, Capt. W. Fryer, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. H. E. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Baillie, Brig.-Surg. S. O'C. Banks, Miss Macintyre, and Mr Fawcett..

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. Barratt Daniells, March 28.

For London: Mr. W. B. Blood, Mrs. Saunders, two children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. W. Huntly, two children, and two infants, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Baker, Mr and Mrs C. O. Teefe and infant, Mrs. Fraser, child, and infant, Miss Hanbury, Miss Grimwood, Mrs. Lyons, child, and infant, the Marquis of Ailsa, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay Cox, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gubbay and child, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Tyell, Mrs. Fordham, child, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Norman, two children, and two infants, Miss Gibson, Miss A. Pogson, Mr. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Reuther, Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, Miss Salmon and friend, Madame Teroy and courier, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Walter N. Deedes, Mr. Chas. Bassler Miss Wyckoff, Miss Dewar, Col. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Johnson and child, Lady West, Miss Mabel Macartney, Mrs. Stuart, Rev. T. Insell, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Miss MacMaster, Mr. Murray Bagshaw, Mr. F. J. Jones, Mr. S. Walker, Miss Romola Tynte, Mrs. Gore Brown, and Mr. Clough.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. P. Harrower, Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Wilson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dealabere Blaine, Mr. J. Wilson Hall, Mr. R. Payon, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. L. L. Parrott, Mr. W. Nimmo, Mr. A. Silbiger, Mr. Dring, Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Mr. Alfred Holmes, Capt. Daly, Capt. Laming, Col. Rolland, Hon. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Grose, and Lieut. Fair.

For Suez: Col. Laughton, Mr. Remfry, and Mr. J. C. Crofts.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. Begge, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Ross, and Mr. C. L. Martindale.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Carey, Miss Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Rowbotham, and Rev. A. G. Robarts.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col. and Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. S. G. Grimston, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey and child, Mr. "Longview," Capt. and Lady Streatfield, and Surg. Osburne.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Feb. 27. Arrived at Bombay, Mar. 16.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber.

From London: Miss Abell, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. H. E. Barrell, Mrs. Gill and two children, Mrs. Hartley and child, Mr. L. Lyons, Miss McDonald, Mr. Mylne, Capt. W. J. Nantes, Miss Jessie Parker, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Mr. Sutton, and Lieut. Whiffen.

From Brindisi: Brig.-Gen. Anderson, C.B., Mr. S. Andrews, Mr. M. Cartwright, Capt. E. Dunn, Mr. C. Fitch, Mr. E. W. Goddard, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Horsman, Mr. W. C. Jackson, Mrs. F. Porter, Miss V. Porter, and Major A. C. Talbot.

From Ismailia: Mr. Heaven.

From Aden: Alley Noor Mahomed and friend, Framjee and friend, Jamsetjee Pallonjee, and Ruttonjee.

The following passengers, by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Company's steam-ship *Imperator*, Capt. C. Be htinger, arrived here yesterday from Trieste (3rd inst.), and Brindisi (5th inst.):—Major and Mrs. Barrister, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley and infant, Capt. K. Herbert, Lieut. L. Herbert, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. F. S. Charles, Mr. Hughes, Mr. W. Stark, Mr. Winkler, Mr. B. Rigold, Mr. B. Borchard, Mr. Dobrowolski, and Mr. Hellewig.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—March 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1861 (fully paid up)	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930-4
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	975
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	127½
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	93-94
Colaba	1,880	55	345
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,360
Fort	8,500	150	965
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	425
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	427½
Munmar M.	250	15	191
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	10	96½
Prince of Wales	400	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	410
Volkart	all	80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	195
Alliance Spinning	all	20	495
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	500	35	79x
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	670
Central India	500	65	1,005
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	450
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	850
Empress Co.	all	10	585
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	535
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	—
Hindustan	1,000	50	810
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	40	820-22
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	325-40
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	500	10	615x
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	25	790
Khandeish	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	500
Leopold	100	15	193
Madras United	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,270
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	70	1,645
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	170
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	750
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	nil.	100n
Southern Mahratta	250	12	27½
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	360
Western India	1,000	25	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,400
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,475
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	102
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	170
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½		—
Frere	—		—
Mazagon	—		—
Port Canning Co.	700		—

CALCUTTA.—March 16.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 104 4	to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	107	to	—
3½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107	to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	—	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to	106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0	to	106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103 0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,002½	to	1,005
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	Liquidation.		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.		
Alipore Coal	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.	
Asiatic Jute	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	185	to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	87	to 88
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to —
B. Baragunda Copper (prefnce. A. shares)	£1	8¼	to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to —
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to 455
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to —x
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	109	to 110
Burrakur Coal	100	152	to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to 95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	130	to —
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	105	to 107
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	80	to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	147	to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to 52
Equitable Coal	250	165	to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	96	to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	175	to —
Gourepore	100	120	to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to —
Howrah Docking	500	100	to —
Howrah Mills	100	105	to 106
India General Steam Navigation	100	92	to 93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110	to —
Landing and Shipping	100	87	to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to —
Murree Brewery	100	128	to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	150	to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	50	to —
Riverside Press	100	62	to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	265	to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to —
Strand Bank Press	100	76	to 77
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	55	to	56
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	83	to	—x
Bengal (Cachar)	100	51	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	103	to	105
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	98	to	—x
Dehing (Assam)	90	40	to	41
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	46	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	23	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	34	to	35
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	55	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	45	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	56
Indian Terai	500	80	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	61	to	62
Longview (Darjiling)	100	43	to	45
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Do. contributory	90	100	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	43	to	—x
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—x
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	93	to	—x
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	91	to	—x
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	185	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

LONDON.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.		
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948	97½	to	98
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	108½	to	109
4 Do. October 10, 1888	—	to	—
4 Indian Enfaced Paper	74½	to	75½
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½ Do. do. 1893	76½	to	77½
4½ Ceylon, 1882	104	to	106
4 Do. 1886-90	103	to	104
4½ Mauritius, 1881	105	to	107
6 Do. 1895-96	105	to	110
4 Do.	103	to	104
4½ Straits Settlement Government	103	to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	123	to	126
East Indian Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	123	to	126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	100	to	103
South Indian, 4½ p.c.	100	130	to	134

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western, Lim.	—	105	to	108
Bengal Central, Lim., Shares	5	5½	to	5¾
B., B., & C. I., guaran. 5 p.c.	100	188	to	190
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 5 p.c.	—	25	to	26
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25	to	26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	28	to	29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118	to	120
Great Indn.Peninsla.,guaran. 5p.c.	100	174	to	176
Madras, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	152	to	154
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	141	to	145
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	132	to	136
Oude & Rohilkund, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	102	to	105
Rohlknd. & Kumaon, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	112	to	116
Scinde,Punj.,& Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	25	to	26
Do. do. B. Ann. 1951	5	28	to	29
South Indian, guaran. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Soutn Mahratta Gua., Lim.	20	114	to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. guaran.	100	120	to	125
West of India Port, Lim.	20	90	to	100

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Lim.	all	14½	to	14¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	15½	to	15¾
Do. 5 p.c. Deben. 1899	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Mart. Deben. Stock	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten. Austra. & China	all	14½	to	15
Do. 6 p.c. Deben.	all	—	to	—
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	104	to	107
Do. 5 p c. do. 1890	all	103	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	all	39	to	41

BANKS.

Agra	al	8½	to	9½
Chartered of India, A. & C.	all	27	to	28
Chartered Mer. of I., L. & C.	all	31½	to	25¾
Delhi & London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong & Shanghai		61	to	63

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."

From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. *Jan.* 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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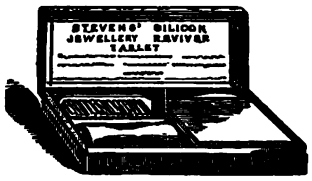
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Issued by Permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

JANUARY 1891.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th March; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 26th March; and from Bengal to the 25th March.

The Viceroy distributed the prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers on March 21, and expressed the hope that every European who did not belong to the regular army, and who was capable of bearing arms, would feel it his duty to shoulder the rifle and take part in the defence of the Indian Empire.

H.E. left Calcutta for Allahabad on March 23, and arrived in Allahabad next afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Hope, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Captain Brasier Creagh, A.D.C., arrived at Simla, March 17.

A Bill to amend the law for the Periodical Inspections and the Management by competent Engineers of Boilers in the Presidency was read a second time at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is estimated that the Zhob Valley Railway, including the section from the Indus Valley system through the Gomal Pass, would cost an average of two lakhs per mile. The bridge over the Indus is one mile in length, with several miles of rivetted embankments leading to it on either side. It would probably cost a crore of rupees.

The *Pioneer* learns that the Government of India have sent home an astounding report of the effect on the British Army in this country of the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on March 21 last the following Bills were passed:—A Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments in the Indian Steam Vessels Act; the Amendment Bill of the Oudh Courts Bill; and a small Bill to give effect to the indenture between the Secretary of State and the Nawab of Murshidabad.

Sir Robert Sandeman takes six months' leave in May. He is not proceeding home immediately, as previously stated.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Bhownugger. Seventy houses were destroyed, and damage done to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees.

A despatch has reached India from home advocating more extended resort to local agents and manufacturers for purchases of stores required by Government.

Reports from Cabul state that the Ameer, though practically recovered from his severe attack of gout, is still far from being in strong health.

Sir George Chesney left Calcutta in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* on March 26 for Madras, making a short tour in that Presidency.

The total population of Upper and Lower Burmah is 7,507,068 as against 5,901,060 estimated ten years ago.

The total population of the whole Madras Presidency is 35,633,206, of which 17,624,379 are males. The total number of houses is 6,706,465.

According to the recent Census, the population of Mahableshwur is 4,334.

The military authorities are now considering rules to regulate the working of the new warrant amalgamating the three Staff Corps into one Indian Staff Corps. Some little time will elapse before these are issued.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an officer to be Director of Records to the Government of India. Professor Forrest has been appointed to the post, with Calcutta as his head-quarters.

The four battalions of native infantry recently formed for local service in Burmah are to be designated the 10th, 12th, 32nd, and 33rd Regiments Madras Infantry, with the subsidiary title of 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 3rd Burmah Battalions, respectively.

The extension of the telegraph to Cutch has been opened.

News has been received from Goa that Admiral Testa is dead.

Mr. T. D. La Touche, Collector of Aligarh, will probably succeed Mr. Harrington as Commissioner, Allahabad Division, when Mr. Harrington goes to Meerut.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta will not take place this year.

Extensive preparations were being made at Kolhapore for the marriage of the Maharajah on April 1.

An Arbitration Court has been opened at Madras.

The Hon. Mr. Izat, Agent, Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways, is laid up at Lucknow with typhoid fever, but is progressing favourably.

Sir Andrew Scoble was to leave Calcutta for Bombay *en route* for England on March 30.

Colonel Merriman and Major Hildeband, R.E., started for Kurrachee on a tour of inspection.

Mr. L. H. Lovett Thomas, District Superintendent, Moradabad has been selected for the post of Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, *vice* Captain Ryves, appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P.

During his visit to Allahabad Lord Lansdowne was to unveil a portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall in the Muir College, a place where it will stand very fittingly as a memorial of the deep interest the late Lieutenant-Governor took in the educational progress of the United Provinces.

The Government of India have decided themselves to construct the North-West Doab group of lines, projected jointly by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Companies, so that Sir Auckland Colvin must resign all hope of seeing them made during his Lieutenant-Governorship, his long and persistent advocacy of their immediate sanction notwithstanding.

As everywhere else, the season in the Gilgit country has been an unusually severe one. A *Pioneer* correspondent, whose letter has been on the road since February 21st, writes from Boonji:—"The past winter has been an unusually severe one, and for the first time after twenty years snow has fallen at Boonji near Gilgit; one fall of six inches remaining on the ground for several

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days. The Kashmir post is delivered about once in three weeks. The Indus' floods are in consequence expected to be unusually heavy this year. The very early and heavy snowfall in the country and passes between Kashmir and Gilgit has unfortunately considerably retarded work on the Gilgit Road."

COLONEL PEMBERTON, officiating Public Works Minister, will make a tour before proceeding to Simla. After going over the Bengal Nagpore and Indian Midland systems, he will proceed to Karachi and Quetta.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBINSON takes over the command of the East Indian naval station from Admiral Fremantle. The command, however, will be restricted, as the East African Coast becomes part of the Cape command.

THE Ameer is trying the experiment of a penal settlement for political offenders similar to the Siberian settlements in Asiatic Russia. Qazi Sad-ud-din Khan, the Governor of Khost has, in accordance with orders, deported a number of Sharimak, Sheikh Ali Hazara, and Taimani families to Girishk and Farrah, where they will have to inhabit, under surveillance, a new settlement called by no less a name than Mouzai Ikharjiani Ameer Abdul Rahman Khan. These people have been in prison at Herat and in Turkistan for a revolt some time ago. Sirdar Mowladad Khan, Governor of Girishk, has the duty of keeping watch upon them.

NOTES.

NEWS connected with the Manipur disaster continues to be wired daily from India, and now the public is in possession of fairly full details concerning the immediate catastrophe. But there is much of no little importance yet to be learnt about matters preceding the advance of Mr. Quinton and the British force on Manipur. Had the Jubraj been duly warned that it was intended to re-instate the deposed Rajah, and was any reply received? If the possibility of any opposition was entertained, why was so small a force sent? And is it true that the cause of the ammunition in the Residency running short was that the ammunition stored there could only be used for Snider rifles, while the majority of Colonel Skene's men were armed with Martini-Henrys?

THESE can hardly be called captious questions, although they may appear so to those who may be looked to for the answers to them. But more searching questions are certain to follow when the full official accounts and explanations arrive by post. Already there has been criticism here hostile to the action of the Government of India in endeavouring to force a ruler upon people who, having with common consent and satisfaction got rid of him, had no desire to see him put back again by force.

WE, without the full information which should follow on this point, are unwilling to believe that the Government of India re-attempted in a small way the old policy which led to the first Afghan disaster to British arms, for if there be any truth in the proverb that history repeats itself, and unfortunately there is some truth in it, the lesson which the attempt to force Shah Sujah on the Afghans taught us, could not have been forgotten. It may have been, however, that the local authorities misled the Supreme Government to believe that a British Commissioner and escort had only to appear in Manipur to ensure a reversion to the previous state of affairs, and a welcoming back of the discarded Rajah. If so, some very serious explanations will have to be called for. The dead Commissioner and Resident are unhappily now beyond the reach of questioning, but a movement which has led to this sad state of things must have been under official consideration for some time, and all information which can be made public without injury to British rule in India will be certainly demanded.

One thing may be taken for granted—that all the tales about our brave little Goorkhas having behaved with cruelty to Manipuri villagers and their families, or burnt huts or desecrated temples, are absolutely and utterly false. The Goorkha, when he gets into a hot fight is apt to get hot-blooded too, and does not perhaps treat his foe with that courtesy and consideration which would find favour at Exeter Hall; but he is no savage pillager and lustful marauder, and his discipline under British officers will stand in favourable contrast with that of any English soldier.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the gallant "Grant," who has kept up the prestige of a family name which has shed much lustre on British arms, survives to earn the gratitude of his country, and to receive, we hope, promotion and honours from the source whence such envied distinctions come to soldiers. There was at first some confusion of names in the earlier telegrams, but the correct name of the young hero is C. J. W. Grant, Lieutenant in the 2nd Burma Regiment, and eldest son of Lieutenant-General Douglas Grant, of the Indian Staff Corps, now retired.

THE 80 men who were so ably led by Lieutenat Grant were Sikh and Punjabi soldiers, enrolled for military police service in Burma in the 2nd Burma Regiment in Thayetmyo, from which place they were in January last ordered up to the eastern border of Manipur along the right bank of the Chindwin river.

THE news regarding the other military expeditions, although not partaking of any disastrous import, shows that further complications are in view, and that further extraordinary military expenditure is certain. The strength of the Miranzai Expeditionary Force has now reached a total of about 7,000 men and 18 guns, and it is reported that transport and commissariat difficulties threaten to delay the advance. Such delay means increased expenditure; more money also to be spent on strategic railways and frontier defences. To add to these troubles, the telegrams say that the Mollahs are preaching a jehad against the British in the hope of inciting the Afridis to rise and throw their lot in with the tribes now in arms against us on that frontier.

IN the face of all this, it is idle to waste time and words to go into any disquisition concerning the *pros* and *cons* of Sir David Barbour's Financial Statement. The Indian Budget has fallen flat enough as regards any opinion of its merits in India. The press there "hopes," but "doubts." That was when the present Overland Mail left. By this time all doubts must be resolved into the certainty that the "Estimates" are vain things, and the wished-for surplus a delusion and a snare.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

THE DISASTER IN MANIPUR.

Calcutta, April 13.

The European fugitives from Manipur have suffered great hardships and have walked the whole way, 120 miles. Before meeting Captain Cowley's detachment they were obliged to avoid the roads and keep to the jungle paths, and to live on roots. Captain Cowley's men, when they met them, had only one day's rations left, on which the whole party lived till they reached the frontier. However, all, including Mrs. Grimwood, arrived in good health.

The Jubraj's statement that the Goorkhas had desecrated the temples, and that this enraged the Manipuris and led to the slaughter of the prisoners, is clearly false. The Goorkhas, being Hindoos, would not desecrate Hindoo temples.

Simla, April 13.

Captain Boileau, who, with Mrs. Grimwood, Lieutenant Gurdon, Captain Butcher, and other officers, made good his escape from Manipur and reached Lakhipur on March 31, has made his report to the Indian Government on the subject of the recent events at Manipur.

His description of the occurrences before and after the abortive durbar summoned by Mr. Quinton only confirms the previous narratives. When the siege on the British Residency began, the Manipuris manned the loop-holed walls of the palace, which were about 60 yards from the Residency, and separated from it by an unfordable moat. At 8 o'clock in the evening of March 24 Mr. Quinton sent a letter to the Regent proposing terms. A reply was soon afterwards received, in which the Regent said that the only terms which he would grant were the unconditional surrender of the whole British force. Colonel Skene advised against any capitulation. Mr. Quinton, however, observed that the Residency would not be tenable if the guns opened fire upon it, and he discussed the question of the abandonment of the place with Mr. Grimwood, the Resident.

Lieutenant Simpson, after a time, went out and spoke with the enemy. He came back and reported that the Jubraj would meet Mr. Quinton if the latter would come to the gateway of the Palace. The Commissioner accordingly went after some time, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins; with them went also a bugler, who carried the chairs required for the conference, which it was supposed would be held at the Palace gateway. This bugler, however, was speedily ordered back by the Manipuris, as he was armed with a rifle.

At half-past 10 the Manipuris shouted out to the people in the Residency that Mr. Quinton would not return, and they then opened fire again. Our men, writes Captain Boileau, replied freely. At midnight Lieutenant Gurdon, Lieutenant Woods, Captain Butcher, and Mrs. Grimwood were standing upon the Residency steps among the Sepoys, and shells were bursting in the compound. Captain Boileau consulted his brother officers as to what should be done. He said that he would go with the majority. Ultimately it was resolved to evacuate the Residency, and the retreat was effected in good order. The fugitives made their way across the hills, and finally met Captain Cowley's detachment, with which they proceeded to Lahkipur.

Captain Boileau thinks that the Jubraj is alone responsible for all that happened. The British officers state that no cruelty whatever was practised by our men, nor, indeed, was such a thing possible.

One of the telegraph officers reports having seen the headless corpses of Mr. Melville and Mr. O'Brien lying on the road 24 miles from Manipur.—*Reuter.*

Rangoon, April 13.

Sir F. Roberts has congratulated Lieutenant Grant on his gallant defence of the fort at Thobal, and on his efforts to save the officers who were captured at Manipur. The recall of Lieutenant Grant from Thobal after he had repulsed all attacks made on him is generally considered a grave mistake, especially as Captain Presgrave was sent to reinforce him. There was sufficient time to countermand the instructions sent to Lieutenant Grant to return. He abandoned Thobal unwillingly under a peremptory order of recall. In a letter to Captain Presgrave before the order of recall reached him Lieutenant Grant describes the Manipuris as very cowardly. Lieutenant Grant's retreat will probably encourage the Manipuris to resist. The general opinion of those who know the country is that, had Lieutenant Grant continued to hold Thobal, Manipur would have been re-occupied without firing a shot.

Captain Presgrave and Lieutenant Grant have returned to Patel, about 20 miles beyond Tamu, whither Leslie's column has also moved. Notwithstanding that Sir F. Roberts has sanctioned an immediate advance on Manipur, the troops are delayed, apparently awaiting the leisurely advance of Brigadier-General Graham, who arrives at Tamu to-morrow. Sir A. Mackenzie has throughout strongly favoured an immediate dash being made on Manipur.

We have received the following telegrams from the India Office for publication:—

"From Viceroy, April 12.

"Grant retired from Thobal 9th. Reached Pallel safely 10th, meeting relieving force. He held out splendidly against overwhelming odds ever since 31st. Lost one killed, four wounded."

"From Viceroy, April 12.

"Manipur. Report of Captain Boileau, senior officer surviving, shows Regent's allegations regarding ill-treatment of Manipuris by our troops quite unfounded. Manipuris fired first on them. I infer from report that force divided in attempting to arrest Senaputty; that fighting took place in large walled and moated enclosure, containing his house and Rajah's palace, also in Residency, which was commanded from palace enclosure walls. Our troops evidently fought at great disadvantage."

Rangoon, April 12.

Trustworthy details of the deaths of Mr. Quinton and the other British officers with him have been brought to Tamu from Manipur. These unfortunate gentlemen were put to death under circumstances of revolting barbarity.

After Mr. Quinton's capture, he and two British officers and a bugler were taken before the Regent, who ordered them to be made over to the Kuki levies to be killed. Mr. Quinton was killed with dahs, his head being cut off and his body hacked to pieces. His dismembered limbs were then thrown outside the city walls to be devoured by pariah dogs.

The two officers, whose names are not given, and the bugler were speared by Kukis, and their bodies afterwards mutilated and also thrown to pariah dogs.

Mr. Grimwood, the political agent, and two other officers who were captured alive were shot by orders of Linkanzinglaw, the Minister, and their bodies were also cut to pieces and treated as those of Mr. Quinton and his companions.

The bodies of two British officers who were killed during the fighting were also cut to pieces and thrown outside the city.

Only vague reports of these atrocities had previously reached Tamu through a native source. Large rewards have been offered for the capture of the Regent and the other leaders, including the Senaputty, whose fate appears to be uncertain.

The 12th Burma Regiment and 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas have advanced from Tamu.

Lieutenant Grant appears to have supported his force with the corn he captured in the Thobal fort. His ammunition was almost exhausted.

April 12.

The messenger despatched by Captain Presgrave on the 3rd inst. to inform Lieutenant Grant that he was advancing to relieve him reached the Lieutenant at Thobal on the 9th inst., three days after the attack in force made on Fort Alongtaing by the Manipuris.

Lieutenant Grant then retreated. His total casualties are reported as one man killed and two wounded. Both Lieutenant Grant and Captain Presgrave are expected to reach Tamu to-morrow. It appears from the above that the rumours of the capture of Lieutenant Grant's force and the fresh advance to relieve him made by Captain Presgrave were unfounded.—*Reuter.*

Calcutta, April 12.

The news of the past week has unhappily removed all doubt as to the fate of Mr. Quinton and his companions, although the manner and time of their deaths are still uncertain.

Some 50 released prisoners and fugitives arrived on Friday at Kuzamma, a frontier post near Kohima, and among them was a native trader named Tansoh Doss, who affirmed that he had seen the mutilated bodies of British officers, with their heads, hands, and feet cut off. He does not appear to have mentioned when the murders were committed, but it was evidently before the 2nd inst., when the news of the destruction of Mach by the military police reached Manipur and the other captives were released.

It will be remembered that the Bengalee head clerk's report said that the officers were killed in action, and therefore there is room to hope that they were not murdered in cold blood, but were killed while still resisting at, or immediately after, their seizure, and that the mutilation was effected after death. This is the view taken by the Indian Government, and, on the whole, it is the more probable.

The event has caused a deep feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout India, especially in the province of Assam, where the victims were well known and where it was universally believed that no violence would be offered to them. Natives as well as Europeans are calling for prompt retribution, and, whatever may be the fate of Manipur itself, there can be no doubt that effective punishment will be meted out to the treacherous Jubraj.

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His story that he has executed the Senaputty is almost certainly false, as all probabilities point to the fact that the latter fell in an unsuccessful attack on the mud fort at Alaungtaung, near Thobal, which Lieutenant Grant so gallantly defended.

The three columns are now rapidly concentrating at Kohima, Silchar, and Tamu; and although the Manipuris are said to be fortifying the capital, it is not likely that they will offer any resistance. The difficulties of the roads and of transport will be the only serious obstacles, and these, so far at least as the Cachar column is concerned, are so considerable that it is understood that that route was not selected without opposition on the part of some competent authorities.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

A representative of the journal *La France* had an interview to-day with M. Bonvalot, the famous explorer, who lately went on an expedition to Tibet, accompanied by Prince Henry of Orleans, on the subject of the outbreaks in Assam and Burmah. M. Bonvalot declared that the disturbances had the appearance of being of a religious character, but that this was simply a cloak for national agitations against England, and that no reliance must be placed in the assertion that religion was the cause of the disorder. If the Manipuris revolted it was not because their religion was attacked, but because they were discontented with British rule.

M. Bonvalot expressed the opinion that the British would have recourse to a sanguinary suppression of the insurrection, and concluded by saying:—

"What the British want is to exterminate the Indians. What they want is to perpetrate massacres which will never be known. They will not stop to consider appearances. Besides, I would guarantee that they have another means of suppression—namely, a pecuniary one. Vain glory is not known in Great Britain's colonial policy."—*Reuter.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Orders have been issued to transfer the base of the Black Mountain force from Derband to Oghi, which is 4,000 ft. high. The bridge of boats at Kotkai will be dismantled and the right bank of the Indus evacuated.

The troops of the Miranzai expedition are being organized in three columns. The strength of the expedition is about 7,000 men with 18 guns. Transport and commissariat difficulties threaten to delay the advance. Had the railway been pushed to Kohat and the Indus been bridged at Kushalgarhas, as intended, these difficulties could not have happened.

Two troopers of the 5th Punjab Cavalry were shot on Saturday in British territory, while carrying a message from Hangu.

The troops sent up have made some notable forced marches. The 6th Punjab Infantry covered 80 miles in three days, and many of the corps marched 32 miles in one day. The Mollahs are preaching a Jehad against the British, but it is doubtful whether the Afridis, the most martial race on the frontier, will join.

Sir W. Lockhart leaves Kohat for the front to-morrow. Ten days more should see the Samana ridge in our possession again.

The news of the resolution in the House of Commons on the opium revenue has caused a general feeling of astonishment, almost of consternation. People ask whether the supporters of the resolution realized the fact that its enforcement would infallibly lead to the bankruptcy of India.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A force numbering 7,000 or 8,000 men, under Sir W. Lockhart, is now assembling at Kohat in connection with the disturbances on the Miranzai frontier. The general impression, which is evidently shared by the Government, is that this outbreak is likely to develop into a very serious affair. Everything, however, depends on the extent of the combination of the tribes—a matter on which as yet there is no very definite information available.

The first attack was made without any warning, and took the pickets on the Samana range by surprise. The 29th Punjab Infantry and a small body of frontier militia made a gallant fight, and eventually fell back in good order after inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

The Samana heights are now held by a large body of tribesmen, who are reported to be led by a fanatical priest named Syed Mir Basha.

Hostilities in the Black Mountain still continue, but the attitude of the Nyangul of Swat and some of the tribes is still doubtful. The head-quarters are now at Ril.

Prince Christian Victor has left General Elles's staff to rejoin his regiment, which is ordered to Miranzai.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

There is much sickness amongst the troops in Wuntho. Both the Tsawbwas are reported to be at the Jade mines.

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

General Wolseley is about to attack the village of Sanakahyer, where the Tsawbwa of Wuntho had taken refuge.

The Momeik territory is again seriously disturbed by Kanhlaing depredations.

APRIL 11.

An expedition is being despatched to punish the Tlantling Chins, who recently attacked the column under Lieutenant Mocatta escorting Lieutenant Macnabb, the Political Agent.

Major Vere, King's Royal Rifle Corps, with 100 British and 100 native troops, left Bhamo on the 8th inst. to punish the Kachyen Tsawbwas.—*Reuter.*

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(From *Times of India* Correspondents.)

DURBAND, MARCH 13.

The two columns organized to co-operate against the tribes of the Hazara frontier—the River Column and the Hill Column, which are the titles distinguishing the one from the other—left Durband yesterday, and last night both were in bivouac beyond the border.

The Hill Column reached Pailam, and thence went on to Tilli without encountering any difficulty apart from the difficulties of the ascent and the trying nature of the weather. They consisted of the Welsh Fusiliers, the 2nd-5th Goorkhas, the Khyber Rifles, No. 9 Mountain Battery (English), the whole brigade being under the command of that rising officer, Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., A.-D.-C., of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

The River Column, consisting of the Seaforth Highlanders, the 4th Sikhs, the 37th Dogras, one-half of No. 1 Mountain Battery (English), and one-half of the Derajat Mountain Battery (native), accompanied also by head-quarters, the Brigade being under the command of Colonel Williamson, of the Welsh Fusiliers, crossing the Frontier at Shingri, found that village abandoned. The heights on the right bank of the Indus, however, were crowned by groups of armed men, who presently descended to a ravine and opened fire from the shelter of some brushwood. The Column was marching about five hundred yards from the bank, and as it was necessary to protect our boats when passing up the river, detachments of the Guides and 4th Sikhs were sent down to dislodge them. Apparently the enemy had a few Martinis among them, but most of their bullets were fired from the Jezail, the long rifle of the country. Presently some of the Guides crossed the river in one of the boats, and, skirmishing up the rocks and the steep grassy slopes beyond, succeeded in driving off the enemy.

Meanwhile the 4th Sikhs under Col. Gaselee, the 37th Dogras under Col. Rivaz, and three Derajat guns having been halted for the night at the spot already attained, the rest of the force pushed on to a village named Towara, which is situated among corn-fields half a mile this side of Kotkai. Both Towara and Kotkai were found to be deserted. Chased by the Guides the enemy were moving parallel to us on the opposite bank, and some of them fired a shot or two at our advanced Highlanders, who had drawn up in skirmishing order under Kotkai; and well the Highlanders looked. The rocks, the cliffs, the mountain peaks, the deep flowing river, the savage nature of the scenery, the men in their kilts, disposed in loose order among the boulders, or hidden by clumps of sanatha, all made a picture not easily forgotten. Towards evening some of the Guides, many of whom are themselves Pathans, again crossed over and cleared the ground, while at Towara the main force bivouacked on wholesome sandy soil left by some ancient flood of the Indus, and dominated to our left by precipices and heights of the grandest description. It is a curious fact that the camp of the Highlanders, who were also in the former expedition, lay across the very ravine down which came the band of Ghazis two years ago when Captain Beley was killed. Their cooking-fires were lighted probably over the very spot under which a hundred and eighty of those misguided Hindoostani fanatics had bravely met their deaths.

During the night it was expected that the camps would be troubled by a dropping fire from the hills above, and every commanding post therefore was occupied by a strong piquet. But the enemy were scarcely likely to have lingered in the narrow tract which separates the line of the two columns, and in point of fact no alarm of any kind occurred, though occasional shots from the other side of the river ever and anon broke the pervading stillness.

This morning (March 13) some Seaforth Highlanders and some Guides again crossed the river, and we could distinctly see them skirmishing upwards past a burning village, the enemy, who were few in number, moving off to the mountains above.

Durband for the present remains the base for both the columns. There are collected our commissariat and transport. It is garrisoned by about 300 men, thirty having been left behind by each regiment, and the whole place is under the command of Major Dempster, of the 4th Sikhs.

Durband lies between the Indus and a rapid stream, which

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rises in the heart of the Black Mountain. Occupying the tongue of land formed by the junction of both, it was anciently a place of some importance. Close to the Indus stands the Sikh fort built by Sardar Maha Singh, in the days of the Sikh dominion, while close at hand are the remains of some excellent masonry similar to that of the Stupas, which in the travels of the old Chinese pilgrims were ascribed to the age of Asoka (B.C. 260), though in point of fact this style was followed also by that other great Buddhist king, Kanishka, whose Stupas and Viharas, dating from the first century of our era, once covered the whole of Northern India from Bactria on the one side to Patna on the other. On the higher slopes of Durband other remains of antiquity abound on all sides, not the least interesting of which consist in the beautifully formed cup-marks with which many of the granite boulders are adorned. These cup-marks, precisely similar to many others which were discovered some years ago lower down the Indus in the Attock district, are also precisely similar to the rock-markings of Norway and Brittany which have exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries. The size of the cup-marks in these parts never exceeds that of a large tea-cup. Though occasionally they are found of much smaller dimensions, they are nearly always arranged in diamond fashion.

Close to Towara stands by the road-side an immense granite boulder, weighing possibly some hundreds of tons. It is crowned by walls of the Buddhist period, and I made there an excavation. It revealed other walls equally beautiful, the basis probably of tombs, which, however, had long ago been rifled of their contents. Kotkai is another most ancient site. As it is now occupied by a Hassanzai hamlet it is difficult to decide on its original condition. Two fine bastions, however, of granite still crown the lofty rock on which it stands, while portions of Buddhist walls peep out here and there from the wretched more modern masonry of the Mahomedan period. This spot, rising abruptly from the dark waters of the Indus, and situated close to what I take to have been an ancient crossing, might repay examination, knowing, as we do, that the whole of their regions were covered with Buddhist Stupas, towers, and veharas, all famous in their day, and all richly adorned with the seven precious substances.

The view from Kotkai is simply charming. Away to the left on the opposite side rises the snow-capped peak of Mahaban, the hill of the "Great Forest," 7,800 ft., on the other side of which lies the pass by which Alexander led his conquering army into the Peshawur Valley, that is, into India. It was considered a sacred mountain by the Buddhists, though often troubled by the blighting influences of dragons fierce and fell who used to overwhelm travellers by sudden storms of wind, hail, and rain, such as those which have been driving us all frantic during the past week. It looks very lovely and very peaceful just now in the beautiful yellow sunlight, and one can only regret that the savage character of its present possessors forbid any approach to it. Just opposite Kotkai rises the hill of Baio (5,300 ft.). Close to the summit stands what appears to be a walled village with towers at the corners. It is said to harbour the women and children of the tribes, and it is evidently held by a considerable body of men. But of course the great feature, physically and historically, is the Indus itself. At this spot it is some eighty or a hundred yards across, and its depth about forty feet. Excepting in rapids it moves down with majestic flow, and in deep silence, between its high restraining banks of dark schist, through which breaks occasionally more recent seams of black trap or grey granite. Along its banks and over all these hills flourish various species of Acacia, as the *phalai* (*Acacia modesta*), the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*). Number of banyans are to be found also in various special places. And it is curious to note that these trees, native to the moist plains of Hindoostan, and there evergreen, in these bleak regions have adapted themselves to their surroundings and become deciduous. Just now their branches are for the most part bare. They were not introduced by the present Mahomedan population, who never introduce anything anywhere but crime and violence. I imagine them to be the descendants of trees introduced centuries ago, when every peak and valley on this border were owned by Hindoos.

PALOSI, MARCH 23.

The river column with the head-quarters is at Palosi, and the 4th Sikhs at Bakrai with the boats. The 37th Dogras are guarding the bridge-head at Kotkai. There is a large gathering on the hills to the west of the bivouac, with several standards. Beyond occasional shots all is quiet. The 4th Sikhs have just skirmished over the Diliari hill. The camp is strongly entrenched. The health of all the troops is excellent.

MARCH 24.

Colonel Gaselee, whilst returning down the Diliari hill, was followed up by the enemy. Four companies of Guides were sent across the river from the camp to assist Colonel Gaselee, and the enemy were shelled from the camp by Colonel Morgan's Battery. Colonel Gaselee, not wishing to leave the high ground to the enemy, again ascended to the top of the hill, and a brisk skirmish took place, lasting about one hour. About 6.30 P.M. the Battery again shelled the enemy, and Colonel Gaselee rushed their stronghold with the bayonet, the enemy clearing out. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our casualties were Lieutenant Harman, two cuts over left side (doing well), and four sepoys with gunshot wounds.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, Captain J. G. Jones, which arrived in harbour on March 21, left Portsmouth on February 19, Queenstown on the 28th, Malta on March 1, Port Said on the 9th, and Suez on March 10. The *Malabar* left Malta on the 2nd instant, and after going about 13 miles some trouble was caused by something going wrong with the low-pressure crank and stopping the ship. After a delay of 22 hours the vessel went on for a little, but the engines not working properly, the *Malabar* put back to Malta, arriving on March 4, at 7 A.M., to make the necessary repairs. The repairs were undertaken by the dockyard authorities at Malta, after which she resumed her voyage at 5 P.M. on March 5, and since then the engines have worked satisfactorily. She brought 66 officers, 16 ladies, 8 officers' children, 1,153 European rank and file, 29 women, and 25 children. The *Malabar* passed her Majesty's steamers *Serapis* in the Red Sea on March 13, and the *Himalaya* in the Gulf of Aden on March 15, both homeward bound. The *Malabar* experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Auchinleck, R.A.
Surg.-Major N. B. Major, Med. Staff
Major A. W. Simpson, 2nd Rl. I. Regt.
Major W. B. Browne, 2nd Cornwall L.I.
Major and Mrs. R. H. Martin, 21st Hussars
Major C. F. Thomson, 7th Hussars
Vety.-Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Querepel, and 4 children, A. V. Dept.
Surgeon R. Jennings, Med. Staff
Surgeon and Mrs. F. A. Harris, Med. Staff
Surgeon and Mrs. E. J. Risk, Med. Staff
Vety. Surg. and Mrs. G. J. R. Rayment, and sister-in-law, A. V. Dept.
Surgeon and Mrs. H. J. Fletcher, Med. Staff
Surgeon J. Cree, Med. Staff
Vety. Surgeon and Mrs. J. Mills, 4 children, A. V. Dept.
Surgeon C. H. Melville, Med. Staff
Surgeon F. W. G. Hall, Med. Staff
Vety. Surg. J. B. Savage, A. V. Dept.
Surgeon W. T. Mould, Med. Staff
Lieut. A. F. Johnson, Ind. Staff Corps
Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Coo, (Sub. Ins.) Army Schools
2nd-Lieut. R. A. Firth, 1st Yorkshire
2nd-Lieut. G. F. R. Forbes, 1st R. I. Regt.
2nd-Lieut. A. E. Dallas, 1st Liverpool
2nd-Lieut, T. B. Spratt, 2nd Rl. Warwick
2nd-Lieut. J. Fryer, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut. G. B. M. Sarel, 2nd R. S. Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut. A. C. Tucker, 2nd Dur. L. Infantry
2nd-Lieut C. Parker Toulson, 7th Dragoon Guards
2nd-Lieut. C. W. Dugan, 7th Dragoon Guards
2nd-Lieut. A. Le F. Smith, 7th Dragoon Guards
2nd-Lieut. T. L. Halls, 21st Hussars
2nd-Lieut. A. C. Roberts, 1st Rl. Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut. A. C. Cumberland, 1st R. Rl. Rifles
2nd-Lieut. H. Baillie, 2nd R. W. Surrey
Rev. F. Scannell, Chaplain Dept.

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Major H. S. B. Hodgkinson, North Lanc.
Surgeon P. H. Fox, Med. Staff
Surgeon and Mrs. R. L. Love, Med. Staff
Surgeon W. Dugdale, Med. Staff
Surgeon and Mrs. J. Carmichael, Med. Staff
Capt. A. W. Collings, 2nd Rl. S. Fusiliers
Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Deane, 2nd Suffolk
Surgeon G. R. Russell, Med. Staff
Surgeon C. J. Macdonald, Med. Staff
Capt. H. M. Twynam, 1st East Lanc.
Capt J. H. A. Anderson, 2nd Manchester
Lieut. R. H. P. Snow, 2nd Wiltshire
Lieut. H. L. Rokeby, 1st Rifle Brigade
Lieut. C. F. Lennock, 2nd Suffolk
Lieut. C. R. C. Ellis, 2nd S. Rifles
Lieut. W. Brounlow, 2nd R. Dub. Fusiliers
Lieut. G. O. R. Wynne, 2nd Irish
Lieut. G. C. Fielden, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders
Lieut. F. W. Townsey, 2nd West York
Lieut. J. G. H. Whylock, 2nd Gloucester
Lieut. C. E. Noyes, 2nd High. L. I.
Lieut. H. R. P. Perry, 2nd East Yorks
Sub-Ins. J. A. Smears, Army Schools
Lieut. and Mrs. W. Irvin, Army Schools
Lieut. C. C. Jackson, 2nd Border
2nd-Lieut. E. N. L. Brock, 1st Worcester
2nd-Lieut. Rl. Browne-Clyton, 5th Lancers
Wife of Capt. G. A. Welman, Ms. Med. Staff

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA.

Lieut. Qr.-Mr. J. T. Evans, R.E.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

2nd-Lieut. F. M. Westropp, R.E.
2nd-Lieut. T. G. Cousin, 1st Cheshire

FROM PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Surg. A. L. H. Dixon, Med. Staff

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ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

HER Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, Captain Oxford Churchill, arrived in harbour, March 27, from Portsmouth. She left Portsmouth on Feb. 26, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. There were three deaths during voyage, one of a child, and two men, of natural causes. The *Crocodile* experienced fine weather throughout. She brought 60 officers, 15 ladies, 10 officers' children, 1,127 men, 43 women, and 41 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

2nd Lt. A. V. Alexander, Rl. Irish	2nd Lt. H. G. Islyde Lalbimere, R.E.
2nd Lt. J. B. S. Alderson, Rl. Irish	Surgn.-Major G. Loffan, Med. Staff.
Major F. Beaufort, R.A.	Capt. S. W. Lane, R,A.
Surgn. and Mrs. W. E. Beryman, Med. Staff	Lieut. A. G. Medley, Staff Corps
Capt. R. F. C. Baker, Norfolk	Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Moore, Rl. Engnrs.
2nd Lt. A. Bell, R.E.	
2nd Lt. A. K. Blair, 1st East Lanc.	Lieut. A. G. McLean, 1st East Lanc.
Surgn. T. H. Corkery, Med. Staff	2nd Lieut. R. Muler, R.E.
Capt. T. Chamberlain, R.A.	Capt. A. Nugent, 1st Rl. Fusi.
Capt. A. Chance, R.H.A.	Lieut. W. H. Peresse, 2nd Dragns.
Capt. A. M. Campbell, R.A.	Lieut. F. H. G. Playfair, Hants
Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. W. Church, 2nd Rl. Sussex	Major D. K. Robertson, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lt. J. H. Crawford, R.A.	Lieut. M. R. Roberts, Staff Corps
Capt. and Mrs. R. Donnelly and three daughters, R.A.	Lieut. R. Rushton, 2nd Devon
Lieut. A. G. Davidson, Staff Corps	Lieut. G. T. Robinson, R.A.
	2nd Lt. B. H. Rooke, R.E.
Lieut. W. F. Elmslie, 2nd Lanc. Fusi.	2nd Lt. H. A. H. Rice, 2nd Suffolk
Capt. W. E. Fairholme, R.A.	Capt. F. H. Sitevell, 2nd Dur. L.I.
Lieut. A. A. M. M. Faulknor, Staff Corps	Lieut. C. F. Stevens, R.A.
Capt. F. J. Gavin, Rl. Irish	Lieut. E. H. W. Stafford, R.E.
Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Gordon, Ms. Staff Corps	Lieut. R. W. Smith, 2nd Scottish Rifles
2nd Lt. P. G. Grant, R.E.	2nd Lt. G. A. F. Sanders, R.E.
Surg. and Mrs. H. A. Haines, Med. Staff.	Lieut. W. H. Tretheovy, 1st Hants
Lieut. W. F. A. Hopkins, R.A.	Lieut. C. H. Vigors, Rl. Irish
2nd Lt. R. A. Herron, 2nd Dragns.	Lieut. D. Warren, Rl. W. Surrey
2nd Lt. J. Henry, R.A.	Lieut. C. M. F. Walker, R.E.
Capt. H. A. Iggulden, Derby	Rev. R. Ahern, R.C. Chaplain
Major W. C. James, 16th Lancers	Wife of Surgn. Barry, Med. Staff
Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Kirk, 2nd Rl. Lanc.	Wife of Capt. Dickie, R.E.
Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Inglefield, R.A.	Wife of Lieut. Norman, Staff Corps
Capt. R. F. Lecky, R.A.	

FROM MALTA.

2nd Lt. P. Greig, 1st South Stafford	Major A. C. Bailward, R.A.
2nd Lt. E. W. Reily, 2nd Con. Rangers	Lieut. A. Moore, 2nd Con. Rangers

FROM EGYPT—2nd Lt. P. W. G. Eckford, Rl. Irish.

COLONEL GARDNER.

WILLIAM LINNÆUS GARDNER, a nephew of the first Irish peer of that name, came to India in the King's service about the year 1790. What circumstances led to the resignation of his commission—for he was a captain in the King's Army—is not known, but he had only been a short time in this country when he betook himself to General De Boigne, and sought service in the trained battalions of Holkar's army. During the ten years or so which followed, his adventurous spirit found employment on the many battle-fields where the Mahratta Prince reached the height of supremacy in Northern India, and he also varied these rough experiences with others of an equally exciting but gentler nature. For instance, he overcame the jealously guarded seclusion of a Mussulman zenana. Whether his services and the influence of his master Holkar were sufficient to secure him a bride, or whether his audacity alone aided him in penetrating behind the purdah, is not recorded, but during his service under Holkar he obtained in marriage—some say by force—the daughter of the Nawab of Cambay. According to one authority, Gardner continued in the army of Holkar until the outbreak of the Mahratta War in 1803, and then escaped to the English camp, after having been threatened with death if he refused to fight against his countrymen. All the British officers in Holkar's service were, however, summarily dismissed at the commencement of the war; many of them—James Skinner, for instance—against their will. The story of Gardner's escape may therefore, in all probability, be transferred from Holkar's Court to that of the Rajah of Jeypore, with whom he was residing when the war began. Of his summary departure from Holkar's service we have an account in his own words, as related by him to a friend. Previous to the commencement of hostilities, the Prince employed Colonel Gardner as an emissary, and endeavoured, through him, to negotiate advantageous terms for himself. The Colonel was delayed long on the business, and on his return he was received with marks of displeasure by Holkar, who accused him of treachery, and ended by saying that, had he not returned that day, the kanats of his tents would have been thrown down and the sanctity of his seraglio violated. Such a charge and such a threat were too much for Gardner's hot Irish blood to bear unanswered. "Drawing my sword," he said, in narrating the incident, "I attempted to cut Holkar down, but was prevented by those around him, and ere they had time to recover from their amazement, I rushed from the tent, sprang upon my horse, and was soon beyond reach of my pursuers." What became of his wife and children, or how they escaped the vengeance of Holkar, smarting from such an outrage, no one seems to know. It appears, however, that the Colonel took refuge, as stated above, with the Rajah of Jeypore, for it was from that state that he went over to the English about the middle of 1804.

The circumstances of his escape to his own countrymen are exciting. He was kept a close prisoner, and when allowed to walk abroad, was always carefully guarded. One day, however, while walking on the high banks of a river, he determined to make a bold bid for freedom, and, at a place where the bank fell perpendicularly to the water, he leapt suddenly over the edge before his guards could anticipate his design, and plunged into the river, some forty feet below. As he had anticipated, no one followed him, and the only immediate danger he ran was from the muskets of those above; but, considering the nature of the firearms of those days, this was not a very eminent peril. The alarm was, however, soon given in the town, and parties started in search of the fugitive. After swimming some distance Gardner concealed himself amongst the reeds by the river-bank, and, with only his head above water, waited until the sounds of his pursuers had died away. He then issued from his hiding-place, and with the timely aid of a friendly villager, he at length reached the British lines.

Colonel Gardner, though older than James Skinner, and having a longer experience with native armies, does not seem to have had that officer's gift of inspiring confidence and affection in those under his command. He was a bold soldier and a skilful diplomatist, but not such a natural leader of men as Skinner. Thus it was, probably, that his services remained for five years unemployed by his countrymen after his return to their midst. In the meanwhile he was treated with liberality, and received a pension of Rs. 900 a month from Government, or Rs. 400 more than was granted to Skinner. In May 1809 he was appointed to the command of a Corps of Irregular Horse, which he was to raise for local duties in the Ceded Districts. For this command he received a salary of Rs. 300, besides the many allowances and perquisites which then appertained to the charge of an irregular regiment. The regiment, called the 2nd Local Horse, was raised without difficulty, and was early employed in the Nepal, Mahratta, and first Burmese wars; since which time it has gained distinction in many campaigns, formerly as the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and in latter years as the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, while last year it was honoured by being selected to become a Lancer regiment. After some few years more of the active life of a soldier, Colonel Gardner retired into private life at Khasganj, where he lived as a native. On the rare occasions when he re-appeared in public he resumed the costume of his countrymen, and he is described as having a tall, commanding figure, a soldier-like countenance and military air, presenting a very striking appearance, while he dressed in a blue surtout, resembling the undress uniform of the British army, but profusely ornamented with silk lace. His son married a niece of the last Emperor of Delhi, and the strange announcement may still be read in old numbers of the *Delhi Gazette*, that "Mr Gardner and the Princess have arrived at Delhi, and are staying in the Palace." At one time it was announced that Colonel Gardner's daughters were also to be allied to the house of Timur by marrying the nephews of the Emperor. We have not been able to ascertain if this alliance ever took place. Colonel Gardner's descendants in the male line have not retained much trace of their noble and princely lineage. The direct line became extinct a few years since, and the eldest of the Colonel's grandsons claimed the title and estates. His claim, however, was not allowed, and the Barony of Gardner remains in abeyance, but readers of the peerage will find amongst the claimants the name of Alan Hyde Gardner, some time in a native police force, residing at the village of Munowta, near Etah.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACTS.

LANCASHIRE seldom agitates without meeting with at least partial success, and she rarely rests content until she gets all that she wanted, if not all that was asked for originally. In the matter of the regulation of labour in Indian factories she has

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asked for a good deal. So far there has not been much result; but the game is not yet played out, and the future appears likely to be more agreeable to Lancashire than the past. The Commission that studied the question reported, on the whole, fairly. The manner in which evidence was taken was called in question occasionally, and it appeared sometimes as if too great attention had been paid to the statements of almost irresponsible witnesses. It may be said that the general tendency of the evidence of the workpeople themselves was in favour of a continuance of a system little changed from that now in force. But although the Commission might, without any show of injustice, have said that things had better remain unchanged, and free from any fresh legislation, it was decided that some proposals must be put forward. This was, perhaps, a concession to the strength of Lancashire feeling on the subject. But if it was thought likely to satisfy the cotton-spinners at home and to keep them quiet, it was a false move. While it did not appease them, it might have irritated their rivals in this country. Among Indian cotton-spinners, however, the report was at first received with general approval. There was a feeling of relief: matters might have been so much worse. And just for a time it was thought that the Lancastrian agitation would be stayed, and that Indian factory proprietors would get off with but slight modifications of the existing law. This idea lasted but a short time. It was soon made clear that the battle had not been fought out. And, perhaps, the small concessions made did more harm than good. They may have just whetted the English spinner's appetite for interference. He had at least gained a point or two, and by continuing his agitation he might gain a few more advantages. Consequently, he set about trying a fall with the Indian spinner once again, and although Lord Cross has lately made a show of not listening to the Lancashire men any more in regard to Indian factory legislation, there can be little doubt that great influence is again being brought to bear upon the Government.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the new Bill has been presented to the Legislative Council, and published. To judge from the terms of the report, the Committee has not been uninfluenced by external forces. At any rate, it has gone rather beyond the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission of Inquiry. Certainly, these have not been exceeded to any great extent, but a straw sometimes serves to show which way the wind blows, and it is tolerably clear that since the Bill was first placed on the legislative anvil it has been considerably knocked about, though the majority of members of the Select Committee appear to think otherwise, for they say in their report: "Having regard to the fact that the report of the Indian Factory Commission of 1890, in which the questions dealt with by the Bill are raised, has been considered by local governments and the mercantile bodies concerned, we do not think that the Bill requires re-publication, and we recommend it to be passed as now amended." In this manner Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. K. L. Nulkar express the opinion that the Bill is much the same as it was, or, at any rate, that it marks no important deviation from the report of the Factory Commission. Mr. Mackay concurs in the report. Mr. Bliss is unable to agree that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication. Mr. Nugent declares emphatically that "the Bill, as placed before this Select Committee on Monday last and as now submitted with certain alterations to the Council with the Report, is not the Bill sent thirteen months ago to the Local Governments for opinion and referred to a Select Committee of this Council." "It includes," observes Mr. Nugent, "certain provisions not mentioned in the original Bill, and in some respects it goes beyond any recommendations made by the Indian Factory Commission appointed in September last." And so say we. The Committee has gone beyond the Commission, which went rather beyond what the facts of the case called for; and although it is unnecessary to attach very great importance to the difference thus shown between the Commission's report and the Committee's amended Bill, re-publication ought to be insisted on if only for the purpose of maintaining a sound principle. If the public is to have a chance of expressing an opinion, it should be asked to speak upon the Bill actually before the Council, not upon that which was first thought of.

The details of the amendments proposed and of the Bill as it now stands are of special interest only to a few people, comparatively, in Southern India. To employers only are they important in themselves; yet they have an interest for the general public in that they show how much influence Lancashire has, and how greatly Indian legislation is controlled by more than those considerations of the needs and rights of the people that should be the chief guides of her statesmen. No man can be blamed if he draws from this sundry conclusions in regard to Indian legislation in general not complimentary to those who have the administration of affairs in this country. When the natives of India form the Opposition, the Viceregal Council has a back-bone; when the Anglo-Indian opposes measures suggested by the Government, the Council proves itself to be a fitting representative of a stiff-necked generation. But as soon as the Secretary of State, or the Lancashire cotton-world, or even a travelling M.P., appears on the scene to criticise and condemn the Council, it becomes invertebrate, climbs down not even gracefully, and holds its hands up in supplication, as if to say that if forgiven this time it will sin no more against the mighty lords who are so easily able to teach it the pains and penalties of disobedience or independence. From beginning to end Lancashire has been encouraged. A pretence has been made of settling the question of labour in Indian mills on its merits, but we can now only regard this as a pretence. Concessions have been made to such an extent that Lancashire is certain to ask for "More." She has already declared her intention to do so; and, as we warned factory owners a short time ago, she is likely to get it. The Berlin Conference is being utilized, although its suggestions cannot by any stretch of reason be taken as intended to apply to India and to native workmen with their peculiar methods of work. The Conference will serve Lancashire as a mask, and philanthropy will again be the guise in which trade will endeavour to get the better of trade. Fair competition is now shunned, and the Government of India, while boasting of its Free Trade principles, is likely to condemn India to what is little less than a Protection, a subsidizing, of Lancashire at India's expense. And this sort of thing must continue until all India's forces are rallied together to fight in a body as the Lancashire cotton-spinners do when their hand is raised against industries in this country.—*Madras Times.*

ASSAULTING A BARN-DOOR FOWL.

THE Miranzai Expedition of 1891 has come and gone, and another example has been furnished of the want of appreciation of the requirements of frontier disturbances, which has so often before been shown by the military authorities at Simla and by the Government of India. When vigorous measures and prompt action have been needed expeditionary forces have been cut down and their action hampered, until to call their object a punitive one has been no more than a jest. On the other hand, when, as in the present case, the work to be done was such as could have been easily accomplished by a couple of regiments, lakhs of rupees have been spent on assembling an army almost big enough for the invasion of Afghanistan. The Miranzai Expedition was not, as was stated by one of the north country journals, directed against the Miranzais, for the excellent reason that no such people exist. Its object was to punish the several sections of the great Urakzai tribe, whose territory borders on the Miranzai Valley. The Urakzais, one of the largest of the independent tribes on our North-West frontier, are divided into six main clans, numbering in all some twenty-five thousand fighting men. Each of these clans is sub-divided into several sections, and it was to avenge a series of outrages committed by some of these latter that the Expedition was despatched. The sections in question are the Rubia Khel and Akhel of the Ismailzai clan, and the Skaikhan and Mishti sections of the Hamsaya clan. These sections are settled on either side of a narrow and lofty walled valley, which is divided by the Samanoghar range of hills from the Miranzai Valley. The four sections together number about 7,300 fighting men, but the Rubia Khel, against whom in particular the Expedition was directed, are but some 790 strong.

The Urakzais are as hardy and wiry as any of the hill tribes on the North-West frontier, but they cannot compare in physique with many of their neighbours, nor is their courage by any means above suspicion. Possibly on this account they have given the Punjab Government but little serious trouble since the annexation of the province. A small expedition was, indeed, despatched against the Rubia Khel in 1855, but it met with but slight resistance, and the *rôle* of the Urakzais seems on the whole to be rather the covert abetting of petty and cowardly outrages than the open and bold resistance of the punishment which must follow. For some years past the sections on our immediate frontier had distinguished themselves by committing a succession of outrages after the nature of the Pathan. Men were murdered, women and cattle carried off, crops destroyed, and other annoyances inflicted on our dependent villages of the Miranzai Valley. Two years ago, when the Lieutenant-Governor visited the frontier, the advisability of an expedition was discussed. The Political Officer on the spot, however, strongly opposed the idea. The villagers who had been outraged were themselves strong enough, he asserted, to obtain reprisals from a handful of tribesmen, who were not only few in numbers but of no reputation for valour; in any case, the troops in the neighbourhood were sufficient. However, the outrages did not cease, and the counsels of some of the highest military authorities were so decidedly in favour of an expedition that every arrangement was made for the purpose early in January 1890; and some regiments had actually been warned for service, when at the last moment proceedings were stayed by the payment of all outstanding fines (some Rs. 22,000) accompanied by profuse professions of future good conduct by Mozaffar Khan, a neigh-

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bouring chief of note, who thus conclusively proved his influence for good or ill over the sections in question. In consideration of this old gentleman's past services—he displayed marked good-will and loyalty during the trying times of 1857—the Expedition was abandoned for the moment, only to be resorted to again at the close of last year, when the promises of good conduct were found to be but empty words.

When the idea of an expedition was first mooted, the Commander-in-Chief is said to have been in favour of entrusting the operations to the troops of the Kohat garrison alone. Others of the military authorities, however, urged that much more extensive preparations were necessary. Unfortunately for the military budget these latter counsels prevailed, the result being that a force including eight regiments of Infantry, two batteries of Artillery, and two squadrons of Cavalry—altogether about 5,600 men—were assembled at Kohat early in January. The force was to advance in three separate columns, which were to arrive simultaneously at Gwadam, the stronghold of Makhmudin, a petty chieftain who has been responsible for the late misdoings of the clans, especially of the Rubia Khel. One form of opposition, however, had not been reckoned on, namely that of the elements. One of the severest winters which has been known on the frontier for many years prevented the Expedition from moving for several days, and throughout the operations the troops have had to endure the most intense cold under the slight shelter of single-fly tents. On one occasion the 4th Sikhs spent a whole night on the hill-tops, in deep snow and with no protection but their great-coats; and the fact that not a single man went into hospital on the following day speaks well for the hardiness of our troops. Day by day as the Expedition advanced up the narrow valley on either side of which the recalcitrant tribesmen are located, reports were received that the next section of the clans intended to make a stand, and each day showed how far was the idea of resistance from the minds of the so-called enemy. The defensive towers of the villages were destroyed, and the only protest made by the inhabitants was to send their *jirgahs* and pay the fines imposed on them. One well-known member of the Geographical Survey pursued his investigations alone, many miles from the camp, quite forgetting that he was in a hostile country! At length the rendezvous—Makhmudin's stronghold—was approached; a simultaneous advance was carried out by the three columns with much preparation of advanced guards, skirmishers, &c.; the moment for the assault arrived; the troops rushed gallantly to the attack; entered the tower, and found it occupied by—one barn-door fowl, which fled cackling from the noisy intruders! A few days afterwards Makhmudin surrendered himself; the troops marched back to Kohat, and this glorious campaign was at an end.

Thus were lakhs of rupees squandered on a trifling business, which might have been more than accomplished by the troops on the spot. One regiment—nay, one company—could have marched through the country and exacted penalties for the misdemeanours of the Urakzais. From the very first the best authorities on the spot declared that no resistance would be experienced, and that the display of force was ridiculously in excess of what was necessary. There is every sign that a similar absence of fighting will characterize the Black Mountain Expedition, which has already, up to the date of starting, cost several lakhs. There, however, thanks to the extraordinary policy pursued last year, adequate preparations have to be made in case of opposition. The Lahore paper reported that the Bonerwals would probably join in the struggle, but, as they would have to walk some 150 miles to the scene of action, this seems hardly likely. Meanwhile the tribesmen of the Black Mountain—"the enemy"—are laying in stores of fodder, which they will sell to our troops at a handsome profit. Truly this reduces a punitive expedition to the very depths of absurdity!—*Madras Mail.*

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

LANCASHIRE is already agitating for a change in the laws affecting the cotton industry in this country, and she has succeeded in arranging for some alterations to be made at an early date. Lancashire's ostensible motive is philanthropy, of course: the purest philanthropy. She recks nothing, we are sometimes told, of the expansion of the Indian industry so long as it is brought about on fair terms of competition; but it cannot be allowed when it is the results of "sweating" the poor native, grinding him down to the dust, and making man, woman, and child work for many more hours per week than the law allows in Great Britain. But the Anglo-Indian is suspicious of this philanthropy. Something else appears to lurk beneath the mask, and Lancashire herself wears this mask without sufficient care, taking it off rashly at odd moments and showing that beneath the smiles of philanthropy is the angry countenance of jealousy. Within the last few weeks a technical paper has referred to some statistics supplied to the India Office from Indian officials, respecting cotton spinning and weaving in this country. These figures "are not pleasant reading for Lancashire manufacturers," observes our contemporary. Here the truth is spoken. They are far from pleasant reading. They confirm officially what the Lancashire spinner has for a long time known by the general course of trade, and they are specially unpleasing to him when taken in connection with the official returns of the Board of Trade respecting the annual exports from the United Kingdom to India of cotton yarn and twist. Such a comparison as is here suggested causes our Manchester contemporary to remark that it is natural that the rapid development of the Indian textile industries should excite alarm in England. The increasing competition is referred to in language that admits of no two interpretations, and an honest confession is made that, "how this competition is to be met is fast becoming an important question in Lancashire." This is how British competitors ought to treat the matter. So long as competition is fair and open it is no disgrace to either party to admit that the advantage cannot all rest on one side; but disgrace does attach to tactics which seek to bring political influence to the rescue where fair rivalry fails.

The rapid advance of the cotton industry in India is read in Lancashire as meaning that local manufactures are driving English imports out of Indian markets. From 400,000 spindles in India in 1870, and in 1887 103 cotton-mills containing 2,500,000 spindles, matters have advanced until statistics show that in 1890 there were 137 mills with 3,274,196 spindles. And the end is not yet. A great deal of this extra production has not been utilized for the Indian market. Exports of twist and yarn from India increased from a value of £7,800,000 in 1880–84 to £18,230,000 in 1885-89. And thus Lancashire has suffered in three ways. The Indian factories have sent forth three columns against their competitors, and have scored a victory with each. In the first place they have secured a better share of the Home Trade; then they have developed their export trade to China, Java, East Africa, &c. and finally they have taken over large quantities of raw cotton, thus cutting off supplies from their competitors to an extent that is far from unimportant. As regards the Home Trade, statistics necessarily tell us but little; and although each man who visited the bazaars a few years ago and goes again now can judge for himself, we lay no stress upon the deeds of this column, because we have not figures at hand to substantiate the remarks that we should be disposed to make. Yet it may be observed that British exports of yarn and twist to Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and Burma, as well as those to China and those to Japan have declined of late. From this, coupled with India's enlarged industry and expanded exports, we may gather that Lancashire is feeling the effects of the operations of both column No. 1 and column No. 2. That No. 3 has not been ineffective may be gathered from a comparison of cotton crop statistics with the figures relating to exports of cotton to Great Britain. India has an increasing use for the cotton that she herself grows; she is turning it to better account year after year; and thus she is causing Lancashire to be a little anxious about future supplies of certain classes of cotton which have the merit of cheapness, however unfavourably their staples may compare with those of the cottons of other lands.

All this shows that Lancashire has cause for jealousy; and that we are not wrong in suspecting her recent movements to have been instigated by the green-eyed monster, is admitted by the Manchester contemporary to whose remarks we have already alluded. "Some persons," it is remarked, "desire to hinder competition by legal enactments, ostensibly suggested for the welfare of Indian operatives, but the real object, when plainly and truthfully stated, is the desire to handicap unwelcome competitors." This is candid, and it is such an admission as might be expected from the pick of the Lancashire spinners, and manufacturers, and merchants. It is certainly no use mincing matters. Facts should be faced by both sides, and Indian traders will agree with the most reliable English spinners when it is said that "no one can contradict the assertion that the" (Lancastrian) "movement for the amelioration of the physical condition of the men and women employed in Indian mills originates in a desire to increase the cost of labour to the Indian spinner and manufacturer." Time was when the contradiction was uttered, but, speaking generally, there is none to repeat it now, for the Lancastrian mask has been lifted sufficiently to prove that the early suspicions of Indian spinners and merchants were not unfounded. If Lancashire recognizes one fact, the end is near. From this side it has been repeatedly pointed out that competition such as is here referred to is not fair, especially to fellow-subjects all working for the benefit of the Empire. Now that this is partially admitted at home, we may hope to see nobler principles making progress. We may hope to see Lancashire relying as of old on her strong arm and her shrewd brains, in fair rivalry. If British workmen can persuade Indian workmen that they ought to have shorter hours, well and good: Indian employers will then take the matter in hand. But to bring political pressure to bear upon the home Government and through it on the Indian Government, in order to get laws altered against which Indian workmen, as a body, have not a word to say, is to run the risk of attaching to the name of the Lancashire cotton-spinner a stigma of cowardice and unfairness that can never be effaced.—*Madras Times.*

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THE GAINS OF LEARNING BILL.

A Bill has, we see, been introduced into the Madras Council by the Hon. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, for the purpose of removing the doubts which, owing to the conflict of authorities on the subject, have hitherto prevailed, regarding the rights of members of undivided Hindu families to property acquired by means of their learning, and of getting rid of impracticable distinctions between the kinds of learning to which such acquisitions are due. The authorities are clear and unanimous as to the impartibility of such acquisitions when the learning by means of which they have been made has been gained without the use of the patrimony, but they differ as to the rule that should be followed where it has been acquired at the expense of the family, or one of its members. The tendency of the latest decisions would seem to be towards the principle that the gains of the learning are private property, even though the learning has been acquired at the cost of the family, unless it is of a special and scientific kind, and is the immediate source of the gains. But as Mr. Aiyangar points out, such a rule would give rise in practice to a distressing amount of uncertainty. The Bill proposes to get rid of all difficulty in a very simple way, by providing that the gains of learning made by a member of a Hindu family shall be his exclusive and separate property, whatever the character of learning may be, and in what way soever, or at whose cost soever, it may have been acquired, and however the member in question may have been maintained while acquiring it, provided the gains have been made substantially by means of the learning. This is cutting the Gordian knot rather than untying it, and it can hardly be said to meet all the requirements of abstract justice. But, in the existing state of Hindu society it is probably the best way of fulfilling the needs of practical justice. It is a little hard, however, on the other members of an undivided family that they should have no claim on a member for money out of the common stock expended on his education, however disproportionate it may be to his individual claims; and it seems questionable whether it might not equitably and unobjectionably be made a condition precedent to his acquiring an exclusive right to the gains of learning so paid for, that he should first reimburse the common stock for the amount actually so expended.—*Statesman.*

THE CENSUS OF BENGAL.

The general results of the Census of Bengal have now been sufficiently ascertained to permit of an estimate of the total population being made. There is no doubt but that there has been an increase during the past ten years of about four and a half millions, raising the population of the Lower Provinces to 74,000,000 of people. The increase is most marked in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, in the Tea Districts, and in Eastern Bengal, as will be seen from the percentages given elsewhere. Taking the province as a whole there is an increase of 6½ per cent. Probably the most noticeable feature is the great growth of the town of Howrah, exclusive of Bali, from a population of 90,813 in 1881 to one of 113,094, or an increase of 24·5 per cent. The small increase in the Behar districts south of the Ganges is also a matter that will attract attention, and is probably due to increased emigration. The decrease in Central Bengal is possibly attributable to the unhealthiness arising from frequent floods in recent years and the silting up of the western distributaries of the Ganges. A very important fact in connection with the Census just concluded is that it has cost less than half as much as the similar statistical inquiry of 1881 did. The Deputy Commissioner of Census, Mr. O'Donnell, deserves the greatest credit for capable and frugal administration. District magistrates have worked hard and successfully. A debt of gratitude is also due to the 300,000 enumerators, who with admirable good feeling lent their services gratuitously, and thereby placed the Government under a heavy obligation. It is pleasant, therefore, to know that the 8,000 compiling clerkships, worth about Rs. 50 each, for the three and a half months census abstraction and tabulations to be carried on in districts, will be distributed among these deserving officers.—*Englishman.*

Capt. S. F. Case, according to a contemporary, twenty-one years ago, had his name struck off the list of pilots on the Rangoon River by General Fytche, the then Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on a charge which Capt. Case declared to be utterly false. Since that time he has appealed to each Chief Commissioner, and at least once to the Viceroy, but up to the present without success. In December last he sought and obtained an interview with Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who then forwarded the matter to the Government of India. Instructions have, it appears, now been sent to the Port Commissioners that Capt. Case is to have the first vacancy in the pilot service. If all this is true, Capt. Case is a man who is entitled to have a grievance.

REVIEWS.

Banga-Vijetâ; or, the Conqueror of Bengal. By Gadadhar Singh, Sarishtadâr, Mirzapore.

This is a translation into Hindî of a Bengali novel of some repute, by Râmesh Chandra Datt; and the translator has taken much pains to make his book worthy of attention. There can be no doubt that the great vernacular of the North-West Provinces is greatly in want of books in general literature, of a more intellectual and instructive character than the average dramas hitherto produced. Only one writer of original novels has, as yet, clothed his thoughts in his native Hindî—the late Srî Niwâs Dâs, of Dehli. Until another such man arises, it is well that careful writers, such as Gadâdhar Singh, should introduce some of the recent excellent novels of Bengal into the North-West. The present work is very well done, and is tolerably free from affectation in style, and any affectation in purity of language. The writer uses words which are fairly well known, whatever may be the source from which they are derived; and by so doing he is really strengthening and improving his beloved vernacular.

A Scientific Frontier. By John Dacosta. W. H. Allen & Co., London.

Mr. John Dacosta, who has frequently written on Indian subjects, brings out a volume entitled *A Scientific Frontier* (W. H. Allen & Co.), in which the arguments for and against the Indian Frontier Policy, known by that name, are reviewed in the light of the principal events of the last fifty years. The writer premises that those events have not received from the general public the careful attention which they deserve. He, therefore, quotes largely from books and official documents in which they are recorded, and urges that the time has come when the important question as to the best way of protecting India against a Russian invasion should be withdrawn from the sphere of party politics, and settled upon the safer basis of acknowledged principles and experience.

A MODEST MEZZORAMIAN.

To the Editor of *Allen's Indian Mail.*

Sir,

With reference to the following letter, signed "Mezzoramian," which appeared in the *St. James's Gazette*, can any of your readers—some of whom are doubtless familiar with Eastern dialects—say who is the "greatest living linguist; in fact, a second Mezzofanti," who "speaks, reads, and writes twenty-five languages"? Is the language of self-assertion one of these latter?—I am, &c.,

Oriental.

April 13, 1891.

"WOMEN OF THE DAY; BY THEMSELVES."

To the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette.*

Sir,

Having read most of the biographical notices of ladies in the thirteenth edition, just published, of *Men and Women of the Time*, I feel compelled to protest that the article in the *St. James's Gazette* of the 2nd inst. headed "Women of the Day, by Themselves" is a bit rough on them. Sufficient allowance is not made for this being their first appearance in Mr. Washington Moon's useful volume; and a little disorderly flutter on their part was, therefore, to be expected. But, this apart, an impartial survey of its pages will show that for gushing conceit of themselves, and unblushing effrontery in the expression of it, the men of "the Time" are more than a match for the women—that is to say, if these notices of contemporary celebrities are autobiographical. I will not multiply quotations, for the one I give is of itself more than sufficient to prove my point. Not of an excitable woman, but of a sedate man with nearly a dozen letters after his name, do I read that he is "probably the greatest living linguist; in fact, a second Mezzofanti—speaks, reads, and writes twenty-five languages."

Turning to an earlier page I find the name of a still greater linguist, of whom it is recorded that "he is well known as . . . having acquired the knowledge of a hundred languages." But this distinguished linguist and philologist lays no claim, or allows none to be advanced for him, as "the greatest living linguist—in fact, a second Mezzofanti." Surely it would be difficult for the most "unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd," to outgush this—"in fact, a second Mezzofanti"!—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

April 6. Mezzoramian.

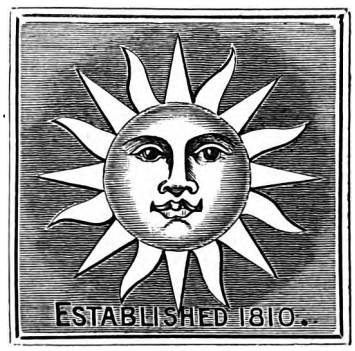
BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Sketches of Some Distinguished Indian Women. By Mrs. E. F. Chapman. With a Preface by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. (W. H. Allen & Co., Limited.)

The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review and Oriental and Colonial Record, for April. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.)

The Australian Irrigation Colonies on the River Murray in Victoria and South Australia. Compiled by J. E. Matthew Vincent, Chief Commissioner in Europe for the Australian Irrigation Colonies. (Chaffers Brothers, Limited, London and Melbourne.)

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891.

THE MURDERS AT MANIPUR.

THE confirmation of the rumour that Mr. Quinton and his comrades had been murdered at Manipur is a sad blow to the hope which has been current throughout England, that the captives would be kept as prisoners only, to enable the Manipur ruler who instigated their arrest to make better terms with the British, whom he knew would be certain to return in force to the scene of the disaster. There were good grounds for such hope, for the ruler and his Kuki irregulars are not savages altogether ignorant of British power or of British ways of following up an insult or an attack. Besides the lesson of the Mutiny, which every native on plains or hills of the Indian continent to its extremest frontier knew, the turbulent tribes at all points have since then been taught other important lessons, and so it was only natural to think that the British captives at Manipur would be held simply as hostages for ransom or favourable arrangement. The telegraphic reports received in London to-day leave little doubt concerning the fate of the British party. Mr. Quinton and his comrades have been butchered in cold blood, and the foulest atrocities have been wreaked on their mangled remains. According to one statement, their limbs were torn from their bodies and thrown to the pariah dogs without the city gates. Only two officers were slain in action with the enemy, and their corpses were also mutilated. Of course, this wreaking of vengeance on the insensate dead reads terribly shocking to Englishmen who have had no experience of savage ways of battle; but British officers and soldiers who have had any acquaintance with Oriental warfare will not be surprised at the tale of atrocity. It is not this which will shock them so much as the treachery which led to the crime. We have yet to learn full details of how the "parleying" of Mr. Quinton with the enemy came about without the military officers taking precautions against a surprise, for when "parleying" with an Oriental savage foe treachery may always be suspected. The *Times* says that "the lives of all the instigators and of all the chief actors in the tragedy are justly forfeited, and that the countrymen of the murdered men will see that the forfeit is rigidly exacted. Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the Jubraj, his brother, and their chief accomplices, and there is every hope that they will very soon be called upon to answer for their acts." Certainly this should be so; but then it is added: "They will have a fair trial and every possible opportunity of disproving the charges against them; and if the charges are brought home, assuredly an exemplary vengeance will be taken." It is difficult to understand why these persons should have the benefit of the doubt which the word "if" implies, for, so far as the published telegrams go, their treachery and guilt are clearly enough made out for the condign punishment to be awarded by a court summoned together when the troops now converging on Manipur arrive and have the culprits in their power. If the course is taken of sending the accused for a formal trial at Rangoon or Calcutta, where they would be defended by trained lawyers, directing a mixed jury, and using all the arts and quibbles of English forensic knowledge to secure acquittal, the effect will not certainly be a help to British prestige and power in any future dealings with similar foes. It may seem an unpleasing paradox to many purists at home to say that in India it is sometimes wrong to be "over just." There are times when it is not expedient, or for the good of certain classes, to be so, and those Englishmen who have been in India and can read between these lines, will have no difficulty in comprehending our meaning. Those who may feel shocked at the paradox may be reminded of a very similar one put forward by King Solomon when he condemned "over-righteousness." In India it does not do to show hesitancy, even under the seeming guise of justice, to an enemy, who is certain to mistake the honourable feeling for one of weakness. To the Oriental foe, who commits a crime such as those enacted at Manipur, punishment should come quickly, sharply and decisively.

As to the future destiny of the Manipur State itself, which the *Times* considers a wider question, to be judged dispassionately and not decided under the guidance of strong feeling, the matter may be left with the Government of India to settle. If the feelings of the planters and other British subjects near that State be allowed to have any weight in the matter, it is not difficult to guess what the verdict would be. Of course the cry of "annexation" would be raised for condemnation in certain quarters here. But if we are to have an end in India of these constant frontier troubles, which have cost not only millions of money but heavy losses in valuable lives of our fellow-countrymen, sacrificed in the inglorious "little" wars they have entailed upon the Governments of India, some more satisfactory policy of dealing with frontier tribes ought to be instituted than that which has hitherto found favour with the local and supreme Governments.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Ecclesiastical.

Coulthard, the Rev. H. R., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

Cumine, the Rev. R. A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be senior chaplain, with effect from March 25, 1891.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Macdonald, Lieut. F. W. P., Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, is granted privilege leave for three months from March 15, 1891.

Newmarch, Capt. L. S., Staff Corps, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant to the resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough, for one year, from March 20, 1891.

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg.

Masters, Capt. E. S., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant of the Bhopal battalion, and officiating cantonment magistrate at Mhow, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad during such time as Capt. Ravenshaw may officiate in the Political Department.

Wylie, Lieut.-Col. H., C.S.I., Bengal General List, Infantry, political agent of the 1st class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as resident in Nepal, during the absence on furlough of Major E. I. Durand, C.B.

Schroder.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. A. Schroder as vice consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

Montgomery, Capt. C. A. S., Staff Corps, 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed, temporarily, to act as the cantonment magistrate of the cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, from March 5, 1891.

Duke, Surg. A. L., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon in Turkish Arabia during the absence on furlough of Brig.-Surg. R. Bowman.

Leahy.—The services of Surg. A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), agency surgeon in Ulwar, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Department.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments in the Account Department are notified:—

Barrow, Mr. O. T., is appointed accountant general, Bengal.

Lawrence, Mr. E., is appointed to officiate as accountant-general, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Hart, Mr. G. H. R., is appointed deputy accountant-general, Bombay.

Kiernander, Mr. C. R. C., is appointed comptroller of India Treasuries, temporarily.

MILITARY.

Handcock, Col. A. G., Staff Corps, commandant, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Lt.) Infantry, is appointed to be colonel on the Staff, dated Feb. 23, 1891.

Parker, Lieut. N. T. (Commissariat Department), Staff Corps, 6th Regt. of Bengal (Lt.) Infantry, is appointed to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from January 9, 1891.

Vaughan, Second-Lieut. E. G., Bedfordshire Regt., officiating wing officer, 31st (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on completion of 18 months' probationary service from July 26, 1889.

Ryland, Capt. H. G., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (p. a.), is granted furlough out of India for two years.

Ferris, Col. J. L., Staff Corps, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) till May 10, 1891. Pension service—32nd year commenced May 10, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Mainwaring, Col. E. P., general list, infantry, commandant, 39th Regt. of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced Jan. 30, 1891.

Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., general list, infantry, commandant, 24th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—30th year commenced March 1, 1891.

Bishop, Major L. T., Staff Corps, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced March 2, 1891.

Ryder, Lieut. W. I., Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battn. 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt., for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced August 23, 1890.

Miles, Lieut. P. J., Staff Corps, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced December 20, 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Crimmin.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. J. Crimmin, V.C., to act as health officer of the port of Bombay, vice Surg.-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B., B.Ch.

Harvey.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.S., to act as under-secretary to Government Revenue, Financial and General Departments, from the date of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins's departure on leave.

Channer, Surg.-Major O. H., M.B., C.M., deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Registration District, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties.

Jones, Mr. A., deputy examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 8, 1891.

Moir, Brig.-Surg. W., M.B., civil surgeon, Meerut, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 1, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

McLeod.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Major-General Harry McLeod, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, inspector-general of ordnance, Madras Circle, with effect from September 20, 1890, in room of Col. (local Major-General) R. C. Stewart, C.B., Madras Cavalry, attained to colonel's allowance.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Mar. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Panton, Lieut. J. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, Hill Depots, Murree, to be station staff officer, vice Capt. K. R. Mackenzie.

Martin, Major M. K., squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be 2nd-in-command, vice Salkeld, retired.

Turner, Capt. J. G., squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Lancers, vice Steele, and to remain seconded while employed as adjutant, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Stuart, Lieut. D. F., wing officer and quartermaster, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Harris, seconded for employment under the Foreign Department.

Watson, Lieut. A. C., wing officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Stuart.

Boisragon, Lieut. G. H., wing officer, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to be officiating wing officer, Corps of Guides, as a temporary measure.

Muir, Major C. W., C.I.E., 17th Bengal Cavalry, assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Meerut District, Corps of Guides.

Ward, Major A. E., S.C., Military Works Department, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command.

Military Works Department.—On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as stated opposite their names:—Lieuts. A. T. Moore, Lucknow; E. H. W. H. Stafford, Rawal Pindi; C. M. F. Watkins, Allahabad; 2nd-Lieuts. P. G. Grant, Jhansi; G. A. F. Sanders, Lucknow; B. H. Rooke, Umballa; R. S. Muter, Belgaum; F. M. Westropp, Bombay; A. Bell, Fort William; and J. W. Patave, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Matthews, Lieut. and Riding-Master G., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

Marshall, Capt. and Riding-Master J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for eight months, on private affairs.

Fraser, Capt. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

Jenkins, Capt. and Adjutant N. F., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

Johnston, Lieut. S. C., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for six months, on private affairs.

Kelly, Lieut. T. F., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for nine months, on medical certificate.

Ozzard, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Hogarth, 2nd-Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, on private affairs, pending retirement.

Lloyd, Lieut. G. W. D. B., 1st battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for nine months, on medical certificate.

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Muir, Brig.-Surg. H. S., M.D., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

Sparkes, Surg. C. S., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

(*March* 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s personal staff:—

Furse, Lieut. W. T., R.H.A., to be aide-de-camp, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. I. S. M. Hamilton.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Battye, Major F. D., 2nd in command, Cavalry Corps of Guides, to be 2nd in command, Infantry, vice Gaitskell, deceased.

Maclean, Second Lieut. H. L. S., Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Corps of Guides, on probation.

Hennessy, Lieut. J. P. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Spence, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

Dobbie, Capt. H. H., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the 6th Musketry Circle.

Oldfield.—On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Capt. E. E. B. Oldfield, 2nd battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, the period of which will be fixed hereafter.

Elphinstone.—On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone, 2nd battalion Highland Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, the period of which will be fixed hereafter.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Gordon-Mackenzie, Capt. F., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

(*March* 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Watling, Lieut. G., wing officer, 2nd battalion 3rd Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity to the 16th Bengal Infantry, vice Ross, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

Hall, Lieut. E. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 18th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, 30th Punjab Infantry, vice Dobbie, seconded for employment on the staff.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Price-Davies, Lieut. S. D., 24th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Cameron, Lieut. E. D., 65th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Cullinan, Capt. J. E., 2nd battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Shaw, Capt. J., 2nd battalion Scottish Rifles, for nine months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Mar. 19.)

Channing, Mr. F. C., divisional judge, is transferred from Hoshiarpur to Amritsar, relieving Mr. A. W. Stogdon.

Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de Butts, officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from April 1, 1891.

Wakefield, Mr. H. E. A., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Karnal to the Jullundur District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 21.)

Martin, Mr. W. T., district and sessions judge, Mirzapur, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, from Mar. 10, 1891.

Cobb, Mr. W. H., city magistrate, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days from Mar. 30, 1891.

Barrow, the Rev. K. E., chaplain of Chakrata, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 1, 1891.

Cadell, Mr. A., commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, is granted furlough out of India for eight months from April 15, 1891.

Colvin, Capt. J. R. C., B.S.C., governor to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, is granted special leave for six months from April 25 to Oct. 25, 1891.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 21.)

Robarts.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain of Nagpore, from the 30th inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Mar. 14.)

Bayne, Mr. C. G., C.S., junior secretary, is appointed to be secretary to the chief commissioner.

Smeaton, Mr. D. M., C.S., commissioner, Central Division, is appointed to be financial commissioner of Burmah.

Martyr, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Moulmein Town Sub-division, Amherst District.

Laurie, Mr. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the charge of the Myadaung Sub-division, Katha District, as a temporary measure.

Laurie, Mr. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tigyaing to settlement duty in the Kyaukse District.

Warde, Lieut. H. N., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tabayin to the charge of the Tantabin Sub-division, Shwebo District.

Barnard, Mr. G. H., assistant commissioner is transferred from Mone to the charge of the Myadaung Sub-division, Katha District.

Cumberland, Mr. B. L., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Ngathainggyaung to Rangoon as personal assistant to the deputy inspector-general of military police.

Hill, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Ngathainggyaung Sub-division, Bassein District.

Clogstoun, Mr. R. P., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Zigon to the charge of the railway police.

Martyr.—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. P. H. Martyr, extra assistant commissioner, to be cantonment magistrate of Moulmein.

Bigge.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. Bigge, judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Galloway, Col. J. M. C., Madras Cavalry, commandant, 2nd Madras Lancers, for one year. Pension service—34th year commenced 13th Jan. 1891.

Priestley, Lieut. C. E. N., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 5th Feb. 1891.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., Staff Corps, 3 months, p.a.

Young, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps, 6 months, m.c.

Kendall, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, one week, u.p.a.

Tighe, Lieut. M. A., Staff Corps, furlough on m.c., commuted to furlough on p.a., and extended to 1st Sept. 1891.

Pigou, 2nd-Lieut. F. H., probationer, Staff Corps, officiating wing officer (on probation), 25th Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate. Pension service—3rd year commenced 22nd Aug. 1890.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 26.)

Smith, Surg. E. L. C., First Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties.

Hosking.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. E. Hosking, judge and sessions judge of Karachi, is cancelled.

Down, Mr. J. E., acting district superintendent of police, Satara, is allowed privilege leave for three months from May 7, 1891.

MILITARY.

Arnold, Conductor C., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Under instructions from the Government of India the undermentioned officers, who were appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, having failed to pass the necessary tests within the prescribed period, are removed from the Service, from March 12, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bell, Lieut. P. T., 1st battalion Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

Sinclair, Lieut. J. L., 1st battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

Godfrey, Col. C. W., Staff Corps, superintendent Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Mein, Capt. A. B., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general, is permitted to resign his appointment from March 24, 1891.

Lucas, Major C. A. de Neufville, Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col. from March 21, 1891.

Health, Lieut.-Col. L. F., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general, is permitted to resign his appointment from April 15, 1891.

Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. M., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Nurse, Lieut. H. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on

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private affairs for one year; pension service, 5th year commenced Feb. 5, 1891.

Haig, Major-Gen. C. T., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe, from March 28, 1891, in anticipation of sanction to his retirement from H.M.'s Service.

Penrose, Capt. E. R., Staff Corps, 2nd-in-command and squadron commander, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for sixth months; pension service, 14th year commenced March 1, 1891.

Adam, Col. F. J. S., Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 35th year commenced Jan. 22, 1891.

Tinley, Capt. G. F. N., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 15th year commenced Sept. 10, 1890.

Ward, Col. T. M., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from Nov. 1, 1890; pension service, 33rd year commenced May 24, 1890.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Mar. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Barry, Surgeon T. D. C., 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major J. McLoghry, transferred to Civil Department.

Harrington, Lieut. J. L., 14th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Major-Gen. R., is posted to Poona District.

Peterkin, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar, is transferred to general duty, Poona District.

Barnes, Surgeon H. J., Medical Staff, on general duty, Poona District, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar.

Jacob, Lieut. W. S., wing officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Daly, Captain D. St. G., 18th Hussars, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Hall, Lieut. E. F., 35th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Stockdale, Lieut. H. E., 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

Mangles, Lieut. W. J., Royal Lancashire Regiment (2nd battalion), to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Woolmer, Lieut. E., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd battalion), to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Leicester, Lieut. P. F. F., Yorkshire Light Infantry (2nd battalion), to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Brown, Lieut. C. A., (Staff Corps), 8th Bombay Infantry, in India, from Feb. 25 to 27, 1891, on private affairs, in extension of leave out of India.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

APRIL 9.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. Beames, (Cov.); R. P. Russell; A. W. B. Power (Cov.); H. W. Jones-Bateman; D. Caven; A. W. Cruickshank; F. W. R. Foyer (Cov.); H. Z. Darrah (Cov.); R. H. C. Whittall; A. H. Benton (Cov.); R. G. Macdonald.

Bombay Estab.—H. V. M. Phelips; H. E. M. James (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—A. W. Lushington; C. J. Ussher; P. S. Miller.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. W. Thorburn, R.E.; Capt. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.; Capt. C. A. R. Browne, R.E.; 2nd-Lieut. C. H. Davies, Prob. S.C.; Col. W. G. Smith, Inf.; Col. D. M. Strong, Inf.; Capt. B. W. Cracroft, S.C.; Surg.-Maj. D. W. D. Comins; Lieut. A. McConaghey, S.C.; Lieut. S. B. Grimston, S.C.; Capt. W. H. Allen, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.; Capt. H. D. Love, R.E.; 2nd-Lieut. F. H. Pigou, Prob. S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. R. Hill, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

APRIL 9.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—D. L. M. Mackay (Cov.), one month's extraordinary leave.

Bombay Estab.—G. C. Beresford, six months on M.C.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. Palmer, S.C., till Nov. 12, 1891; Lieut. A. R. Dick, S.C., till Sept. 24, 1891.

Madras Estab.—Brig.-Surg. S. B. Hunt, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. G. S. Thomson, six months.

Indian Marine.—Chief Eng. F. O. Gadsden, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

APRIL 9.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. C. Brown; H. F. Cotgrave.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. M. B. Thomas, S.C.; Capt. C. B. Judge, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. S. Peat, Cav.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 10.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Harold John Kinsman (late Bengal) is placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List: Lieut.-Col. and Col. Alfred Edward Garnault (late Bengal) is placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List: April 9.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gen. Abingdon Augustus Bayly, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List: April 5.

Major-Gen. Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice A. A. Bayly: April 5.

Col. and Brigadier-Gen. Thomas Graham, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Commanding a District in India, to be Major-Gen., vice B. H. Pottinger: April 5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—March 14, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major D. F. Barry, I.M.S., of a son.

CANDY—March 18, at Bhuj Cutch, the wife of Captain J. M. Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

DUFFUS—March 18, at 10, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of James Duffus, of a son.

FARRINGTON—March 10, at Coconada, the wife of Mr. A. H. Farrington, Government Telegraph Department, of twin sons.

McMULLIN—March 17, at Bahraich, the wife of R. L. F. McMullin, D.S.P., of a daughter.

MONTANARO—March 16, at Agra, the wife of Captain Montanaro, 16th Lucknow Regiment, of a son.

PRITCHARD—March 21, at the Cloisters, Salem, the wife of C. Pritchard, barrister-at-law, of a son.

SANDEL—March 19, at No. 89, Ripon Street, Calcutta, the wife of M. L. Sandel, of a son.

THOMSON—March 16, at Sylhet, the wife of R. Thomson, tea planter, of a son.

WHITE—March 15, at Saharunpur, the wife of C. F. White, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—March 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Gerald Hume Wright, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—FOYLE—March 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Sergeant J. E. Abbott, R.H.A., to Edith, third daughter of the late Robert Foyle, both of Warminster, Wilts.

BROWN—TUCHEY—March 12, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, John Young Brown, eldest son of Charles Young Brown, of Mildenhall, Wilts, to Lilian, younger daughter of the late John Tuchey, of the Priory, Burnham, Canterbury, New Zealand.

CULLEN—YOUNG—March 16, at St. Luke's Church, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev. G. B. Durrant, M.A., the Rev. John Armstrong Cullen, of Bhagulpore, to Catherine Mary, daughter of W. Young, principal of Jubbulpore College,

HAMILTON—GOUGH—March 18, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Meer, by the Rev. H. J. Spence Gray, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Dale, Captain William George Hamilton, East Lancashire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hamilton, 25th King's Own Borderers, to Mary Gertrude, second daughter of Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Lahore District.

MERCER—NAIRN—March 12, at St. Paul's, Umballa, Captain Harvey Frederick Mercer, Royal Artillery, to Helen Evelyn, daughter of Major-General C. E. Nairn, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

REA—CATANIA—March 16, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. C. Wright, Chaplain of Secunderabad (Deccan), F. W. Rea, Esq., 4th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late Captain F. W. Rea, R.N., to Kathleen Francine de la Riviere, third daughter of Captain T. F. Catania, H.H. the Nizam's Forests.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 15, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Cyrel Anderson, late Assistant I. G. S. N. Co., aged 44 years.

CONSTABLE—March 17, at Madras, Willoughby Gordon, the infant son of Willoughby Verner and Lucy Constable, aged one year.

GRIEFF—March 17, at Bagua, on board the s.s. *Burmah*, John Christopher Grieff, Chief Engineer s.s. *Burmah*, River Steam Navigation Company, aged 50 years.

NICHOLSON—March 23, at her residence opposite Sir J. J. Ilahibag, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay, Dosibai, the wife of Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson.

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PENNY—March 20, at Howrah, Bengal, Isabel Palmer Penny, in her 65th year.

SORELL—Feb. 25, at Sheerness, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Frederick Sorell, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major Sheffield Sorell, aged 47 years.

TAIT—March 19, at Sabarmati, Isabella Mary Louisa, the dearly loved child of George and Elizabeth Tait, Public Works Department, aged 7 years and five months.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC DEBATE.

At the evening sitting, on the order for Supply,

Sir JOSEPH PEASE moved an amendment condemning the opium traffic which is carried on between India and China. Earlier in the sitting he and a number of his friends had anticipated their annual "field night" by presenting petitions from various quarters against the opium trade, one of them being signed by 4,000 persons of thirty nationalities in India and Burma. Sir Joseph Pease asked the House to declare its opinion that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible. Furthermore, he urged upon the Government of India not only to cease the granting of licences for the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of opium in British India, except for legitimate medical purposes, but to take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory. The traffic, he argued in a long speech, is far more injurious than that of the most ardent spirits, and he even went the length of declaring that for greed of gain the Indian Government, with the sanction of the authorities at home, has sacrificed every principle of political economy, morality, and Christianity.

Mr. MARK STEWART, speaking in support of the resolution, was in favour of the sale of opium in India being regulated by provisions similar to those in force in the United Kingdom under the Pharmacy Acts.

Dr. FARQUHARSON, on the other hand, made an amusing but forcible and closely reasoned speech against the resolution. He expressed his belief that the statements upon which Sir Joseph Pease relied were founded to a considerable extent on misapprehension. There was no greater delusion than to suppose that opium had been forced by this country upon China. Successive Viceroys of India, among them Lord Ripon, and other high officials, had placed it on record that India would be bankrupt if the opium revenue was withdrawn. As to the medical aspect of the question, he maintained that opium, taken in small doses, as was the case in tropical countries, was in a high degree a tonic and a restorative.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, replying for the Government, put a few "posers" to Sir Joseph Pease. The gross revenue from opium in India, he pointed out, is Rs. 8,300,000—that is to say, about one-fifth of the gross revenue of the country. How, he asked, was it proposed to replace it? It was difficult to find a new item of taxation in India without seriously interfering with the prosperity of the people. How could they hope to reduce the salt tax if they were suddenly to deprive the Government of India of such a large amount of revenue?

In the course of subsequent discussion Mr. SAMUEL SMITH spoke in favour of the amendment, which was sharply criticised by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE and Mr. M. CAMERON.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, briefly winding up the debate, reiterated Sir James Fergusson's statement that the desire of the Government is to diminish the cultivation and consumption of opium. This policy, he said, it has pursued for some years, and intends to persevere with; but it is impossible to accept a resolution couched in such language unless the House of Commons is prepared to make good to the revenues of India the enormous sum of which they would be suddenly deprived.

A division was taken, when, amid loud Opposition cheering and a cry of "Resign!" from Mr. Conybeare, the Government motion for Supply was defeated by 160 votes against 130.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. M. CAMERON asked the First Lord of the Treasury the following question:—"Whether, in view of the result of the vote of last Friday night on the opium traffic in India, and the strong feeling which that vote manifested against the traffic, both in the House and the country, he is prepared to give effect to my proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject, and thereby furnish to this House authentic *data* which will guide its legislative action."

Mr. W. H. SMITH said, from his point of view, the debate was incomplete. The hon. baronet, the member for the Barnard Castle Division, had, he understood, expressed his willingness to accept the proposed addition to his resolution, but on that proposed addendum the debate stood adjourned. He hardly knew whether it was practicable now to take a decision on the whole question in the form in which it would stand if the addendum were made to the resolution. Certainly the Government felt that the House had not expressed its opinion on the whole question, and it would be premature for the Government to make any communication of their intentions until the question was disposed of in its entirety.

The MARQUIS of HARTINGTON said he desired to ask the Speaker what was the exact position in which the question stood. He said that the motion with the proposed addendum still remained on the paper attached to the 16th Order of the Day, but he presumed that if that order were reached to-night the debate could not be continued. Would the motion remain on the Order Book, and if so, in what form and in what manner would it be possible for the House, if it desired to do so, to resume the discussion on the motion and the proposed amendment?

The SPEAKER.—In reply to the noble lord I will state the exact position in which the matter stands. Upon the question that I now leave the chair which was submitted to the House last Friday, the hon. baronet the member for the Barnard Castle Division, moved an amendment. On a division all the words of the motion that I now leave the chair were negatived, except the first word, "that"; the words of the motion of the hon. baronet were added, and his motion then became the substantive question. To that motion an amendment was moved by the right hon. baronet the member for the City, and by the lapse of time the debate on the addition to the motion became an adjourned debate. It will therefore be observed that the House passed no definite decision either on the first amendment as a substantive question, or upon the amendment which was moved as an addition to the substantive question, in consequence of the lapse of time. On coming to the order I shall have again to propose the question—the substantive resolution and the amendment that has been moved to it—and, if the amendment be carried, I shall have to put the whole resolution with the addendum attached to it; and then the House will express its opinion upon the substantive motion amended by the addendum, or, if the addition of the words be negatived, on the motion alone. If Supply is taken on Monday or on Thursday I am obliged to leave the chair without question put, and therefore I should not be able to propose the question on the resolution of the hon. baronet the member for Barnard Castle. If I am asked what I should do on Friday next I must reply that I should then have to put, not the question of the hon. member for Barnard Castle, but the question that I do now leave the chair, upon which the amendments on the paper specially put down for Friday would take precedence of any other amendment. Therefore I know not what would become of the amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Barnard Castle on Friday next. But it would, of course, be open to the Government to offer facilities for treating the subject on motion by giving that motion a place among the orders of the day on a Government night. That lies altogether in the discretion of the Government. I do not think any other question arises which I am called upon to answer.

Sir J. PEASE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he proposed to make the resolution an order of the day. He was quite prepared to accept the amendment of his hon. friend and relative the member for the City, but not his exact words. He read the words he was willing to accept as an addition to his resolution.

Mr. J. MACLEAN begged to ask whether the Government intended to take the amendment of the hon. member for the City, and to place this unjust and impossible burden on India.

Mr. W. H. SMITH.—The question has now assumed an altogether new character, and I am not prepared to state to the House whether the Government are prepared to adopt the motion of the hon. member as an order of the day. But I may state generally our view—that the question does require much further consideration before it is accepted by this House. On a future day I will state whether we can offer facilities to the hon. member for bringing the question on.

THE Khan of Dir seems unable to collect another force to again attack Umra Khan; but he is hospitably entertained in Swat apparently, where the people, it is said, intend to allow him a tenth part of the revenues of the country. How this arrangement will be regarded by Umra Khan remains to be seen, writes the Lahore paper, for that *zabardast* person has more than once warned the men of Swat that they will give shelter to the refugee Khan of Dir at their peril.

THE connection of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway with the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian line has resulted, the *Pioneer* says, in an extraordinary development of trade between the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. It appears that there is a good demand in the north for certain kinds of rice grown in the once land-locked districts about Raipore and Bilaspore, and now that the latter have been tapped the grain is already being exported in very large quantities. The traffic revenue on the Bilaspore-Kutni line is said to have reached a lakh a week, and this at a time when there is no scarcity of food in Upper India. If unhappily, there should ever be a famine in these Provinces and Oudh, the Chhattisgarh plain will be able to furnish by a direct route ample supplies for all the people affected. With this new source of supply opened out scarcity should be kept at arm's length, even in the most densely populated districts under Sir Auckland Colvin's rule. Similar results should also follow in Behar, as Chhattisgarh is linked direct with the East India Railway at Assensole, whence the waggons containing food-grain can be run in a few hours to Mokameh, Patna, and Bankipore. The new line, which the Viceroy opened last week, will undoubtedly prove of the first importance as an agency for the distribution of the produce of the country, apart from its claims to attention as a great commercial project promoted by private enterprise.

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OBITUARY.

COL C. McD. SKENE, D.S.O., Bengal Infantry, killed in Manipur, was born October 13, 1843, and joined the Bengal Infantry as ensign, December 19, 1860. He became captain, November 28, 1869; major, December 19, 1880; lieutenant-colonel, December 19, 1886; and succeeded to the command of the 42nd Goorkha L.I., February 10, 1888. Served in the North-West Frontier Campaign, 1863—forcing of Khyber Pass (medal with clasp); Duffla Expedition, 1874; Akha Expedition, 1883-84; Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 (mentioned, D.S.O.); and Chin Expedition. 1889-90 (mentioned).

LIEUTENANT W. H. SIMPSON, of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, who was killed in Manipur, was the 3rd and youngest son of Mr. C. T. Simpson, of Lincoln's Inn, and of 14, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, his elder brothers being Capt. C. R. Simpson, D.A.A.G., Intelligence Division, War Office, and Mr. Reginald Wynne Simpson, of the Naval Intelligence Department, Admiralty. He was born in 1860, educated at Cheltenham, Rugby, and Sandhurst, and appointed to the 39th Foot in 1880. In 1883 he was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, and served with the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry in the expedition against the Akhas in 1883-84, and in the Burmese War, 1886-87, for which he received a medal and clasp. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1886 to 1890, and was an officer of great promise.

MR. WILLIAM BABBINGTON MELVILLE, Superintendent of Government telegraphs, killed in Manipur, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew Melville, of Dumfries, N.B., and stepson of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, of Eaton Square. Entering the service more than twenty years ago, he proved a most capable official, zealous and untiring in his work Mr. Melville married in 1875 Percy Suthua Cameron, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Grant, of Edinburgh. He had been absent five years, and intended to spend the ensuing summer in Scotland. It will be remembered that he had left Manipur in his dhoolie, but was carried back and made captive.

LIEUTENANT L. W. BRACKENBURY, Bengal S. C., of whose death at the hands of the rebels at Manipur there is now no doubt, was born April 8, 1868, and joined the East Surrey Regiment, August 25, 1886.

MAJOR G. BANNISTER, formerly of the Bombay Army, and late adjutant 1st Essex R.V.C., died on the 31st ult.

MAJOR E. R. EVANS, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has died on service with the Hazara Field Force. He joined the Army February 28, 1874; became captain December 24, 1881; and major, December 9, 1885. Served as a signalling officer during the Zulu War of 1879 (medal with clasp); was in charge of military telegraphs during operations against Sekukuni; served in the Burmese War of 1885-87, including expedition to Woomtoo (medal with clasp).

CAPT. G. LAMB, Quartermaster, Retired List, late 16th Lancers, died on the 5th inst. at 13, Colridge Road, N., aged 81 years. The deceased, who obtained his commission June 4, 1847, retired May 18, 1860. He served with the 16th Lancers during the campaign in Afghanistan under Lord Keane, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal); also at the battle of Maharajpore, December 29, 1843 (bronze star); and in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846, including the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon (medal with clasp). He had the medal for distinguished service.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE programme of the Reliefs of British and Native troops in the Bengal Presidency for the season 1891-92 is as follows:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

B Battery, Meerut to Rawalpindi.
P Battery, Lucknow to England.
T Battery, Rawalpindi to Meerut.
One Battery, England to Lucknow.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2nd Battery, Agra to Lucknow.
9th Battery, Cawnpore to Agra.
31st Battery, Barrackpore to Cawnpore.
43rd Battery, Lucknow to Barrackpore.
78th Battery, Saugor to England.
One Battery, England to Saugor.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1, Eastern Division, Mandalay to Ferozepore.
No. 4, Eastern Division, Ferozepore to Thayetmo.
No. 13, Eastern Division, Thayetmo to Rawalpindi.
No. 14, Eastern Division, Rawalpindi to Bombay.
No. 81, Eastern Division, Fort St. George to Bombay.
No. 2, Western Division, Bombay to Aden.
No. 3, Southern Division, Bombay to Karachi.
No. 5, Southern Division, Aden to Mandalay.
No. 9, Southern Division, Rangoon to Fort St. George.
No. 18, Southern Division, Karachi to Rangoon.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Loralai to Poona.
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottabad.
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Abbottabad to Loralai.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey, Umballa to Dinapore.
2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire, Multan to Subathu.
2nd Battalion Liverpool, Dinapore to Aden.
2nd Battalion Lincolnshire, Cawnpore and Fategarh to Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur.
1st Battalion Suffolk, Jhansi and Nowgong to England.
2nd Battalion West Yorkshire, Dagshai to Sitapur and Benares.
2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, Subathu to Mian Mir.
1st Battalion East Lancashire, Sitapur and Benares to Cawnpore.
2nd Battalion Border, Chakrata to Multan.
2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Lucknow to Jubbulpore and Saugor.
2nd Battalion Derbyshire, Jubbulpore and Saugor to Umballa.
2nd Battalion Wiltshire, Mian Mir to Jhansi and Nowgong
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur to Lucknow.
One Regiment, England to Chakrata.
One Regiment, England to Dagshai.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

3rd Cavalry, Cawnpore to Fyzabad.
4th Cavalry, Fyzabad to Cawnpore.
9th Lancers, Nowshera to Peshawur.
12th Cavalry, Multan to Sialkot.
13th Lancers, Mian Mir to Nowshera.
14th Lancers, Sialkot to Ferozepore.
15th Lancers, Peshawur to Multan.
16th Cavalry, Jullundur to Mian Mir.
17th Cavalry, Ferozepore to Loralai.
18th Lancers, Loralai to Jullundur.

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 5 Company, Peshawur to Rurki.
No. 6 Company, Rurki to Peshawur.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3rd Infantry, Fort William to Lucknow.
5th Infantry, Lucknow to Benares.
12th Infantry, Benares to Fort William.
16th Infantry, Agra to Alipore.
17th Infantry, Alipore to Agra.
25th (Punjab), Peshawur to Sialkot.
37th (Dogras), Sialkot to Peshawur.

There are no movements in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE account of the inauguration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway concludes a chapter in railway history of which we have presented instalments at intervals for some years past. The Viceroy's definition of the attitude of the Government towards railway undertakings was apparently meant to clear up a misunderstanding. The resolution was come to long since not to form any new guaranteed companies, and it is possible that the fact of the East Coast Railway being constructed as a State undertaking, coupled with certain vague rumours as to the policy of Sir Charles Elliott when he was Public Works Member of Council, has led to the belief that Government are inimical to the employment of companies for the purpose of railway construction. It is satisfactory to receive from the Viceroy an emphatic repudiation of that idea. We cannot argue from the view of the Government in regard to the working of railways, what their view is in regard to the means of constructing them. But if they had been so hostile to the intervention of companies for the one purpose they would scarcely have favoured it as systematically as they have done for the other. When the East Indian was bought by Government, it was left to the company to work, and the same course was followed the other day when the Government of India, having become tired of paying their guarantee on the South Indian line, bought the undertaking on the understanding that a company should be formed to work it. A similar trust in company management was shown when six years ago the Rajputana line was handed over to the control of the Baroda Railway Company, with results which have not led Government to repent of their bargain. The prospects of private enterprise in railway construction are not to be estimated solely by the fact that the railway undertakings of India do not as a whole pay the interest that is guaranteed on them. The deficit last year was in round numbers a crore and thirteen lakhs, but of this nearly a crore was lost on military railways, which private companies would, of course, never be asked to construct. Even including the unproductive outlay on these lines the railways earned last year over four and three-quarter per cent. upon their capital, so that if the whole of the Government guarantee had been at current rates of interest the railway venture of the State in India would have been a source of profit rather than of loss. Lord Lansdowne's repudiation of the misconception that has prevailed concerning the place of private companies in railway enterprise will do good, as there should be some reason to hope that after the money market at home has had a full experience of the "African Circus" and of "Argentines" a disposition will show itself to try whether India will not provide a sufficiently tempting return to English capital.—*Bombay Gazette.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. V. Webb, Mr. J. Vere Webb, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Nicholson.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. de Groot, Mr. C. Frisch, Mr. Morton, Mr. J. A. Holmes.
For Colombo: Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenslade.
For Malta: Messrs. Dickinson (two).
For Port Said: Miss Senior.
For Rangoon: Major R. H. Gunning, Lieut. W. J. Long, Lieut. G. E. White.
For Bombay: Mr. Homusjee.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Lieut. J. W. Milne, Mr. J. W. Walker, Miss Wilson, Lieut. E. B. Hales, Mr. C. A. Williamson, Lieut. W. C. French, Lieut. C. J. Mathew, Lieut. F. M. Carter, Lieut. C. H. Marshall, Lieut. G. Gay. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown, Major MacBay, Miss Boardman.
For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer, Mr. H. and Misses Barnard (two), Mr. and Miss Maclehose, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Usborne, Lady Howard of Glossop and maid.
For Malta: Capt. W. du C. Luard, Mr. Austin Leigh, Lieut. E. M. Peck.
For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Quinton.
For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. A. Neuweiler.
For Port Said: Mrs. Bone.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen, Mrs. R. Kennedy and two children, Mr. Baugh, Capt. H. W. Campbell, Capt. A. H. Rutherford, Lieuts. H. J. Williams, M. H. Henderson, A. V. Johnson, W. J. Brackenbury, A. B. Minchin, J. Duncan, H. W. Cooke, A. J. Jacob, A. E. Glasgow, F. H. Norie, W. Guthrie-Smith, K. Eastwood, J. Vaughan, T. L. Fosbery, A. Amey, and T. M. Langton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Capt. G. H. Hancock, Mr. Fateh Chand Oswal, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, Surgeon-Major and Miss Stewart, Mr. F. Marshall, Capt. Kirk.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.
For Gibraltar: Rev. C. Pickering Clarke.
For Karachi (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. J. Ivens.
For Port Said: Major and Mrs. Stock.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. C. A. Roope.
For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt, Lieut. E. H. Harvey.
For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. J. M. S. Groves, Mr. E. W. Browne, Mr. H. Grey. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. T. Burke.
For Brindisi: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Burt.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes, Gen. Gatacre.
For Brindisi: Rev. J. M. Heal.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. Fulton.
For Colombo: Mr. Kewley.
For Bombay: Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Brittain, Capt. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Petley.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Sewell.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Tozer.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, May 29; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Maj. P. M. Ellis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 23.

For Madras: Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R. Evans, Mrs. Willson.
For Calcutta: Dr. C. C. V. Lyle, Miss Brown, Mr. Aitchison.
For Colombo: Mr. L. Hillyer, Rev. Mr. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. G. H. Davy.
For Port Said: Mrs. Gee, Messrs. Gee (two), Mr. W. H. Fawcett.
For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail May 7.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dyer.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Plomer.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail May 8.

For Bombay: Mr. A. S. Steward.

List of Passengers to London and Plymouth, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh* sailed Calcutta, March 12.

From Calcutta: Mr. Tweedie and the Misses Tweedie (3), Mrs. Burleigh and two children, Mr. A. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Capt. A. Smith, Mr. Macfarlane, Capt. and Mrs. Aunsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, Miss Forbes, Mrs. J. W. Browne.
From Madras: Mrs. Macleod and two children, Rev. C. H. Malden's child, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. James Fowler, Mr. L. J. Mayers, Mr. J. G D. Partridge, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mr. A. W. Brodie's child and nurse, Mrs. Emery and three children, Mr. R. C. Loury, Mrs. Loury, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romilly and child.
From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes and family, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. Emson.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Calcutta, March 26.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Sheriff and three children, Mrs. Reid and family, Dr. and Mrs. Chard and family, Mrs. Drysdale and child, Mrs. Dick and family, Mr. R. Tuick, Mrs. Tuick.
From Madras: Mrs. Pennycuick and family, Surg. and Mrs. Vangeyzel and two children, Mrs. James, Mrs. H. H. Sparkes, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Coles, Mr. C. K. Simons.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Calcutta, April 8.

From Calcutta: Miss Pitman, Mrs. Leonard and family, Mrs. Swain and child, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Goynt.
From Madras: Mr. T. Short and family, Master Short, Misses Short (2), Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing Calcutta, April 22.

From Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and two children.
From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Eales and family, Mrs. Temple and family, Mr. and Mrs. Shortland and family, Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Shelfred and child, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Calcutta, May 6.

From Madras: Rev. W. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart and family, Rev. J. R. Henderson and family.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, at Brindisi, April 4.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. S. Holmes. *For London*: Mr. E Hargraves, Messrs. M. G. and W. G. Neill, Mr. P. Katalawala.
From Bombay: Hon. Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. C. Parker, Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Leeds, Lieut. Hooper, Miss Alexander, Mr. Goodall, Mrs. Leftwich, Maj. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. G. Tomkinson, Mr. de Quadros, Mrs. Pereira, Messrs. Taleyarkham (two).
From Aden: Dr. C. Nerazzini.
From Ismailia: Mr. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Col. Lane, Mr. Greenfell and valet, Mr. W. Cookson, Sir J. and Lady Carden and maid, Lady Meredith and maid. *For London*: Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Philpott, Mr. Cheale, Misses Coxon (two), Mr. Stroyan and valet, Mrs. Wells Cole, Mr. Latham, Mr. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds and maid, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rydal Hall*, at Liverpool, March 30.

From Kurrachee: Mr. Harrison, Mr. Kneebone, Mr. Chickley, Mr. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson and two children, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, senior.

Per "Anchor" Line s.s. *Persia*, at London, April 5.

From Calcutta: Mr. G. Downer, Mr. E. Ball, Mrs. Ball and family, Mrs. James May, Miss May, Miss K. Lawrie, Mrs. Boileau Goad, two children, and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson.
From Gibraltar: Mr. Hall Caine.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Cambridge*, at Gibraltar, April 8.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Bushley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Symington and two children, Miss McGillewie, Mrs. Dobson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Sale and two children, Mr. A. Robinson, Mrs. Abercromby Dick, Mr. and Mrs. I. Steen, Mrs. Macnaughton, Miss Warrack, Mr. Grant, Mr. George Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Winsland and two children, Mrs. E. Ferrier and child, Mr. George Murray, Mrs. Ffrench Mullen and child, Mr. Lamont. *For Malta*: Dr. and Mrs. Muir, Miss Muir.

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DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., from London, April 9; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Dr. Petersen, Mrs. F. J. Smith, two children, and nurse, Miss Noel Curnow, Lieut. R. G. Bagley, Mrs. and Miss Faunce, Capt. Kerrich, Mr. Cowans, Mr. S. H. Dagg, Mr. F. S. Wilde, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Mr. C. D. Beresford, Mr. F. J. Etherington, Mr. G. C. H. Fraser, Mr. A. E. Randall, Mr. Homusjee, Rev. G. Gothard. *From Brindisi*: Capt. L. G. Watkins, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Mullins, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. S. Fouracres, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beer and child, Mr. Thomas Bromley, Miss Ada Bromley, Capt. Mackenzie, Major Lamb.

For Aden: Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Mr. A. Frank.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. Stevens, Mr A. B. Hinde, Mr. Ketton.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Fenwick, Mr. W. Fenwick, Miss Clayton and maid, Capt. Skirrow, Mr. Elder and son, Mr. R. Tee, Messrs. Hutchison (two), Mr. J. Stewart, Miss Skeels, Mrs. Irvine and maid, Miss Stuart, Dr. Urquhart, Master Castro.

For Malta: Mrs. W. Butt, Mr. J. C. Bundy, Mrs. Mitchinson, Lieut. A. C. Turner, Mr. F. Huyth.

For Rangoon (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. Leicester Stanhope.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Yates.

For Brindisi: Rev. Mr. Wiseman, Mrs. Wiseman.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Pailthorpe.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, from Liverpool, April 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. M. Finnis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. S. Preston, Miss J. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. M. L. Conyngham, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Stoney, Mr. A. J. Huleatt, Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Norton, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Hoare and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Duke of Argyll*, from London, April 10.

For Colombo: Capt. H. A. L. Paterson, R.E., Mr. W. E. Drury.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Bayly.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 28; Calcutta, Mar. 26; Madras, Mar. 26.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. Barratt.

For London: Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Saunders, two children, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. W. Huntly, two children, and two infants, Miss Stockbridge, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Leefe and infant, Mrs. Fraser, child, and infant, Miss Hanbury, Miss Grimwood, Mrs. Lyons, child, and infant, the Marquis of Ailsa, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay Cox, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gubbay and child, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Tyell, Mrs. Fordham, child, and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Norman, two children, and two infants, Miss Gibson, Miss A. Pogson, Mr. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Reuther, Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, Miss Salmon and friend, Madame Teroy and courier, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Walter G. Deedes, Mr. Chas. Bassler, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Dewar, Col. Charsley Thomas, Mrs. Johnson and child, Lady West, Miss Mabel Macartney, Mrs. Stuart, Rev. T. Insell, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Miss MacMaster, Mr. Murray Bagshaw, Mr. F. J. Jones, Mr. S. Walker, Miss Romola Tynte, Mr. Clough, and Mrs. Montgomerie.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. P. Harrower, Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Wilson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dealabere Blaine, Mr. J. Wilson Hall, Mr. R. Payon, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. L. L. Parrott, Mr. W. Nimmo, Mr. A. Silbiger, Mr. Dring, Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Mr. Alfred Holmes, Capt. Daly, Capt. Laming, Col. Rolland, Hon. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Grose, Lieut. Fair, Col. C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. J. R. Baillie, and Capt. Hunton.

For Suez: Col. Laughton, Mr. Remfry, and Mr. J. C. Crofts.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, April 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. Begge, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Ross, and Mr. C. L. Martindale.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Carey, Miss Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Rowbotham, and Rev. A. G. Robarts.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col. and Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. S. G. Grimston, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey and child, Mr. "Longview," Capt. and Lady Streatfield, and Surg. Osburne.

Extra s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, April 7.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Baker, Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Collister, Mrs. Greany and infant, Mrs. Ozanne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Taurines, child, and infant, Col. and Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mrs. Crooke, Mr. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Parsons, Miss Morris, Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Oldham and child, Hon. T. H. Stewart, Bishop of Calcutta, Col. and Mrs. Law, Capt. Harbord, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes-Thomson, Mrs. Ottley, Mr. N. Hill, Mrs. Newman, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal, Miss Vidal, Miss Swain, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy and child, Mr. Barff, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. H. H. Priest, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Rashdall, Mrs. and Miss Spring Branson, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Gunthorpe, Miss Rees, Mr. Gunthorpe, Lieut. R. G. Brooke, Lieut. Sutton, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. B. J. Dalal, Col. J. Pennywick, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mrs. Ayrton and infant, Mr. G. A. Marsh, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mrs. Penrhyns Evans, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingjee, Dr. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Col. R. T. M. Lang, Miss Meherbai A. Framjee, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Moore, Col. C. W. Godfrey, and Dr. Greany.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. Ogdon, three children, and two infants, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. O. Barnard, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Vernon and child, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Groves and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cowie and two children, Mrs. Le Quesnè, Col. and Mrs. Knyvett, Mr. and Mrs. Keene and child, Miss Michael, Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Robertson, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lawder and child, Mr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. Causley, son, and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two children, Hon. C. H. Moore, Dr. A. D. Cooper, Mrs. Cummins, two children, and infant, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk and child, Mrs. Punnett and child, a lady and three children, Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Spring, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Harding, Master Milne, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. N. Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Chester and child, Mr. J. J. H. Crawford, Mrs. Rountree, Master Chisholm, Mrs. Lee, child, and infant, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Davidson and child, Capt. and Mrs. Oswald and two children, Miss Williamson, Mrs. and four Misses Laurie, two Misses Laurie, Mr. Joseph Bibby, Mrs. Coutts, Mrs. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. Crombie, Major Anderson, Sister Ethel and friend, Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Tarrent, Mr. Wrenn, Mr. John Horne, Mr. E. R. Mody, Mr. R. R. Parakh, Mrs. Funicane, Miss Onslow, Mr. Mahomed Ishag Khan, Mr. Bicknell, and Mrs. Fry.

For Ismailia: Two Misses Shephard.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Mar. 6. Arrived at Bombay, Mar. 23.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne.

From London: Mrs. H. Barnes and two infants, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mrs. L. S. Carey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craw, Mrs. P. P. Dease and infant, Mrs. B. Duce and infant, Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. M. Eales and three children, Dr. Hughes Eyret, Mr. H. M. Good, Mr. Haselby, Miss Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Horne, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mrs. and Miss Kensington, Mr. E. F. Knight, Mrs. Lewry, Miss Joly de Lotbiniere, Miss L. Lowdell, Miss J. McLaren, Mr. G. W. Millais, Major Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rattray, two Misses Rattray, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Thornhill and three children, and Mr. H. F. Walters.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. F. Beechy, Miss Chumney, Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. A. B. Frere, Mr. F. C. Gates, Mr. Johnston, Lieut. J. Kendall, Mr. W. Kirk, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. D. G. Macleod, Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mrs. McNeile, Dr. Nicholson, Capt. Barton Phillipson, Lady Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. Roberts, Mr. A. E. Rose, Major and Mrs. Sadler, Rev. John Scott, Mr. O. Steel, Mr. Steiert, Mr. C. Spedding, Mr. C. Tudball, Mr. J. Westall, Col. T. O. Wingate, and Col. Wylie.

From London to Madras: Mr. Cecil A. Smith.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Micholl and child, and Mr. Winterbotham.

From London to Kurrachee: Capt. B. B. Vaughan.

From London to Singapore: Mr. Jones.

From Ismailia: Mr. Ally Mahomed.

From Aden: H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Greig, Major H. Hilderbrand, Col. W. Merriman, Capt. Peyton, and Major Spratt.

The following passengers proceeded by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pekin*, Captain P. Harris, to Marseilles and London on Tuesday:—

For Marseilles: Mr. Allan, Mrs. Baillie, Brigade-Surg. S. O'B. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barnsley and son, Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Ulick Browne, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mrs. Croudace and child, Mrs. G. Prescott Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson, three Misses Dyson, Mr. John S. Elmore, Mr. H. E. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and infant, Capt. W. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Giles and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. H. H. Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kneller, Mrs. and Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. and Miss Lea, Mr. and Mrs. F. Little, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Miss Macintyre, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Perkins and two daughters, Gen. A. L. Playfair, Mr. A. Robinson, Major and Mrs. W. G. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Solly-Flood, Miss Solly-Flood, and Mr. A. C. Young.

For London: Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury, three Misses Amesbury and three boys, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, child, and infant, Mr. Cole W. Henry, Mr. R. R. Deane, Mrs. Dutton and infant, Surgeon A. B. Eates, Mr. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Gape, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and two lady friends, Captain and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lowie, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Luard and infant, Miss Maard, Mr. J. Lucdonald, Major and Mrs. MacIntire, Mrs. McGann and two children, Miss McPherson, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mahomed Borkhulla Moulvie, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Major E. French Owens, Mrs. Prinsep, Miss Proby, Rev. and Mrs. J. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sim, Miss Sim, Mr. Henry Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Ternan, child, and two infants, Dr. Treherne, Capt. G. H. Watson, and Mr. J. A. Yates.

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INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rule.)

—:o:—

Abud, Capt. H. M., 12 mos., Bo. S.C., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 8, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., 21 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.
Aitken, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 mos., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., Ben. Ordnance, 12 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Aston, H. F., Bom. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., May 20, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Ashpitel, F. W., Ma. P.W.D., 19 mos., Feb. 28, '91.

Bagshaw, C., Forest Dept., N.W.P., 12 mos.
Bailey, Lt.-Col. F., R.E., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D.S.C., 12 mos.
Baker, Surg. R. J., Ben. Medl., 6 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Bamber, H. W., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 7, '91.
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 17, '90.
Beames, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comn., 8 mos., Mar. 7, '91.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 13, '90.
Benton, A. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos. and 16 days, Mar. 18, '91.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Beveridge, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 22, '91.
Bianchi, L. F., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Feb. 23, '91.
Biddulph, C. E., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos. and 10 days, Nov. 11, '90.
Birkbeck, Bur. P.W.D.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., N.W.Provs., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '89.
Boileau, H. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 14, 90.
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 32 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., Ma. Educl, 18 mos., May 6, '90.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, Ma. Educl., 12 mos., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Fncl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.
Brendon, C. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 days, Mar. 29, '90.
Brodley, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., Ben. Police, 18 mos, Apr. 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '90.
Brown, J. C., Cov.
Browne, G. A. St. B., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Mil. Accts., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Bull, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Burn, C. W., Ben. Cov., C.P. Comn.
Butcher, H. L., Ben. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.
Buyers, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 12, '90.

Calnan, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Carey, B. S., Burma Commn., 12 mos., June 6, '90.
Casperz, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 5, '91.
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 24, '90.
Chapman, R. C., Ben. Secret., 8 mos., Apr. 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr 17, '90.
Clarke, Col. S. C., R.E.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Clegg, R. B., Cov.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen.,
Cole, S. H. M., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. and 9 days, Aug. 25, '90.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. & O. Educl., 8 mos. 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Cooper, J. H., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Cooper, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '91.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Cotgrave, H. F., Berars Police, 15 mos., May 13, '90.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., B.S.C., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., 9 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21 days, Sept. 30, '87.
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Acct. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., Ben. Commr., 9 mos., Jan. 26, '91.
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Apr. 30, '89.
Crouch, C. P., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Mar. 12, '91.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 13 mos., Feb. 27, '91.
Cruickshank, A. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Comn., 18 mos., Mar. 10, '91.
Cumins, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16½ mos., June 5, '90.
Cuthbertson, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Sect., 18 mos., May 12, '90.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 mos., June 28, '87.
Dance, G. W., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Darrah, H. Z., L.L.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 1 mo., Feb. 22, '91.
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 33 mos., Apr 22, '88.
Davis, J. S. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Comn., 20 mos., Feb. 28, '91.
Dawe, W. H., Ben. Rev. Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Deane, Capt. H. A., B.S.C., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 mos.
Denman, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 20, '90.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 24 mos., May 9, '90.
D'Oyly, E. H., Ben. Police.
Dracup, R. H., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 40 ms., July 24, '88.
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., to Apr. 1, '91.

Eaton, J. N. A.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 1, '90.
Edwards, A. C., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., July 25, '90.
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D. 24 mos., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg.-Maj. G. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., N.W.P. Med., 12 ms., Aug. 15, '90.
Engledue, Lt.-Col. W. J., R.E., to 23 Nov., '91.
Evans, H. E. G., Ma. P.W. Dept., 32 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Fagore, S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 4 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 13 mos., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. D., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Apr. 30. '90.
Farrant, E. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., Ben. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., Ma., 21 mos., May 6, '90.
Faulkner, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., June 20, '90.
Fawsett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.
Fernandez, T. R., Bo. Survey, 3 mos.
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Fleming, Capt. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 24 mos., '90.
Foord, A. M., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Forbes, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Mar. 23, '90.
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 mos., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos.
Fraser, A. H. C., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 mos., July 4, '90.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Fryer, F. W. R., C.S.I., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '91.

Gardiner, Maj. R., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 13 ms., Oct. 11, '90.
Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 22, '90.
Gay, E., Comptr. Gen., India, 19 m. & 15 d., Apr. 15, '90.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.
Gennoe, C. A. E., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Feb. 9, '91.
Gennoe, E. A., Ben. Rev., 6 mos., Mar. 15, '91.
Gersard, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., Ben. Educl., 10 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '90.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 45 mos, Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '90.
Greer, A. C., Ben. Cov., Commn. Punjab, 12 mos., Nov. 15, '90.
Growse, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '90.

Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Survey Dept. Ben., 24 mos.
Hamilton, R.E., Comp. C.P., 24 mos., May 3, '89.
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos. Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G.M., P.W.D., 24 mos., July '89.
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Hennessy, S. H., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 4, '90.
Henry, A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 1. '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 mos. June 6, '90.
Herbage, A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 15, '89.
Hibberd, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 1, '90.
Hill, H. C., Consr. of Forests, Ind., 22 mos., Mar. 18, '91.
Hinde, A. B., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., May 10, '90.
Hobart Hampden, A. G., N.W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., Ben. For. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos, Nov. 8, '90.
Hopkins, R. A., Ben. Marine, 24 mos.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '90.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Dec. 30, '90.

Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 48 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hutton, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Ivens, F. J., Indian Rails, 12 mos., May 23, '90.

Jackson, M. H., Ben. P.W.D, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 6, '91.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '90.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comn.
Jameson, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 5, '90.
Jenkins, J. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '91.
Johnson, T. W., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '90.
Joll, H., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '90.
Jordan, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 14 mos., Aug. 2, '89.
Jordon, J. C., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '90.
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 24, '91.
Kerr, D., Ben. Rails, 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 19 mos. and 15 dys., Apr. 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., Forest Dept., Ben., 15 mos.
Kipling, J. L., Cen. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., May 1, '89.
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben. Sect., 10 mos., March 7, '90.
Knowlys, H.B., Berars. Comn., 24 mos., May 28, '89.
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Knox, H. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 27 mos., Nov. 28, '88.
Knyvett, C. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos.

Lane, J. M., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '90.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tel. Dept., 13 mos. 22 days.
Lash, O., Ben. Marine, 7 mos. and 25 days, Mar. 15, '91.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 23, '90.
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., Ben. P.W.D. Accts., 24 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Le Messurier, Col. W., R.E.
Leslie, M., Cent. Provs. P.W.D., 13 mos., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Liebschwager, R. W., Bo. P.W.D.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.
Lucas, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Aug. 1, '90.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 ms., June 13, '90.
Lushington, A. W., Ma. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Jan. 30, '91.
Lyall, D.R., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comn., 8 mos., Mar. 7, '91.
Lyde, Capt. M. C., Bo.S.C., Bo. Political, 24 mos., Sept. 21, '90.

Macdonald, Surg. J. R., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Macdonald, R. G., Ben. Secret., 7 mos. and 11 days, Feb. 26, '91.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comsn., 14½ mos., May 3, '90.
Mackenzie, T. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos. 17 days, Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., Nov. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., Dep. Comr., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '91.
Macpherson, W. C. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos. and 45 dys., Oct. 18, '90.
Macpherson, J. L., Ben. Secret, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 21 mos., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., Ben. P.W.D., 17 Jan. '91 to Mar. 5, '92.
Manson, E., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.
Marindin, C. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '91.
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 19 mos., Mar. 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 30, '90.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs. 6½ mos., Mar. 11, '88.
Martin, E. J., Ben. P.W.D., 4 mos. & 2 days, Feb. 12, '91.
Maunsell, F. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., Ben. Dockyard, 12 mos., Oct. 9, '90.
McLoughlin, J., Ben. P.O., 15 mos., May 1, '90.
Mellard, G. N., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 ms., Apr. 3, '89.
Midwinter, W. C., Bnrma Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Miller, P. S., Ma. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 3, '91.
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Mills, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 21, '90.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 ms., Apr. 15, '88.
Mitchell, T. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Coman., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '90.
Monteath, J., Ben. Cov., Bo. Secret, 22 mos. & 27 dys., Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surj.-Maj. J., Ben. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '90.
Moran, C., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., May 11, '90.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Morley, G. S., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comm. H.A.D., 18 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 28, '90.
Morrison, F., Ben. P.W.D.
Morrison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '90.
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '89.
Mountford, C. E., Ben. P.O., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P.W.D., 26 mos., July 7, '89.

Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Nethersole, M., Ben. P.W.D.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Norman, M. J. J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 23, '90.
Norton, G. J. F., Ma. Salt., 7 mos., Nov. 30, '90.

O'Callaghan, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 13, '91.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 15 mos., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lieut.-Col. F. G., R.E. Ben., P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Ollivant, E. C. R., C.I.E., Ben. Political.
Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 17, '91.
Oxtoby, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 25, '91.

Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secretariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 27, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '89.
Paul, J. E., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Pechell, E. D., Ind. Tel., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '90.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.
Pemperton, Surg. R., Ma. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 10, '90.

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Penington, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Mar. 12, '91.
Peterson, Dr. Peter, Bo. Educl, 14 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Phelips, H. V. M., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos., Mar. 7, '91.
Phillips, H. P., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos., Mar. 9, '91.
Pierce, E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '90.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., to May, 19, '91.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., India 18 mos., Feb. 14, '90.
Pope, A. W. U., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '91.
Porteous, A., Ben. Cov., Assam, 16 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '91.
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 21, '91.
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 12, '91.
Preston, S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.. May 23, '90.
Price, J. K., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '91.
Propert, E. P., Ben. Forest Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '90.

Ransom, S., Ben. Mar, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 22 mos., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 13, '90.
Ray, D. Le, P. K., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '90.
Reddie, T., Master Pilot Ben., 12 mos.
Reynolds, C. H., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '91.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 27, '90.
Rickards, F. T., Bo. P.W.D., 4 ms. & 1 day, Mar. 14, '91.
Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 mos.
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 39 mos., June 23, '88.
Roberts, R. W., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 17 mos., May 23, '90.
Roberts, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '91.
Rose, A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Rose, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 11, '90.
Russell, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 28, '91.
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen. 21 mos., Oct. 29, '89.

Sage, E. M., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Jan. 31, '91.
Sandford, W., Ben. P. W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Savielle, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 8 mos., Feb. 28, '91.
Scobie, D. M., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 mos.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 10 mos. dys., May 1, '90.
Shaw, G. W., Ben. Cov., Burma, 24 mos., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Ind. Tel. Dept., 2 mos., Sept. 18, '90.
Shaw, J., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '90.
Sherring, H., Ben Educl., 15 mos.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apt. 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Jan. 3, '91.
Shuttleworth, A., Bo. Forest Dept., 3 mos.
Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.
Smith, C. S., Ma. Consr. of Forest, 34 ms., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 5, '90.
Spooner, G. P., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Jan. 9, '90.
Stanhope, L. C. E., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 mos.
Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.
Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 ms., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey R. S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 29, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & G. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Commn., 25 mos., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Telegraph Dept., 18 mos.
Sullivan, W. J. A., Ma. Police, 18 mos., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 42 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Talbot, W. A., Forest Dept., Bo., 6 mos., Nov. 11, '90.
Taylor, H. R., Ma. Survey, 21 mos., July 11, '89.
Thompson, H. E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '90.
Thomson, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Thorn, J. F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 7, '91.
Thornhill, Capt. H. B., B.S.C., Andamans Comn., 12 mos., to Mar. 23, '91.
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 36 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Tickell, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tickell, R. H.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Nov. 25, 90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Mar., 9 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '90.
Torrie, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.
Tozer, H. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Sept. 25, '90.
Tritton, S.B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '90.
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.
Tupper, C. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Secret., 21 mos., Apr. 12, '90.
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.

Upcott, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Mar. 29, '90.
Ussher, C. J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '91.

Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 40 mos., May 13, 87.

Walt, L. G., Ben. P. D., 18 mos., Apr. 24, '90.
Walt, N. G., Ben. P.O., 13 mos., Apr. 25, '90.
Walker, W. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Walker, J. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., May 13, '90.
Walsh, S. P., C.I.E., Bo. Pol., 18 mos., May 20, '90.
Ward, Col. T. M., Bo. S.C., Bo. Survey, 6 mos., Sept. 12, '90.
Warlenby, J., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 11, '90.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Commn., 19 mos. 10 days, May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos. 19 days, Mar. 24, 90.
Welsh, W. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 1, '90.
West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 6, '90.
Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '90.
Wilson, T. C., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '91.
Wiseman, W., Ben. P W.D., 6 mos., Dec. 4, '90.
Wood, C. A. H., Ben. P.O., 16 mos., Apr. 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Rails., 15 mos., June 27, '90.
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 27 mos., Jan. 24, '89.
Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.
Wright, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyman, J. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 18, '90.

Yates, L. E. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 mos. 27 days, May 23, '90.
Young, W. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 16 mos., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 28 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 mos., Nov. 14, '90, Ma.
Bird, Rev. A., 9 mos., Feb. 21, '91, Ma.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 mos., May 30, '90, Ma.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 mos., June 27, '90, Ben.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 mos. 22 days, Nov. 7, '89, Ben.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 mos., Mar. 16, '90, Ben.
Cockin, Rev. J. J. B., 10 mos., Jan. 27, '91, Ben.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 mos., Jan. 24, '91, Ben.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 mos., Nov. 8, '90, Ben.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '90, Ben.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '39, Ma.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89.
Haslope, Rev. S. M., 6 mos., Jan. 15, '91, Bo.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 mos., Ben.
Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon A. G., 20 mos., Mar. 7, '91, Bo.

Penny, Rev. F., 24 mos., May 2, '90.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 mos., Nov. 29, '90, Ben.

Sandberg, Rev. F. B., 24 mos., Feb. 28, '91, Ben.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 18 mos., Apr. 11, '90, Ben.
Sharp, Rev. J., 30 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 mos., July 1, '90, Ma.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.

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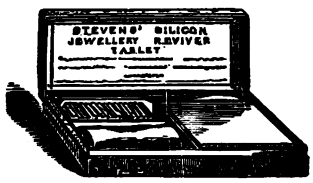
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th April; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 2nd April; and from Bengal to the 1st April.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived at Simla March 31. The arrival was private, but the usual salute was fired.

H.E. the Viceroy on the 26th ult. unveiled a portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall in the Muir College, Allahabad. The Viceroy, in reply to the address, dwelt at large on Sir Alfred's conspicuous success as an administrator, student, and literary genius.

H.E. the Viceroy opened the Allahabad Water Works on the 26th ult., in the presence of an exceedingly large assemblage of all classes of the community. In a short and well-delivered speech His Excellency dwelt on the great advantages of water-supply as connected with sanitation, and dealt out praise to those who had taken part in promoting the construction of the particular works which he was about to open.

The Viceroy opened the new section of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhit on March 28. The section is fifty-five miles in length, and secures through communication between Lucknow and Bareilly.

In his speech at the inaugural ceremony, Lord Lansdowne pointed out the advantages the new section would confer in bringing the sub-Himalayan tracts into direct railway communication with the rest of the united provinces as a region capable both of greatly extended cultivation and of yielding large timber supplies.

The Commander-in-Chief of India, with Lady Roberts and family, arrived at Simla from Bombay on the 26th ultimo.

Lord Harris is now on a tour in the Southern Mahratta country.

The "preliminary" complete returns of the recent Census operations show that the population in British territory is 220,400,000, as against 198,655,600 in the former Census—an increase of nearly 22,000,000.

The Feudatory States, omitting incomplete returns, which may be taken at about four and a half millions, have a population of 61,410,000, making a total of 281,900,000, as against 250,700,000 for the same areas at the last Census.

The Census returns give Bombay 806,000, Madras 449,000, Calcutta Municipal area and port 674,000, including the Suburbs, Howrah, and Bally, 969,000. At the last Census the total for the same area was 847,000. Calcutta Municipal area shows an increase of 92,000, and Howrah and Bally an increase of 24,000.

The Census Returns from Burma show that the population of the whole country, excluding the Shan States, is 7,507,063, or 48·8 persons to the square mile. The population of Lower Burma alone is 4,526,432, or an increase of about 790,000 since 1881.

The experiment of the payment of Land Revenue by money-orders, which was begun on a small scale in the Division of Burdwan in 1886, and extended to the Rajshahye Presidency and Dacca Divisions last year, has proved a complete success. The system is now ordered to be extended to all parts of Bengal in which the Tenancy Act of 1885 is in force, from July 1.

The trial of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the dacoity committed at Nagaria, a village in the Muttra district bordering on Bhurtpore territory, has at last ended. The Judge of Agra passed sentence upon them on Tuesday while holding sessions at Muttra. Out of twenty-one prisoners three only were acquitted; the remainder, including one woman, were sentenced to transportation and various terms of imprisonment. One of the ringleaders turned Queen's evidence, and thus brought about the conviction of the gang.

The Municipal Committee of Lucknow are busily engaged in discussing the introduction of a system of water-works similar to that at Agra, Allahabad and Benares. The artesian well experiment, after a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees, is to be given up.

After a long delay, the civil suit brought by Captain Hearsey against the *Pioneer* for libel has been settled out of Court, the defendants paying a solatium of Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 1,000 for costs.

332,191 cwt. of wheat, worth Rs. 13,65,174, were shipped from ports in Sindh during last month.

The two Chinese Envoys have arrived at Gnatong after a somewhat troublesome journey over the Jellap Pass.

The members of a learned Brahman caste in Ahmedabad called Raikwal have resolved that no members shall be married below the age of twelve.

H.E. Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Freemantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, left Bombay on April 1 for Trincomalee.

Troops at Silchar may be required to make a demonstration towards Manipur in the event of the disturbance spreading to the Northern and Eastern Lushais, or to resist any raids from Manipur side. The distance from Silchar to Manipur is 126 miles, nine marches. The route crosses unfordable rivers, with only cane bridges. From Kohima to Manipur there are no difficulties. The route is practicable for mules. The total distance from Nigriting to Kohima is 117 miles, eleven marches, of which 82 miles are cart-road. The distance from Kohima to Manipur is 105 miles, eight marches. The distance from Tammu to Manipur is 68 miles, five marches.

The 1st and 2nd Goorkhas have been ordered to Silchar with the 3rd Bengal Regiment. This additional force will be enough protection for tea properties.

A Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, records the appreciation of Government at the manner in which the Native Passenger Ships Commission has done its work. The inquiry involved much labour and trouble. It has been carefully conducted, and the members are unanimous in their conclusions and report.

The Government of India hope that the thorough investigation now made will have the effect of finally settling the questions that led to the appointment of the Commission. The report of the Commission will now be forwarded to the local Government for the expression of their opinion.

A telegram from Rangoon announces that Mo-Ba, an important Wuntho leader, who was supposed to have been killed near Kawlin, has surrendered at Pintebu. Two brothers of the Tsawbwa, namely Maung Aung and Maung

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Kyaw Tha, have also surrendered; also his first cousin, Maung Kin. No further fighting is reported, and the Katha district continues perfectly quiet.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon reports that Inspector Tun Bin has encountered the escaped prisoners from Kyonpyaw, and captured three of them; two more were killed in resisting arrest.

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND has been re-appointed Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee of Bombay for the ensuing year.

THE Maharaja of Dholepore has won the chief event at the Guzerat Pigsticking meeting at Ahmadabad. The cross-country race was won by Mr. Burder of Bombay.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration to start a Southern India Turf Club at Madras.

NOTES.

ALL the important news from India by Overland Mail has already been forestalled by the telegrams from the *Times* correspondents and Reuter's agency. Although accounts of the Manipur outbreak are in all the Indian papers, the details are not so full or so correct as those which have already been received here by wire. The sad fate of Mr. Quinton and the other prisoners was not known for certain when the mail of April 4 left Bombay, and naturally the hope and belief generally expressed throughout the press were to the effect that their lives would not be sacrificed. This belief was strengthened by a report which had reached Calcutta that the prisoners were being treated with every consideration by the Rajah of Manipur, but that he demanded a heavy ransom for their release.

COMMENTING on the information it then possessed, the *Times of India* says:—"Although the first apprehensions of disaster appear to have been exaggerated, Mr. Quinton and his officers appear by all accounts to be held as hostages by the Rajah, who seems to be under the impression that he can hold them to ransom, and make his own terms. As a matter of fact, that is, of course, exactly what he can do. The Expedition has been caught in a cleft stick, and the usurping Rajah is master of the situation. It is tolerably certain in the circumstances that he will not offer the party any violence. He knows perfectly well that if he did vengeance would be speedy and sure, while, on the other hand, he has everything to gain by treating his prisoners well. The great mystery of the matter is how Mr. Quinton's party came to be taken at all. The Manipur 'army' has degenerated into an almost untrained body of badly-armed men, commanded by still worse officers, and Mr. Quinton had with him 450 Goorkhas and a body of frontier police."

IT certainly has yet to be explained how the British force suffered itself to be so ignominiously defeated, and this has evidently been a matter of surprise to the press in India as to the press here. The *Englishman* says that the Goorkha regiment which Mr. Quinton had with him was one of the best in the Province. "The mystery that will have to be explained is how they were allowed to run out of ammunition. A force of 450 armed and efficient troops is by no means insignificant. Each man probably carried forty rounds of ammunition, and before that amount could be expended the power of resistance of a Manipuri force ought to have been severely tried.

ANOTHER contemporary explains the composition and condition of the Manipuri troops:—"The present Manipur army had its origin in the old Manipur levy, a body of 500 men raised by Raja Gambir Singh in 1824, during the Burmese war. It was armed and paid by the British Government, and did good service in 1825. Since that time the efficiency of the troops has considerably deteriorated. Service may be said to be hereditary, descending from father to son, so that the army increases with the population, and in 1884 it numbered about 7,000, including 700 irregulars. They are all infantry, except about 500 artillerymen, who have charge of eight 3-pounder brass field-guns, which are quite useless. The once-celebrated Manipur cavalry, who served brilliantly in the first Burmese war, has practically disappeared, though a body of 400 still nominally exists. The infantry are of good physique, and capable of bearing great fatigue, patient, willing, and obedient. They are always ready to march, carrying their own provisions, building their huts, and, if necessary, entrenching themselves. About half the infantry is armed with smooth-bore muskets, and the officers are, as might be supposed, very incompetent."

No calm-minded Englishman in the face of a disaster, however great, shrieks out for "vengeance," and it is to be hoped that an English Government can keep itself as much under restraint as an individual Englishman. But a London daily contemporary does not appear to be of this opinion. The *Chronicle*, commenting on Sir John Gorst's replies in the House to Colonel Nolan's questions about the news from Manipur, thinks that the gallant Colonel should have moved the adjournment of the House in order that some kind of warning should have been sent to the Government of India as to how it is to deal with the treacherous Manipuri murderers. "The Government" (*i.e.* the Government here) "will be wise if it promptly lets the rulers at Simla know that the eye of England is very much on them and their expeditions at present, and that any unduly vindictive proceedings will arouse indignation throughout the realm." Nobody in India wants "vindictive" proceedings; and this "cant of clemency" is uncalled for here.

THE same journal takes, however, a very gloomy view of the situation in India generally:—"As regards India herself, the news deepens in gravity. A famine is looming large in the Madras Presidency, which has an evil repute for such visitations. In the district of North Arcot, the population of which considerably exceeds two millions of souls, of whom ninety-four per cent. are Hindus, and the average agricultural holding in which does not exceed fifty shillings a year in value, starvation already stares the people in the face. The Administration must move, and that rapidly, if there are not to be repetitions of the truly terrible scenes when the drought struck the land in 1866, and again ten years later."

As regards this question of famine, an Indian paper, better informed than the London one, justly says:—"It is the hard fate of the British Government in this country to have its good work made the ground of railing accusation. Every effort is made to prevent pestilence and protect life, and when in consequence the mouths to be fed increase so rapidly that the total food available is insufficient, the Government is maligned. There is an immense population living on the margin of starvation, raised, it may be, slightly above it in seasons of plenty and depressed beneath it in seasons of scarcity; but they have always found an easy and congenial explanation in attributing the deplorable fact to the iniquities of British rule. Would it not be more reasonable to find the cause in the fatal proneness of Eastern peoples to breed up to the very limit of subsistence; a habit the evil effects of which must become more and more visible in proportion as the administration improves, and the natural checks on population are minimised?"

COMPARISONS are always "odious" things, and the *Standard* surely might have remembered this when it went out of its way the other morning to compare the capture of Thobal with the defence of Rorke's Drift. Major-General Swanson did not make matters better by expressing his opinion that the action of Lieutenant Grant deserved more praise than that of Chard and Bromhead, because the latter were fighting with English troops, and

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Lieutenant Grant had no Europeans with him. This is neither wise as an opinion nor in the best of taste. Both actions were good and gallant deeds, and they can stand together in fame's record without argument as to their respective merits.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that when the Government informed the Ameer of the retirement of the British Agent, Colonel Atta-ullah Khan, and of the appointment of Sirdar Muhammad Afzal Khan in his place, as also of the intention of Government to retain the services of some of the existing staff of the Agency, the Ameer told the British Agent to take away with him to Peshawur the entire *personnel* of his Agency, and ask the new Agent to bring an entirely new staff! If this is correct, the Ameer has a very queer opinion of his position. The announcement to him of the intention of Government with regard to the Agency staff was a purely formal proceeding; and if the facts are as stated, the Ameer's reply savours of arrogance not far removed from hostility. The subject-matter is not one of great importance, but even in small matters the Foreign Office will not likely submit to be brow-beaten by an "ally" who is in receipt of a yearly subsidy from the Government.

As a commentary on the passing of the Factories Bill, the *Englishman* hears that land is being taken up within the limits of the French settlement of Chandernagore for a jute or cotton mill. This will lead to an entirely fresh and unforeseen development of the situation. Mills on the Hoogly, within British territory, which will have to work under the cramping conditions of the new Act, will be confronted with the opposition of the Chandernagore mill, about two miles distant—a mill absolutely free alike from Factory Act and Income Tax. Moreover, the manufactures of a French colony are doubtless free from import duty in France, so that the projected enterprise ought to have no difficulty in securing a monopoly of the French trade. It would thus seem that one effect of recent Indian legislation will be to drive capital out of British territory, and to call into existence a new and formidable danger to our trade, the full extent of which it is as yet impossible to foresee. If the Chandernagore enterprise is successfully established, a probable result may be to force other mills to migrate into French territory.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

THE DISASTER IN MANIPUR.

Calcutta, April 19.

The advance of the Kohima column, originally fixed for the 17th, has been postponed to the 20th, to enable the three columns to reach Manipur simultaneously. The fate of the prisoners being unhappily beyond a doubt, there is no longer any urgent reason for haste, and it is deemed advisable that the three forces should close round Manipur together, so as the more effectually to cut off all chance of retreat.

Some further accounts of the events of March 24 have been published. Captain Boileau's official report states that the object of the march was kept a profound secret from the military officers. On the 22nd the Jubraj met the party a few miles from Manipur, and appeared to be friendly. He failed, however, to attend the durbar as ordered on the 23rd, and that evening Manipuri troops marched into the Palace. Colonel Skene expressed the opinion that, although his force was insufficient to hold the Residency against a strong attack, there was a good chance of the success of bold offensive measures. Accordingly a detachment was sent next morning to surround the Jubraj's Palace. About midday the Manipuris attacked the Residency, and the detachments then were recalled. The high wall of the Palace, surrounded by a deep moat, made it impossible to rush the guns, which were playing with deadly effect, and Mr. Quinton, finding the place not tenable, made an effort to open negotiations, which resulted in his treacherous seizure.

The narrative of another survivor corresponds in the main with Captain Boileau's, adding some details, as that Lieutenant Brackenbury received six bullet wounds, and that the Manipuri officer sent to invite Mr. Quinton to meet the Maharajah swore that no harm should befall, saying, "Are you not our God?"

The party of seven British officers, with Mrs. Grimwood and 150 men, had several exciting adventures after leaving the Residency. On the 25th they met and were threatened by some armed parties, but were eventually allowed to pass, and suffered only from fatigue and want of food. On the morning of the 26th they surprised a picket of ten Manipuris, whose food they seized. A little later they came to an empty stockade, which turned out to be intended for the reception of Captain Cowley's men. There they waited till Captain Cowley's arrival. The remainder of the retreat was less eventful.

Mr. Williams, the telegraphic signaller, the only European who escaped after being captured, gives an interesting account of his adventures. He had been left at Sengmai, and when he heard of the events in the capital he attempted to make his way to Kohima. After several hairbreadth escapes he was seized and taken to Manipur, flung into prison, and ironed. On the 3rd the Jubraj sent for him, said that he himself had not known of his being in prison till that day, ordered the irons to be removed, and sent him, with a sepoy and bugler, prisoners like Williams, to negotiate with Colonel Howlett, who was holding the fort at Thobal. Colonel Howlett refused to withdraw unless the Manipuris released all prisoners and gave hostages. The negotiations were then broken off, and on the following day Williams with the other prisoners were released and sent to Kohima. He adds that the Jubraj said to him before going:—

"The British Government will get my corpse, perhaps, but never me alive."

There is some confusion of names in this narrative, as Colonel Howlett, commanding the 12th Burmah Regiment, never advanced beyond Tamu. The explanation accepted by the military department is that Lieutenant Grant, while making his gallant defence with his little body of 80 men at Thobal, tried to intimidate the enemy by representing himself as a colonel with a regiment at his back.

There is no definite news as yet of the time and manner of the death of Mr. Quinton and his companions, but it is believed they fell on the night of the 24th, while resisting capture. It is ascertained, however, that Mr. Melville and the signaller, Mr. O'Brien, of the telegraphic department, were seized some miles from Manipur and beheaded.

A rumour was current early last week that the Nagas were showing signs of excitement. This is not confirmed, but seems probable. Prompt steps have been taken by the Kohima authorities, and the force now collected there will check any disposition to rise, if it ever existed.

Rangoon, April 19.

General Graham left Kindat yesterday and is expected to arrive at Tamu to-morrow.

Sir C. Leslie's force is still at Palel.

Mr. Ward will leave Rangoon on May 2 to assume the Chief Commissionership of Assam. Lord Lansdowne's selection of Mr. Ward for this post, which he has already twice successfully filled, and which at present involves an unusual responsibility, is an excellent one.

While a full measure of just retribution ought to be dealt out to all concerned in the atrocities and massacre at Manipur, it is of great importance that exceptional and indiscriminate punishments should not be inflicted on the Manipuris. Mr. Ward throughout his career has shown that, while he possessed great firmness, he was always anxious to act in a merciful spirit.

The India Office has received the following telegram:—

"From Viceroy, April 18, 1891.

"Report received from Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, who was with Quinton in Manipur. Quinton was received with all honour in Manipur territory, but Regent's brothers all failed to attend Durbar at noon on March 22, under the plea of illness, though Senapatti had met Quinton the same morning. A second Durbar was fixed for 9 a.m. on 23rd, but no one came. Grimwood visited the palace without result, and Quinton then sent a written *ultimatum* to the Regent, warning him that unless the Senapatti was surrendered he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this in the afternoon of the 23rd, and told the Regent that his recognition as Maharaja depended on the Senapatti's surrender. The Regent was apparently afraid of Senapatti and would not agree. Shortly before daybreak on the 24th a force was sent to arrest Senapatti in his house. They were received with a heavy fire, and obtained possession of the house after a severe struggle, but found the Senapatti had left. At 10 the Residency was attacked. In the evening, during a truce, while Quinton was negotiating with the Regent, Senapatti sent a messenger inviting Quinton to meet him. After some hesitation Quinton, on the advice of Grimwood, went to the main gate. The party had no escort or arms. After a parley on bridge, they entered the gate. The officers in the Residency knew no more until suddenly attacked about midnight. Till then all was

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quiet. As rescue was impossible, owing to the number and position of the enemy, and as our ammunition was running short, it was decided to retire towards Cachar."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A column about one thousand strong leaves Kohima on Friday, and is expected to reach Manipur on the 24th inst.

It is stated that the Manipuris are fortifying Kaitimabi and Sengmai, and are preparing for resistance under the Senaputty, the report of whose death is still unconfirmed.

In various parts of Assam numerous meetings of natives and Europeans have been held, at which resolutions were passed of regret for the death of Mr. Quinton and sympathy with his family.

After the three columns have met at Manipur a court of inquiry will be held for the trial of the Jubraj and others who were concerned in the recent outrage. All those who are convicted will be hanged, and the villages which resist will be fired. Rewards will be offered for any ringleaders who may escape, and generally the course will be similar to that taken at Cabul after the murder of Major Cavagnari.

It is believed that either Sir John Ware Edgar, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, or Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner of Burmah, will succeed Mr. Quinton, but the appointment will not be made till after the inquiry.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A telegram from Kohima states that the Goorkha prisoners released by the Rajah seem to be agreed in asserting that in the attack on the Palace some women and children, relatives of the Jubraj, were killed, probably accidentally. This may possibly account for the subsequent atrocities committed by the Manipuris.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has made an offer of 1,000 troops for service on the Manipur frontier. Cholera has broken out in the 3rd Bengal Regiment, which will be placed for a time in quarantine before being permitted to move forward.—*Reuter.*

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

A telegram from Tamu states that the Manipuris have occupied the ridge on this side of Thobal. General Graham reached Kalewa to-day. He has been delayed *en route.*—*Reuter.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Miranzai field force under Sir William Lockhart advanced on Friday, and after a sharp fight captured some outposts, and cleared the Samana ridge as far as Sangar. Colonel Cramer, of the 60th Rifles, and Major Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General, were severely wounded, one Sepoy was killed, five men of the Rifles and two Sepoys were wounded. Fighting was resumed yesterday. The Akhels and Narnozais have joined the Miranzais.

The riot at Benares last week, which threatened to become serious, appears to be effectually put down. It seems that religious feelings were not the sole cause. It is true that a Hindoo temple has been acquired by the municipality for the purpose of erecting on its site a pumping station for new waterworks, and that the more bigoted Hindoos strongly objected to its destruction. But they were joined by a large number of Mahomedan weavers and others, whose grievance was a more practical one—namely, the present dearness of provisions, for which they held the municipality responsible, and the houses of two prominent Hindoo members were attacked. Telegraphic communication is now restored, 500 rioters have been arrested, and the city is reported quiet. But the incident is significant, and shows the need of unceasing watchfulness on the part of local authorities in India.

General Sir George Chesney left Simla for home yesterday. Before his departure he was entertained at a public dinner, at which Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., presided. General Chesney, in replying to the toast of his health, delivered an important speech. After alluding to the little wars now proceeding on the north-west and north-east frontiers, and comparing Lieutenant Grant's defence of Thobal to Clive's defence of Arcot, he went on to say that in India nothing was to be looked for but the unexpected, that, disguise it under what platitudes we might, we held India by the sword, and could find peace and safety only in being always prepared for war. The army was strained to meet the demands made on it at this moment; yet what were they compared with those which would be made when the great day came of whose advent we already had warning, as the deep shadow already cast upon the frontier grew even broader?

Is it too much to hope that this solemn warning, coming from the experienced officer who has been charged with the administration of the Indian War Department for the last five years, will have some effect on the group of enthusiasts who would sweep away the opium revenue, and thereby force upon the Indian Government the alternative of either leaving the country defenceless or creating internal discontent by doubling the income tax and largely increasing the already heavy salt duty?

The India Office has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated Simla, April 18, 1891:—

"Lockhart attacked Samana ridge successfully yesterday in three columns.

"First column advanced by Lakka to Tsalai, where considerable opposition was encountered, and thence to Gogra and Sangar, which were carried without loss.

"Second column advanced from Darband, joined first on ridge and then descended to Gwada, in Khanki Valley.

"Third column ascended ridge by pat (path?) Darband further westwards, and reached Sangar simultaneously with first column, after some opposition.

"Enemy's loss not yet known.

"Troops behaved admirably. Advance along crest will be continued westward to-day. Enemy said to be in some numbers at highest point.

"Casualties.—Wounded severely, Colonel C. P. Cramer, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion, in wrist; Major C. C. Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General, in hand; No. 4,870, Private R. Forriest, wounded dangerously; No. 5,452, Private J. Broughton, wounded slightly; No. 5,109, Colour-Sergeant W. G. Wire; No. 4,551, Private J. Gardiner—all King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion. Natives, one killed, two wounded."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

A general attack will be made on the Miranzais to-morrow for the purpose of recapturing the outposts on the Samana Range. Severe fighting is expected.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has offered a contingent of 700 infantry and 150 Cavalry for frontier service.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Indian Government does not appear to view the resolution of the House of Commons with respect to opium with much alarm, though it may cause considerable trouble and annoyance, as in the case of the resolution on Excise passed on Mr. Caine's motion two years ago. It may be noted that if the opium revenue be abolished, one result will assuredly be the re-imposition of the cotton duties.

BENARES, APRIL 16.

Disturbances have occurred here owing to the fanatical feeling excited by the demolition of a temple to provide a site for the construction of waterworks.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY, APRIL 16.

Serious disorders are reported from Tarkessur, arising out of an assault committed upon a European Christian missionary while preaching. The police interfered to protect him, and were themselves attacked by the mob.—*Reuter.*

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

Renewed attention has been attracted to Momeik, owing to a telegraphic report which has been received of a question recently asked in the House of Commons by Sir J. Pope Hennessy, in reference to the alleged rights of China to this petty State. If the telegram is correct Sir J. Pope Hennessy appears to have confounded Momein, a Chinese province bordering on Burma, with the Momeik State.

The allegation that Momeik is tributary to China is erroneous. None of the Burmese Shan States have paid tribute to China. The Bhamo district intervenes to the north, and the powerful Burmese Shan State of North Theinni separates it from Chinese territory on the north-east. After our annexation, China advanced a shadowy claim to a suzerainty over the whole of Burma, but did not claim tribute from the Shan States specially.

The Chinese alleged that the Kings of Burma had sent, as a sign of homage, decennial presents to Pekin. This assertion is vigorously denied by the Burmese.

By the convention of July 24, 1886, the Chinese Government agreed absolutely to recognise British rule and supremacy in Burma. After this convention it is difficult to understand how China could claim the right to interfere in arrangements connected with the administration of any district in Burma. Even if the Chinese claim to suzerainty over Burma had been unreservedly admitted, China would not be interested in any way in the question whether Momeik is administered through the Shan Tsawbwa appointed by the local government or through a deputy commissioner.

The proposed annexation involves no greater change, and while greatly assisting in the pacification of Upper Burma, it will relieve the people of Momeik from the tyranny and misgovernment from which they now suffer.

Captain Bray, D.A.Q.M.G., with Brigadier-General Wolseley's force, died of sunstroke at Endowgyee.

APRIL 16.

Captain Presgrave had an engagement with 300 Manipuris near Palel on the 14th inst.

The enemy were driven back and pursued by the Mounted Infantry, who killed 50 of their number.

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There was no loss on the British side.

The object of the Manipuris was to induce the Chins to block the road leading from Tamu to Palel.—*Reuter.*

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

General Graham will not arrive at Tamu until the 17th. No advance will be made upon Manipur until after his arrival.

The latest report from Tamu is that the Regent has now decided to defend Manipur.

The proclamation of the local Government, offering rewards of Rs. 5,000 for the capture of the Regent and the Senaputty, and lesser sums for four other persons, states that troops are now being sent to Manipur to capture and punish the Regent and those of his Councillors, Generals, and followers who were concerned in the treacherous murder of a number of British officers. It declares that it is probable that these persons will flee on the approach of the British troops. The proclamation has been extensively circulated in the Chin country and on the Burmah frontier.

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

It is ascertained that the Wuntho Tsawbwa is in hiding about 12 miles north of the jade mines. Three columns have marched on the jade mines, and are expected to arrive there to-morrow. Brigadier-General Wolseley accompanied one column. The road from the jade mines to China is carefully blocked.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

A *Gazette* extraordinary is issued to-day deploring the loss of Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. Cossins, and Mr. Melville in the Manipur massacre, and stating that the necessary steps have been taken to exact full and signal retribution for the atrocious outrage.—*Reuter.*

PRESIDENCY JOTTINGS.

BENGAL.

(*April* 1.)

AT the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Monday, the question of increasing the Chairman's salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month came up, on the Lieutenant-Governor's letter refusing to sanction the increase unless the proposal were supported by 38 Commissioners, with the approval of their constituents. The result of a long discussion was that, on the motion of Mr. Apear, the question was postponed for a year, until the Budget for 1891-92 comes up for consideration. The voting was 26 for and 17 against this resolution, several members abstaining from voting.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-India Association has addressed a memorial to Sir Charles Elliott, pointing out that there are some 35,000 Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, and that about 10 per cent., or between 3,000 to 4,000 persons among them, are in a state of abject poverty. The memorial continues:—"Among the many causes which have produced this sad state of things, your memorialists would refer to a few facts which, perhaps, more than others, have operated to increase poverty among the Christian population. Foremost among these, they would draw attention to the fact that, whereas half a century ago the majority of Government clerks were composed of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, the class is now much in the minority in nearly all the public offices. The same remark would apply in the case of bank and mercantile firms. Another cause is that while competition has reduced salaries, the cost of living has considerably increased. House-rent and the wages of servants are now more than doubled, and the municipal taxes payable by tenants, unknown half a century ago, added to the income-tax, make up an appreciable item, which reduces the small salaries drawn by the majority of the community. Your memorialists respectfully ask that your Honour will be pleased to appoint a Commission to collect information and submit a report on the points enumerated below:—(*a*) The extent and nature of poverty among the European and Eurasian poor of Calcutta; (*b*) the names and number of the charitable institutions already existing, and their means for affording relief; (*c*) the means that may be devised for the reduction of destitution, and finding employment for persons able and willing to work."

ON Sunday evening Babu Ashootash Bose, who had been recently speculating in gold shares, committed suicide at his residence in Amherst Street Calcutta. The deceased had been for some time past suffering from a complication of diseases. Lately he had been speculating very largely in gold shares, principally with borrowed capital. He had frequently informed his wife that if the gold shares did not go up shortly, he would be placed in a very awkward position, and it might lead to his taking his life. A few days ago he obtained two bottles of hydrocyanic acid and quinine from the dispensary of Nursing Pertab Dutt in Burra Bazaar. On Sunday evening he asked his wife to go down-stairs and prepare the evening meal. On her return to the room she found him lying dead, with an empty prussic-acid phial at his feet.

MADRAS.

(*April* 2.)

OWING to the high rate of sickness among the British troops at Bellary, 120 young soldiers have been ordered to proceed to Ramandroog, the sanitarium, for a change; and 120 more have been ordered from Secunderabad to Wellington.

THE Hon. Mr. J. Grose, First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, who has been granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, in consequence of ill health, left with Mrs. Grose on Thursday evening for England, *via* Vienna.

THE Director of the Calve College, Pondicherry, has been made an Officier d'Academie of France. Besides being one of the oldest officers in the Department, he is one of the hardest working members of the Staff. Since his arrival in Pondicherry he has won golden opinions from all with whom he has come into contact.

IT is rumoured that the Government of Madras is averse to a direct line of railway from Madras to Bezwada to join the East Coast Railway at the latter place, and that it is inclined to favour an extension of the Renigunta-Nellore line to Bezwada instead. Such an extension is in no case desirable, and if it is to be on the same metre gauge as the rest of the present line, it will behove the Madras public to protest vigorously against it.

MR. C. STOLBERG writes to the Bangalore *Daily Post*:—On Tuesday last Sequah offered a reward of two thousand gold sovereigns to anyone who would cure a case of paralysis with "Stolberg's Ointment." I shall only be too glad to accept the challenge. I hope Sequah will not back out of this, but like a good Christian he will deposit 2,000 gold sovereigns in one of the banks in Bangalore. As soon as this is done, I am at Sequah's service. I am prepared to take a case of paralysis on hand, provided that there are two straws of life left in the man or woman who may be selected as my patient, and that the case must be seen by the best of medical men in Bangalore before I begin my treatment. And again, when I pronounce the case *cured*, I shall attend the patient in his or her residence or in one of the hospitals. I hope Sequah will keep to his word, as 2,000 gold sovereigns are a great deal to a poor man like myself, whereas this amount would be only like a "Misquito Bite" to Sequah, who has got 300,000 gold sovereigns at his command at any time.

THE conversion of a Brahmin lad to Christianity at Coimbatore has been the subject of considerable excitement among the Hindus, and protracted judicial proceedings have resulted in the Rev. Mr. Bird, a European missionary, being sentenced by a native district Munsiff to six months' imprisonment. The sentence has been confirmed by the District Court, execution being stayed for one week to enable Mr. Bird to induce the lad to return to Coimbatore. The facts are that, last February, the lad sought and was promised baptism by Mr. Bird. Thereupon the lad's grandfather, after interviewing him and hearing his refusal to leave Mr. Bird's care, obtained an injunction from the Munsiff to restrain Mr. Bird from taking the lad beyond the Court's jurisdiction. It does not appear whether Mr. Bird baptised the lad or removed him beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, but the boy has since been living among the missionaries in Godavery. This the Munsiff considers a violation of the injunction, for which the above penalty has been inflicted. In his application for an injunction the grandfather stated the lad's age to be thirteen years. The *Madras Times* asserts that in the last middle-school examination the same lad's age was entered as sixteen, while in the last Census returns the grandfather gave the lad's age as fifteen. The town register of births shows that he is at least eighteen. The case will doubtless come before the High Court.

BOMBAY.

(*April* 4.)

CAPTAIN BEALE, S.C., has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Major Forjett from Bombay.

MR. S. N. SQUIRE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr. Clifton on furlough.

M. W. L. STRANGE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. Davidson.

Mr. R. N. COGLAN and MAJOR R. E. D. REILLY, A.A.G., Sind District, have been appointed members of the Karachi Port Trust.

THE appointment of Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, to act as second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been cancelled.

SIR HENRY MORLAND was on Wednesday last re-appointed Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee.

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THE Municipal Commissioner laid the last stone of the Tansa Dám yesterday.

MR. K. P. TRIVEDI, B.A., has been appointed to act as Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College.

MR. BAJI N. NABUR, B.A., has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Vice-Principal of the Poona Training College.

SURGEON CRIMMIN, V.C., will act as Health Officer of the port of Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-Major MacCartie.

THE Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, Revenue Secretary of Hyderabad, has come to Bombay on sick leave, and is already greatly improved in health by the change. The Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, Home Secretary, is meanwhile in charge of the Revenue Department.

THE late Governor-General of Portuguese-India, His Excellency Vasco Guedes de Carvalho de Menezes, left Bombay for Genoa by the Florio-Rubattino steamer from Prince's Dock on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency was accompanied by his wife and son.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS paid a visit to the Wilson College on Saturday afternoon and was shown over the building by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and the professor of the institution, by whom he was received. He saw the various classes, and a student, Mr. M. V. Barve, recited a Marathi song to His Excellency, specially composed in honour of his visit. His Excellency expressed himself as very well pleased with what he saw, and, before leaving, Miss Heerabai Parukh, a student of the First B.A. Class, put a garland of flowers round his neck. As he left, three cheers were given for His Excellency and Lady Harris.

A FRENCH Commercial traveller, named Leon Leberbier, aged 33, died suddenly at the offices of Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo, Forbes Street, at noon, on Monday. Deceased had been staying at the Esplanade Hotel for the past fortnight, and had suffered slightly from dysentry. Whilst waiting in Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo's office he fell dead on the floor, and on medical aid being called, it was found he had died of heart disease. At an inquest on the body a verdict to that effect was returned.

A CORPORAL in the Royal Artillery, named William Henry McWilliam, came to an untimely end at the Colaba Depôt on Sunday, from the effects of an overdose of opium, self-administered. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that deceased had only arrived in Bombay from England five days previous, and was depressed owing to leaving home. His wife, Annie McWilliam, stated that he had been drinking heavily since his arrival, and on Saturday night was unable to sleep. At about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning deceased's wife found him in a drowsy condition and summoned assistance. Dr. C. R. Kilkelly attended, and found McWilliam unconscious and exhibiting symptoms of morphia poisoning. Restoratives were applied, but deceased died about nine in the evening. McWilliam had previously suffered severely from neuralgia, and had been under treatment for it, and morphia was one of the medicines prescribed. A verdict of death from an overdose of morphia, administered not with intention of taking life, was returned.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE fate of the Manipur victims is now, unhappily, beyond doubt, and the time has come when a brief account of the principal personage in the catastrophe may, without impropriety, be given. Mr. Quinton, the murdered Chief Commissioner of Assam, was a Bengal civilian essentially of the district officer type—of that type which bears the heat and burden of Indian administration, and receives so few of its honours or rewards. A thorough but quiet worker, he had never swum in the troubled waters of the secretariat, nor snatched at special appointments as they flew past. One of the not many heads of districts who are uniformly contented with their onerous lot, he had given more than a quarter of a century's unconspicuous labour to his own province before his face was known in the higher circles of Government at Simla or Calcutta. When, by the upward path of Seniority, he reached the Viceroy's Legislative Council, his performance exactly justified the promise held out by his previous career. Not one of those brilliant or masterful men on whose strong arm governor-generals and lieutenant-governors learn to lean, he brought to the Indian Legislature a minute experience of the practical work of administration, a clear head, calm judgment, and a most valuable acquaintance with the condition, the feelings, and the wants of the people.

Throughout his whole career Mr. Quinton was known not only as a first-class district officer, but also as one very easy to work with. Of a most amiable disposition and genial manners, he made friends wherever he went, and enjoyed in an especial degree the confidence and good-will of the natives. Not seeking distinction, but doing with quiet efficiency every part of his duty, he passed through his long and varied service, the type, as we have said, of that invaluable class who are the backbone of the British administration in India—the district officer, hard-working, hospitable, thoroughly trustworthy in an emergency, popular alike with soldiers and civilians of his own race, knowing the natives well, and respected or even beloved by them.

Mr. Quinton came too late into the Government of India, as a member of the Viceroy's Council, to have much chance of the highest rewards of the India Civil Service. Lieutenant-governorships and chief-commissionerships go, as a rule, to men who have early distinguished themselves, and who, after getting a grasp of the details of district administration, pass through a careful training in the secretariat or in high and special appointments. In all countries there is a difference in the personal qualifications and in the official experience required for the administrator and for the governor. But in India especially, unless promotion comes early, it often comes too late. Advancement in the regular line in his own province is almost a matter of statutory right with an Indian civilian, but the more conspicuous appointments under the Supreme Government of India must be made by selection. The incessant vexatious demands of district duty, with its monotony of overwork, do not always develop that combination of *élan* and *aplomb* without which an Indian civilian seldom goes far. It was, therefore, no slight testimony to the solid qualities of Mr. Quinton's character, and to the value of the work, when in 1889 he was selected by the Government of India, in the thirty-third year of his service, as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

We have tried to faithfully show what manner of officer Mr. Quinton was, and the kind of experience which he brought to his task, for it seems likely that the motives which regulated his action during the last scenes of his life will remain a subject of inference. The first story brought by the two Goorkha fugitives, that Mr. Quinton had ordered a *sauve qui peut*, was opposed to every antecedent of the man—to his calm judgment in emergencies, his solid capacity for taking in the whole bearings of a situation, and to the habitual presence of mind which had never failed him during nearly 35 years of public life. That story is now ascertained to be false. We know that the retreat of the force was decided on by the junior officers after both the civil and military leaders had been treacherously captured and probably slain. The considerations which led Mr. Quinton and the military officer commanding the force to go out to parley with the enemy will perhaps never be fully disclosed; for unfortunately the two civil officers who were best acquainted with those considerations met their fate together with the senior military officers who were admitted to their deliberations. Whatever the arguments were, it is clear that they prevailed alike with the civil and military heads of the expedition, and no one who knew Mr. Quinton's character can doubt that his action was well weighed and taken after a calm review of the necessities of the case.

What those necessities were we may never know. If the ammunition was exhausted through some confusion of the cartridges required for the Snider and Martini rifles, the man responsible for the fatal blunder (whoever he may be) was certainly not the civilian Chief Commissioner of Assam. Unless some such blunder had rendered the escort defenceless, it is difficult to understand how a British force of 450 men could have retired by night after a slight loss of one British officer and some 13 or 14 Sepoys killed, even although deprived of the seniors in command. A strict account will be taken of that retreat by the proper authorities, and it would be ungenerous by any single word to prejudge the result.

As to the future of Manipur, it may be pointed out that the treacherous murder of Mr. Quinton forms no better ground for turning Assam into a military chief-commissionership than the treacherous murder of Major Cavagnari would have formed for employing only civilian envoys at transfrontier Courts, or than the joint massacre of the young civilian Vans Agnew and the young soldier Anderson at Mooltan formed an argument on either side. The Government of India has acted calmly and wisely in appointing as Mr. Quinton's successor an officer who has already had a long acquaintance with Assam, and who officiated for a considerable period as chief commissioner. Mr. Ward would probably have succeeded Mr. Quinton on the retirement of the latter at the close of his 35 years' service next November.

The larger question of annexing Manipur is one which the Government of India can alone decide, and which it must decide on considerations of permanent policy as well as with regard to the circumstances of the individual case. Retired Indian officers who only attained to secondary positions in the administration have each his own ready remedy whenever a frontier mishap occurs, such as that to Major Cavagnari's party in Afghanistan, and to Mr. Quinton's party in Manipur. There is always the charm of perfect certainty in *ex post facto* counsels of this sort. But as the Arabian sage, Abu Hashim, observes, "The first step in knowledge is doubt." It should, moreover, be borne in mind that these officers, whether as deputy-commissioners or as political agents, have had ample opportunity of placing their views, in regard to the districts of which they have special information, before the higher authorities during the period of their active

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service. The frontier policy of the Government of India is to a very large extent regulated by the advice of the local officers, but by that advice as tested and checked by the often conflicting opinions of other local officers equally competent to advise. Annexation may indeed be necessary, but it is not to be entered upon with a light heart, for it means an addition to the already sufficiently heavy burden of the frontier defences of India.—*Times.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE condition of the army in India is not satisfactory. Some will think that this is a statement that requires to be supported by proof. It is not so. Columns on columns of correspondence published in the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press and in the leading military periodicals at home, as well as in journals and periodicals that are less intimately associated with Indian and military matters, have already proved its truth. It is not a subject that now for the first time comes before the public: it has been mooted and discussed ever since the days when India was transferred to the Crown, and the Queen's Service took the place of that of the East India Company. The welfare and efficiency of the Indian Army is a matter that now so intimately concerns the entire British Empire, that it is more than surprising that the most influential section of the British press, viz. the London daily papers, headed by the *Times*, should have ignored—nay, more, should have declined to notice this subject. A scandalous divorce case, a bye-election, a party speech by a third-rate politician, a strike, are allowed to fill any number of columns, while the main source of defence of a British dependency that yields a revenue of seventy to eighty millions, is one of the chief fields of British commercial enterprise, and furnishes employment and a livelihood to the best of England's manhood, cannot even gain for itself a single line. Nay, more, the responsible Government officials, the Secretaries of State for War and for India, are seemingly determined to turn a deaf ear to the claims that have recently been put forward for the reorganization of the army in India. This being so, the Indian Army is bound in self-defence to try and, so to speak, work out its own salvation. For it is a question of salvation. In every way the officers of the Indian army have been given the go by. Not only has the Government not held itself responsible in any way for the heavy loss to Indian officers occasioned by the depreciation of the rupee, but the Secretary of State for India (who in this matter represents the British Government) has authorized the Government of India to levy an income-tax on officers, in order to indemnify itself at their expense for its own losses by exchange. Let the officers of the Indian Army, then, remember that the organization of their army is not merely a matter that concerns the welfare of the Empire, but is actually a matter of life and death to themselves. If, with this serious consideration before them, they are content to sit still and see the best patronage of the Indian Army monopolized by the home authorities, and see themselves superseded in promotion, in brevet rank, in pay, and in most of the best appointments by officers of the British Army—then the world will think that they must have very little spirit.

The last suggestion about continuing the Trans-Caspian Railway to Sarakhs, so as to be within striking distance of Herat, is only another hint that the Russian Empire is drawing nearer and nearer to India. It is the Indian Army to which the Nation looks for the protection of India. The time is approaching—rapidly, perhaps, perhaps slowly, but at all events inevitably—when it must be decided whether it is England or Russia that is to have the predominating power in Asia. It is the Indian Army that must in a great measure contribute to England's success in this struggle, if success it is to be. The Indian Empire grows daily in area, wealth, and importance, and it is the Indian Army and its officers that are working out these results; and, notwithstanding all this, the interests of the officers of the Indian Army, and of the Indian Army itself, are entirely subordinated to the lust of patronage that animates the authorities in England. We see certainly some efforts made to conciliate and flatter the native ranks. After the Egyptian campaign of 1882 native officers and men were taken to England and made much of. Native officers went to England for Her Majesty's Jubilee, and were honoured as no ordinary British officer of the Indian Army can hope to be. This is policy. But all this "bunkum" is of no solid benefit to the Indian Army. What our army wants is to be absolutely on a par in point of all advantages with the sister service at home. It is not so now, and therefore an effort must be made to make it so. What is needed is the reorganization of the Indian Army, having in view, firstly, the efficiency of that army, and, secondly, its general interests and the interests in particular of its British officers. There are two methods of attaining this. The first is the formation of an *entirely* separate army for India; separate in appointment, pay, promotion, leave, pension, in everything. But when we consider that India is a dependency of England, and that it is necessary that the Imperial Government should exercise a due control over that dependency, it is clear that a separate army is not to be advocated. The second method is to have an army so constituted that its efficiency shall not be impaired in order to gratify the love of patronage that animates the Horse Guards and the India Office, and that the interests of the officers of the Indian Army shall not be subordinated to those of the British Army. But unfortunately it is the present tendency of the military authorities at home not to relax but to strengthen their hold on the patronage of the Indian Army. We have a proof of this in the appointment of Sir James Dormer to Madras, and of General Brackenbury to be Military Member of Council.

By the Royal Warrant of 30th January 1891, the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies are amalgamated in one, under the title of "The Indian Staff Corps." So far the change has scarcely been welcomed in Madras and Bombay, but it, at all events, facilitates the transfer of officers from one Presidency to another, and should enable the District commands and Staff appointments throughout India to be held by officers of any Presidency. If the scheme is only fairly worked, the Bengal Army should not in future have a monopoly of the best military appointments. Further, it is not difficult to see how the amalgamation might be made a stepping-stone towards the abolition of the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay, the union of the whole army in India under one Commander-in-Chief, and the distribution of the army into six Provincial commands—viz. (1) Bengal and Assam; (2) the North-West Provinces and the Cis-Sutlej, Punjab; (3) the North-West Frontier, viz. the Trans-Sutlej, Punjab, Beluchistan and Sind; (4) Bombay, Rajpootana, Central India, and the Central Provinces; (5) Madras; and (6) Burma and the Shan States. The amalgamation scheme has its opponents, and we are among them, as we think that Bombay and Madras would both suffer. The English opposition is, however, purely selfish, for it is, in fact, the undue interference of the military authorities at home, and the undue preponderance of officers of the British Army in all the best commands and appointments in India that are marring the prospects of the officers of the real Indian Army. Until this is remedied, real progress cannot be made. At the present moment half the District commands and half the Staff appointments in India are held by officers of the British Army. Every officer of the Indian Army must feel that this proportion is an unfair one. One-third is ample for the British Army. We have no sympathy with the cry of "India for the Indians," but we have every reason to cry "India for the Indian Army." India is all that the Indian Army has. The British Army has the whole world open to it, why then should it encroach upon the perquisites of the Indian Army? This, however, is a big question, to which we shall return hereafter.—*Times of India.*

ITALIAN AS A CIVIL SERVICE SUBJECT.

A VERITABLE storm in a teapot appears to have arisen in England in consequence of the decision of the Civil Service Commissioners to exclude the Italian language from the subjects in which candidates for the Indian Civil Service are liable to examination. There are a number of learned and literary men in England with sufficient leisure to plunge into any controversy in which they see anything that is opposed to their own cherished fads. The Commissioners have excluded the Italian language from the examination curriculum, on the ground that it is too easily acquired. It would have been well for the Commissioners if they had followed the well-known precedent of giving no reason for their decision. At any rate, it might have been supposed that they held that Italian was not likely to be of much use to a member of the Civil Service during the term of his servitude in India. But, unfortunately for them, they said that Italian was too easily acquired. This is undoubtedly true in a certain sense, as anyone who has a competent knowledge of Latin will find, if he takes up such a work as the *Secolo* or the *Capitan Fracassa*, or even books of higher celebrity in the Italian language. He will find that he can pick out the words and translate the sense of the passage before him, and probably little more than this was required in the Civil Service examination from the very few candidates who took up the subject. But, of course, it is a very different thing if the student is required to show a full and complete knowledge of the language. It hardly needed the assertions of Mr. Churton Collins, or the evidence of Mr. Gladstone, or Cardinal Manning, or Dr. William Smith, and a host of others, to prove that a thorough mastery of Italian can only be acquired with much toil and assiduity. Italian bears to Latin a position very similar to that which the Bengali language bears to Sanskrit. A man who has learned Sanskrit can pick up the rudiments of Bengali with much facility. But Bengali resembles Italian in another way, for it will take a life-time to obtain a complete mastery of it in all its written and colloquial forms. After all, the Civil Service Commissioners should have taken their stand on the *cui bono* of Italian in India, if the biographer of the late Judge Unokool Chunder Mookerjee will permit that phrase to be borrowed. What practical use can Italian be to an Indian Civilian? Cardinal Manning is reported

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to have said that it is a wide-spread commercial language in the East. This is hardly true of Calcutta, where most of the Italian residents can speak English well.—*Englishman.*

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

HITHERTO it has been the part of civilians to complain of the partiality shown to Royal Engineer officers in the matter of appointments and pay in the Public Works and other Civil Departments; but it would appear, from a casual glance at the Indian Army List, that just at the present military men have some grounds for remarking upon the seemingly undue preference shown to the scientific corps. A certain number of appointments are, of course, always reserved for Royal Engineer officers in the Public and Military Works Departments, the Survey and Telegraph Departments, the Forest Department, in the Mints, and at Engineering Colleges, &c., and of such appointments we have now nothing to say. But it is peculiar to note that the following appointments in India, which are open to all branches of the service, and even in some cases to either British or Indian services, are at present held by officers of the corps of Royal Engineers. These appointments are:—Military Member of Council; Private Secretary to Viceroy; Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India; Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Bombay; Quartermaster-General in India; Director of Military Education; Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch; Oudh District Command; Rangoon District Command; Deputy Secretary, Military Department; Assistant Secretary, Military Department; Agent, Governor-General, Baroda; Resident, Mysore; and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction. When we consider that the corps of Royal Engineers is small, that special Departments are reserved for its officers, and that the majority of its officers have little regimental training, the above fourteen appointments appear to be more than their fair share of the appointments open to all branches. It is greatly to the credit of the scientific corps that as Royal Engineers they have so successfully engineered a royal road to promotion.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FACTORY QUESTION.

WITH the submission of the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council the last stage in the discussion of the Indian Factory Acts, so far at least as India is concerned, has been reached. There is no doubt that the amendments in the original draft suggested by the Committee will be accepted, and the Bill thus modified will shortly become law. The result is a compromise, which will please extremists on neither side, but which disinterested friends alike of the Indian mill-owner and the Indian mill-operative may nevertheless regard as the only wise, just and practicable solution of the question. No one can doubt, especially after the exceedingly judicial Report of the recent Commission, that certain evils exist which it is desirable to remove, and that where the word "evil" would perhaps be too strong, there are yet certain directions where a change in the present arrangements would be for the convenience and benefit of all concerned. On the other hand, it was clear from the first that the India Office and the Government of India would be subjected to the strongest pressure by the manufacturers of Lancashire, to introduce radical changes in conformity with a theory of factory labour which is no doubt suited to the requirements of European countries, but is wholly unsuited to India, and would be disastrous not less to the mill-hand than to his employer. In determining whether the Government of India have done their duty in the matter, the chief consideration must be whether they have been swayed solely by the facts of the case, the actual circumstances and conditions of factory labour in the country, or whether they have aimed rather at stopping the mouths of the Parliamentary wire-pullers who draw their inspiration from Manchester and Oldham. It is one of the most satisfactory reflections on the settlement which has now been reached, that it enables us to choose the alternative favourable to the Government's good sense and resolution.—*Pioneer.*

PRIVATE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

THE Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway last Tuesday was important as containing a direct reference to the vexed question of private enterprise in India. The history of railway enterprise during the last twenty years has been one long story of official delay and obstruction. Behind the Government of India is the India Office with its circumlocution and indecision, its distrust of promoters of every kind, and its inability to distinguish between sound financial projects and those which should be rejected at sight. What the public complain of is the want of a settled railway policy on the part of the Government and Secretary of State. It is the blowing of hot and cold upon private enterprise which has checked the development of the Indian railway system. The Bengal-Nagpore line, for example, could have been built years ago had the views of the promoters been accepted when they were first put forward. But even after the surveys had been completed and fairly accurate estimates formed of the trade which the line would attract to itself, no final official reply could be obtained. But for the pertinacity of Mr. Robert Miller the scheme would have been abandoned, owing to the spirit of obstruction in which all the proposals were met. No sooner did it seem likely that terms satisfactory to each party had been arranged than new objections were raised officially, and these had to be met and disposed of before the project reached smooth water again. Even in the final stages of the negotiations between the Company and the Secretary of State there were objectless delays. The actual work of constructing the line has taken less than four years, but it is fourteen years since the project was first broached. Ten years for negotiations and four years for construction; that is the history of the line which now gives direct communication between the two most important ports in India. With Viceroys, Secretaries of State, and Public Works Ministers changing every few years there are of necessity frequent breaks in the continuity of railway policy in India, and the effect of these upon private enterprise is more or less severe. A little more of the sympathy expressed by Lord Lansdowne and a good deal less of obstruction shown at the India Office would be welcome, particularly when projects are concerned of which the soundness is indisputable.—*Pioneer.*

MR. CAINE AGAIN.

IT is not astonishing that there should be a good deal of indignation in the ranks of the Leinsters at Mr. Caine's scandalous insinuations against the men of the regiment in his account of the Dum-Dum murder case. Nevertheless, if our correspondents will believe us, no good would be served by keeping alive the memory of a shocking incident, more especially after the complexion which Mr. Caine has laboured to put upon it of being an ebullition of race animosity. One might with just as much reason treat the equally horrible occurrence that has lately taken place at Fort Stedman as an outbreak of hatred against the English; and what would be thought of the honesty of an Anglo-Indian journalist who endeavoured to inflame the feelings of his countrymen against the natives by representations of that kind? Mr. Caine's attempt, however, may be safely ignored, not because it is not shameful, but because it is contemptible. From his first word—"one night last *May*"—to his last, that the acquittal of the Chartered Bank cashier was intended by the jury as a set-off to the result of the Dum-Dum case, he has not managed to be correct in a single assertion. It is quite clear that he cannot have read the proceedings in either trial; and when he makes the naïve announcement that he was told many times by natives that the jury—who acquitted the cashier, by the direction of the Judge, on a point of law—regarded their verdict as a reprisal for Dum-Dum, the source of his information and its character is sufficiently explained. When, however, Mr. Caine is good enough to select the open ground of these two criminal cases, whose facts are in the minds of all, as the field for the display of his powers of inaccurate statement, he will give the hundreds who have no inclination for following him into the jungle of excise statistics a means of appreciating how much his facts and figures about the drink question are likely to be worth. The gradual effect of a long course of temperance lecturing seems to be just as fatal to the virtue of truth as dram-drinking is to the virtue of self-control.—*Pioneer.*

SALT AND LEPROSY.

WE should be glad to know the grounds on which a noble lord interrogated the Secretary of State as to the alleged connection between an inadequate supply of salt to the poor of India and the prevalence of leprosy in this country. Lord Cross made the cautious reply that the question will no doubt be studied by the Government of India. Medical opinion does not ascribe leprosy to a deficiency of salt amongst the poor in India. and for one good reason amongst others—leprosy is by no means confined to the indigent; it attacks the members of wealthy families who have never known the want of salt in their diet. No one has ever ascribed the survival of leprosy in Norway to a deficiency of salt; in that country sea-salt is of easy access and salt fish is abundant. In the Sandwich Islands, where leprosy is so rife, there is no scarcity of salt, which can be procured, in untold quantities, from the edges of lagoons and pools. In Mediæval Europe, when leprosy was more common than it is now in India, salt meat and salt fish were the main constituents of diet throughout half the year. This state of things of course made scurvy fearfully prevalent, and it did not in any way tend to check the progress of leprosy, which was only stamped out by the rigorous isolation of the leprous. A theory long held the

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field in India that leprosy owed its origin not to any deficiency of salt but to the free use of sun-dried fish as an article of diet. Surgeon-General Moore pointed out that leprosy widely prevailed in parts of the peninsula so remote from the sea that fish never found its way thither, and the theory fell into discredit. It would be well if surgeons and administrative officers instituted—within such areas as can be conveniently placed under supervision—inquiries as to the existence or non-existence of a connection between an inadequate supply of salt and the presence of leprosy amongst the population. What is the effect of decrease or increase in the allowance of salt on the progress of the disease amongst leprous patients under medical observation? This is a question to which authoritative answers can be easily supplied.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

It requires not only an unusually sanguine temperament, but an uncommon shortness of memory, to expect that the paltry concessions to the medical services of the Army extorted at last from Mr. Stanhope's military advisers will extinguish the regrettable, though certainly not unwarrantable, agitation of the last three years. It ought to be needless to reiterate that the Medical Department is composed of officers who are professionally severable from the Army, and are capable any day of entering on an independent career. This is what makes their position so strong, and ought to make the treatment of it conciliatory, for the Army from the very first has to compete with the attractions of civil practice. It must then be apparent that, unless the prospects held out by a military career are of a high order, it is vain to expect competitors for medical commissions from among a high order of men. Looking above the smaller strifes of mere departments to the great interests involved in the health of the Army, the public will be pardoned for considering it neither congruous nor logical, but detrimental in the extreme, that these impassioned jealousies, kept burning too often by acrimonious gibes and sneers, should be for ever obstructing any reform that elevates the status or gratifies the rational sentiment of the medical officers. Such a policy is repugnant to efficiency. It can have but a single result—namely, a deterioration in the stamp of men who present themselves at the Burlington examinations. Young medical men who have been the ornaments of their schools, endowed with special attainments or exceptional culture, are naturally those with the keenest regard for the prestige of their profession, and will hardly rush towards a career which places them in an invidious position relatively to their brother officers in the other ranks. Soldiers, of all people in the world, after a moment's introspection, will be the last to consider that professional susceptibilities are despicable qualities. Yet the very circle at the Horse Guards who are reputed to be most hostile to the claims of military surgeons are among the first to profess that the medical officers of the Army should be not only professionally competent, but be drawn from a desirable class. To reconcile a positive grudge with this poetic declaration of lofty purpose is a conundrum of inconsistence which they have been long setting themselves in vain to solve.—*Times of India.*

A DIRECTOR OF RECORDS.

The appointment of a Director of Records to the Government of India, which the Secretary of State has just sanctioned, will be hailed joyfully by all who are desirous of learning more about the past history of India than has hitherto been published. Curiously enough, although the Government of India by the British has always, as Burke pointed out, been a government of writing, a government of record, only the very barest use has ever been made by its historians of the treasures contained in the record rooms of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. It has been constantly pointed out within recent years that the ancient muniments of the Government of India now scattered among different offices, contain the materials for a most accurate history of the British Empire in India. "In musty records fast falling into decay are chronicled the deeds of valour by which the Empire was won, and the acts of statesmanship by which it has been maintained. In them are preserved the lessons of wisdom which the times past afford the present." Such are the words with which Professor Forrest introduced his three volumes of *Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India*, 1772-1785," which were published quite recently. The Professor's words, coupled no doubt with the success which attended the publication of these "Selections," have had their desired effect. Professor Forrest will now be enabled to devote his whole time to a work which he loves so well, and in which no other person in India is so well qualified to succeed. He has a grand field for research before him, and if the results of his future labours are as satisfactory as those of his past, the clouds of doubt and uncertainty which at present overhang even the most important events of British rule in India will be wafted away, and a purview will be gained, whereby we shall be able to gauge more accurately the experiences of the past and perceive more clearly the problems of the future. It is greatly to be hoped that Professor Forrest's labours will not be entirely confined to Calcutta. There are treasures to be found in the record rooms of Fort St. George, the oldest seat of the British Government in India, which must be quite, if not more, interesting than those contained in the record rooms of what is now the metropolis. The researches of Talboys Wheeler, though entitled to the highest place as being the first of their kind and containing a vast deal of interesting details, are not complete, and there still remain vast stores of information practically undeveloped. It will be some time perhaps before Professor Forrest can direct his attention to them; but meanwhile much might be done in arranging the records ready for his perusal. It is rumoured that the Government of Madras has already recognized the need of this, and is prepared to depute Mr. H. A. Sim on this special duty as soon as Mr. M. Hammick returns from leave.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INCREASE OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

There is a consideration which any intelligent man reading between the lines of Sir David Barbour's statement can plainly see. How is it possible for a Finance Minister to frame a Budget which will show an equilibrium accompanied by such adjustments of taxation as a prudent and far-seeing Minister would desire to make of his own accord, without waiting for suggestion or invitation, when he is called upon year after year to provide resources from which to meet an ever-growing military expenditure? It is manifest from Sir David Barbour's pointed, though guarded, references to the growth of military charges throughout his statement that he feels acutely the danger to the finances involved in the increase of such expenditure. When he refers to all that has been done to provide equilibrium, and says, "All this has been done although none of the reduction in special military expenditure for which I at least hoped in March 1889 has as yet been secured," it may be inferred that he is strongly impressed with the need of insisting on confining such reduction within more reasonable limits if the financial condition is not to be endangered. The plain truth is that military expenditure has reached a point where it should be peremptorily stopped. The Army cost just under 17,000,000 rx. in 1884–85, having come to that point by successive reductions after the termination of the Afghan campaign. In 1885–86 the cost was suddenly raised to no leas than 20,000,000 rx. as a consequence of the war scare of that year, which cost the country in futile expenditure as much as three crores. There was a small reduction in the following year, but it went up again in 1887–88. It is useful to look at the exact cost of the Army since 1884–85, which has been as follows:—

1884–85	Rx.	16,963,803
1885–86	...	20,097,779
1886–87	...	19,525,042
1887–88	...	20,417,934
1888–89	...	20,301,841
1889–90	...	20,667,814
1890–91	...	20,897,500
1891–92	...	21,051,200

And in addition there is a total sum of 5,000,000 rx. for special defence works, of which 3,768,830 rx. will have been spent to the end of the year 1891–92, leaving 1,231,170 rx. still to be met, "unless," as Sir David Barbour pithily puts it, "other expenditure of a similar character should take its place." And judging from past experience this is very probable, unfortunately. It would seem to be time to consider whether the maintenance of such a scale of expenditure on military purposes may not tend to bring us face to face with more serious internal dangers than the external dangers against which the expenditure is designed to guard us.—*Englishman.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1891.

THE OPIUM DEBATE.

WE can well believe that, as telegraphed to the *Times* by its Calcutta correspondent on Monday last, "the news of the Resolution in the House of Commons on the opium revenue has caused a general feeling of astonishment, almost of consternation. People ask whether the supporters of the resolution realised the fact that its enforcement would infallibly lead to the bankruptcy of India." The free and easy way in which 160 honourable members managed to win the House to their opinion, that it was necessary for righteousness sake, however bad for revenue, that the Government of India should at once cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in India, except to supply the demand for medical purposes, must have been a surprise also to many here. It is difficult to understand why the Government whips did not make arrangements for an attendance which would have prevented the House from coming to a conclusion alike foolish, mischievous and inoperative, it having been well known beforehand that Sir J. Pease and his friends were doing all in their power to get their phalanx of faddists together to carry the Resolution.

Happily the telegram of consternation from Calcutta on Monday has been followed by a more soothing one, which the *Times* published on Thursday:—

"The Indian Government does not appear to view the resolution of the House of Commons with much alarm, though it may cause considerable trouble and annoyance, as in the case of the resolution on Excise passed on Mr. Caine's motion two years ago. It may be noted that if the opium revenue be abolished one result will assuredly be the re-imposition of the cotton duties."

This is merely, we imagine, a surmise on the part of the correspondent. Lancashire need be under no apprehension; the cotton duties are not likely to be re-imposed, for the opium revenue is not likely to be abolished. And herein lies the mischievous farce of the House of Commons lending itself to a measure which it knows it cannot, dare not carry out. The Resolution may find a place on the Records of the House, but surely it is confusion worse confounded to pass a measure which is, and must be, altogether inoperative. It shows with what little wisdom India would be governed were its government wholly in the hands of the House of Commons. The Resolution was not forced upon the House by the agitation of the outside British public, in one of those periodical fits of morality referred to by Macaulay as occurring once in six or seven years, when "our virtue becomes outrageous." The British public just now is wholly indifferent to the effects of opium on Chinaman or Christian, and Sir Joseph Pease and his fellow faddists, notwithstanding pamphlets, leaflets, prize essays, and platform oratory, had failed to get up any outside agitation on the subject. But more fortunate inside the House, they managed to secure the presence of 160 supporters on a division in a House of 290, and so carried a Resolution which their party declare to be a great victory. Fortunately the common sense of the people of England is not to be gauged by the want of sense of the 160 honourable gentlemen whom Sir Lepel Griffin, more characteristically than politely, places on a level with the animal which prefers thistles to hay. The "victory" is a very barren one so far as results are likely to reward the victors, but this does not mean that no mischief has been done by an attempt to throw fresh difficulty in the way of the Government of India, which Government has at present so many difficulties to meet.

In our columns there is no necessity to plead a word on behalf of the opium policy of that Government. Every unprejudiced Anglo-Indian who has made any study of the subject, or given any attention to the questions of Indian revenue and taxation, knows that Sir Richard Temple spoke nothing but the simple straightforward truth when he declared in the House, speaking against Sir Joseph Pease's motion, that the opium trade so condemned by that pure-minded baronet was just as defensible as the excise system of this or any other country. Sir Richard's speech was a most able one, and nothing could have been better put than the statement he made showing that the result of abandoning five and a half millions of revenue for a sentiment would be to enable the consumers of opium in China to get opium cheaper, because it would be untaxed, and we should thus be helping to increase instead of to check the consumption of the drug. The faddists determinedly ignore the fact that if China is being poisoned by opium she is poisoning herself, for she can tax Indian opium as she chooses. Indian opium is, as Sir Richard Temple said, at the mercy of China.

But the righteous-minded anti-opium agitators claim "a great moral victory," and one of their organs in the press has been rejoicing with an exceeding great joy over it. "We call ourselves a Christian country," it says, "and Sir Richard Temple appears on missionary platforms!"

"But, thank God, the Christianity of Christ is beginning to appear even in the House of Commons, and of that most hopeful fact last Friday night was a glorious proof. All the special pleading of Sir J. Fergusson, Sir R. Temple, and, we much regret to add, Mr. W. H. Smith, was swept aside, and by a decisive majority of thirty the House accepted the strong resolution of Sir Joseph Pease, who in this, as in other Christian enterprises, has rendered high service to the human race. The *Standard*, in bitter and angry terms, urges the Government to take no notice of the resolution of the House of Commons. They may possibly act upon the suicidal advice of their leading organ. It is quite certain now that as soon as the Liberal party returns to power, the Opium Trade will follow the Contagious Diseases Acts to an unhallowed grave. If the Conservatives are foolish enough to leave that great

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moral achievement to their opponents, they will do themselves immense moral injury. They cannot possibly prevent the Indian Opium Trade from being abolished."

The simple reply to this last assertion is that contained in the telegram of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, which we have already quoted: "The Indian Government does not appear to view the resolution of the House of Commons with respect to opium with much alarm." Q. E. D.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 28.)

CIVIL.

Forrest, Mr. G. W., of the Bombay Educational Department, is appointed to be officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.

Growse, Mr. F. S., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Indian Civil Service from April 1, 1891.

Johnson, The Right Rev. E. R., D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, has obtained leave on medical certificate for seven months, from April 7, 1891.

Cole, Mr. W. H., M.A., deputy superintendent in charge Computing Office, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year, from April 3, 1891.

Duthie, Mr. J. F., director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, is granted furlough out of India for six months, from May 1, 1891.

Fortune.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Fortune as consul for Belgium at Madras.

Evans-Gordon, Capt. W. E., Staff Corps, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as British joint commissioner at Leh and *ex-officio* assistant to the resident in Kashmir.

Bosanquet, Mr. O. V., C.S., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave, for three months, from April 1, 1891.

MILITARY.

Bullock, Capt. G. M., station staff officer, 1st class, Sialkot, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Capt. J. Sherston, D.S.O, dated March 16, 1891.

Dowell, Capt. J. C., R.A., is appointed to be adjutant to the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Hazara Field Force.

Walker, Col. T., R.A., superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, is appointed to be inspector-general of Ordnance, Madras Circle.

Smith, Capt. S. G. D., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, to be superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, vice Lieut.-Gen. H. McLeod, R.A., who vacated his appointment on that date, consequent on appointment to lieutenant-general.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Furse, Lieut. W. T., R.H.A., to be aide-de-camp, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. I. S. M. Hamilton, dated March 1, 1891.

Kemball, Capt. G. V., R.A., is appointed to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general for mobilisation, dated March 11, 1891.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Army, from the dates of their arrival in India:—2nd-Lieut. L. J. G. Lavie, North Staffordshire Regiment; Lieut. A. Moore, Connaught Rangers; 2nd-Lieuts. A. E. Dallas, Liverpool Regiment; E. W. Kelly, Connaught Rangers; P. Greig, South Staffordshire Regiment; A. V. Alexander, Royal Irish Regiment; P. G. W. Eckford, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. C. L. Haldane, West Yorkshire Regiment; and 2nd-Lieut. A. W. N. Raven, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Rattray, Lieut. Charles, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th (the Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps from Feb. 27, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Peacock, Col. H. P., Cavalry, political agent, 1st class, officiating resident, 2nd class, officiating resident, Jeypore, (p.a.) for eight months.

King, Capt. H. S., Royal Engineers, company commander, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (u.p.a.) for six months.

Cunningham, Surg.-Major D. D., M.B., Medical College, Calcutta, (p.a.) for six months.

Crombie, Surg.-Major M.D., surgeon superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, (p.a.) for seven months.

Harrison, Lieut. W. A., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p.a.) for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—

Halliday, Col. G. T., Cavalry, commandant, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for five months. Pension service—33rd year commenced Jan. 30, 1891.

Lawrence, Col. W. A., Staff Corps, commandant, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for six months. Pension service—31st year commenced June 9, 1890.

Mansel, Capt. W. G., Staff Corps, wing commander, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced December 30, 1890.

Edwards, Capt. C. G. F., Staff Corps, squadron commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced August 13, 1890.

Codrington, Capt. E. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced Jan. 14, 1891.

Trevor, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced Jan. 22, 1891.

Renton, Lieut. R. R., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced Jan. 30, 1891.

Searle, Lieut. C. T. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced Jan. 20, 1891.

Wallace-Dunlop, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced Feb. 16, 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Egan, Lieut.-Colonel C., Staff Corps, remount agent for native cavalry, N. W. Provinces, for one year. Pension service—27th year commenced Jan. 24, 1891.

Davies, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced Aug. 29, 1890.

Carter, Sub-Conductor J., Commissariat Transport Department, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Reilly, Sub-Conductor T., assistant barrack-master, Military Works Department, for one year.

Dooley, Sub-Conductor R., Commissariat Transport Department, for one year.

Cole, Sub-Conductor A. A., chief warder, Military Prison, Fort William, for one year.

Gough.—The name of Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieut.-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on Feb. 6, 1891, of Lieut.-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

McRae, Capt. and Brevet-Major H. N., to be major, Staff Corps, March 25, 1891.

Ferris, Col. J. L., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 10, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Massy, Brig.-Surgeon G., civil surgeon, Amritsar, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from April 1, 1891, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Mar. 25.)

Hudson, Lieut.-Col. W. B., commandant, Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 25th inst.

Herron, Mr. H. G. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Birbhum, is allowed furlough for nine months, on medical certificate, from the 25th inst.

Bedford, Mr C. A. S., assistant commissioner, on special duty, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the third grade, from April 1, 1891. Mr. Bedford is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

Lyon—The services of Mr. P. C. Lyon, private secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Currie, Capt. J. W., aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act as private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. P. C. Lyon.

Gray, The Rev. T. D., is appointed to be chaplain of Barrackpore.

Wickins, The Rev W. J., is appointed to be chaplain of Dum-Dum.

MacCarthy, The Rev. W., senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from April 22 next.

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PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Mar. 26.)

Reuther, Mr. A. M., deputy conservator of forests, Chamba Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from April 25, 1891.

Marshall, Col. C. H. T., divisional judge, Lahore, has obtained special leave of absence for four months and four days, from March 28, 1891.

Drummond, Mr. J. R., deputy commissioner, Gurgaon, has obtained special leave of absence for six months, from April 10, 1891.

Williams, Mr. A., under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from March 18, 1891.

Maynard, Mr H. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, from March 18, 1891, vice Mr. A. Williams, proceeding on leave.

Meredith, Mr. A , assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Derajat, from March 16, 1891, vice Mr. M. L. Dames, proceeding on furlough.

Dennys, Capt. W. A. B., 26th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Peshawur, vice Capt. G. H. Watson, proceeding on furlough.

Bush, The Rev. H. W., chaplain of Campbellpore, is transferred to Delhi.

Moulson, The Rev J., chaplain of Delhi, is transferred to Hazara.

Clark, Mr. W. O., district judge, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Lahore, vice Col. C. H. T. Marshall, proceeding on leave.

Sedgefield, Surgeon A. R. W., superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, is posted to Muree as civil surgeon, vice Brig.-Surgeon C. J. Churchill.

Amesbury, Lieut. F. C. D., district superintendent of police, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained special leave for six months, from April 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 28.)

Clifford, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, Sitapur, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 20, 1891.

Lawrence, Mr. A. J., commissioner, Meerut Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1, 1891.

Currie, Col. F., commissioner, Sitapur Division, is appointed to be commissioner of the Fyzabad Division.

Davies, The Rev. G. M., is appointed to be chaplain of Muttra.

Pike, Mr. H. W., under-secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, vice Mr. R. Smeaton.

Fox, Mr. F. W., district and sessions judge, is posted to the Ghazipur judgeship.

Hoare, Mr. H. J., assistant magistrate, is appointed to the Saharanpur district.

Gregson, Mr. G. W., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Pilibhit to Fyzabad.

Ross, Mr. H. DeL., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Etawah to Pilibhit.

Sykes, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Fyzabad to Saharanpur.

Armstrong, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Saharanpur to Cawnpore.

Taylor, Mr. F. E., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Bijnor to Allahabad.

Rogers, Mr. E., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Hamirpur to Meerut.

Harrison, Mr. P., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Sitapur to Hamirpur.

Dupernex, Mr. H. E. L. P., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Cawnpore to Azamgarh.

Holmes, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Hamirpur to Saharanpur.

Rose, Mr. E., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Mainpuri to Farukhabad.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, Mar. 21.)

Rawlings, Mr. A. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Auktaung, to special duty in the State of Kale.

Browne, Mr. C. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kalemyo, to the charge of the Mingin subdivision, Upper Chindwin district.

Wingate, Mr. J. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mingin, to the head-quarters of the Magwe district.

Thurston, Mr. J. N. O., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kindat to the charge of the Yamethin district.

Lightfoot.—Leave on urgent private affairs for three months is granted to Mr. S. St. C. Lightfoot, extra assistant commissioner.

Cholmeley.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, C.S., deputy commissioner, from April 1, 1891.

Des Voeux, Lieut. H., assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Katha subdivision, Katha district.

Atkinson, Lieut. G. D., second-in-command, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Reserve Battalion, Burmah Military Police.

Gadsden, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Shwemyo, to the charge of the police of the Western subdivision, Pyinmana district, head-quarters at Lewè.

McArthur, Mr. F. M., inspector of police, is transferred from Lewè to the charge of the police of the Eastern subdivision, Pyinmana district, with head-quarters at Shwemyo.

Snadden, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Shwegyin to the charge of the police of the Pegu district.

Tucker, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the police of the Shwegyin district.

Greenstreet, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, a magistrate of the first class, is appointed to be the district magistrate of the Arakan Hill Tracts district.

Alban, Capt. W. G., is transferred from Sagaing to Mandalay, and is posted to the command of the Mandalay Military Police Battalion.

Greenstreet.—The commissioner appoints Mr. R. H. Greenstreet, district superintendent of police, to be a magistrate of the first class, in the Arakan Hill Tracts district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Mar. 24.)

Grose, the Hon. Mr. J., acting first member of the Board of Revenue, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, from or after April 1, 1891.

Meredith, Mr. J., acting assistant inspector-general of police, Madras, is granted furlough for one year from or after April 25, 1891.

Browne, the Venerable Archdeacon J. F., is granted furlough to Europe for two years from or after April 12, 1891.

Durham, the Rev. R. H., chaplain of Cocanada, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after April 7, 1891.

Norman, the Rev. H. B., chaplain of Aurungabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Richards, the Rev. C. H., chaplain of Poonamallee, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the dates specified:—

Staunton, Second-Lieut. W. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer, 29th Madras Infantry—Feb. 15, 1890.

Major, Second-Lieut. F. F., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer, 5th Madras Infantry—Oct. 10, 1889.

Shaw, Col. A. J., General List, Infantry, commandant, 7th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India (Europe and Cape of Good Hope) on private affairs, for one year. Pension service—30th year commenced April 17, 1890.

Lawson, Capt. H., Staff Corps, 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, for four months. Pension service—13th year commenced April 11, 1890.

Leslie, Lieut. T. D., Staff Corps, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced September 9, 1890.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 2.)

Moore, Mr. R. A. L., C.S., acting first assistant collector, Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from May 14, 1891.

Knight, Mr. R., C.S., assistant collector, Dharwar is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for three months.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, Mar. 26.)

With the approval of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Laming, Capt. H. T., 18th Hussars, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bennett, Lieut. H. V., to England, for eight months, on medical certificate.

Barton, Capt. and Adjt. N. A. D., Connaught Rangers (1st Batt.), to England, from March 20 to date of disembarkation of the battalion there, on private affairs.

Fordyce, Capt A. C., (Staff Corps), 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to Bombay and sea, for three months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

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(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 2.)

The following appointment is made from March 3, 1891 :—

Rosseter, Major H. D., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, in succession to Major Burroughs, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment is made from March 16, 1891 :—

Anderson, Major-Gen. H. S., C.B., to be on the first-class district staff, vice Major-Gen. R. R. Gillespie, C.B., deceased.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

APRIL 16.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—G. A. C. Gennoe; E. A. Gennoe; H. C. A. Couybeare (Cov.); J. C. Jordan.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. W. Evans.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., S.C.; Capt. A. C. Batten, S.C.; Surg.-Maj. C. J. W. Meadows; Major D. Robertson, S.C.; Lieut. H. N. Waymouth, S.C.; Capt. E. B. Burton, S.C.; Capt. S. G. D. Smith, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. W. Evans; Col. J. H. Gordon, D.S.O., S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Fagan, Cav.; Capt. R. W. Preston, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

APRIL 16.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—J. C. Fanshawe, five months on M.C.; Capt. J. P. W. Spankie, B.S.C., three weeks' furlough and to return: E. T. Constable, three days' furlough and extraordinary leave to Sept. 13, 1891.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. Jameson, M.D., till April 1, 1892; Capt. H. Hamilton, S.C., three months; Col. A. W. R. Becher, Cav., six months; Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. B. Peile, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. C. Cook, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

APRIL 16.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. Pemberton.

Bombay Estab.—J. Pollen, LL.D. (Cov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. P. M. Prichard, S.C.

MANIPORE HILL-MEN.

FEW persons in England know much about the Hill-men of Manipore. For example, half the names of tribes which are now being bandied about are unknown to those who are said to bear them. When Rajahs of Assam ruled the country, they divided it into districts, which they named according to pleasure. The Hill-men ignored these, continuing to designate themselves by the names of their respective villages. Hence the population bears as many appellations as does a Welshman of long descent. These villages are not readily accessible, being usually situated upon the sides of mountains, which, rising above the foot-hills of tea-bearing Assam, swell into a succession of ridges running north-east and south-west, averaging 2,000 feet in height, until they are surmounted by the line of peaks overlooking Burmah, one of which, Saramethi, towers to an altitude of nearly 13,000 feet. The ridges are narrow, with steep heavily-wooded sides; while the lower ranges and foot-hills are densely covered with long grass and jungle. Many of these Hill-men resemble our own Highlanders in wearing the kilt, and also in their desperate courage. The proof of manhood among them is the taking of the head of an enemy. When a man has taken heads he acquires the right to adorn his kilt with three rows of cowries. This is not universally so. In the neighbourhood of Mao, near the "Jewel City" of Manipore, the cowries are worn even when heads have not been taken. The vendetta is general, and is as ruthlessly practised as it was formerly in Corsica. Blood feuds are sacred, and never die. The Hill-men, when upon the war-path, wear a coronet of bear's-hair, surmounted with long waving feathers, which imparts to them a formidable appearance.

The weapons which are indigenous to the country are such as are usually found among savage races. In proof of their savagery it may be mentioned that in certain villages the people are absolutely naked. They take great care of their spears, never by any chance leaving one in an inclined position, lest it should lose its straightness. The spear is of iron, having a shaft from four to five and a half feet in length. This is picturesquely adorned with red and black hair, or with patterns worked in red and yellow cane. Each fighting man carries two of these; one to be used as a javelin, the other for strife at close quarters. The shields, large and cumbrous, are formed of bamboo matting, covered with skin or scarlet cloth, profusely decorated with hair and feathers, and rendered spear-proof by a thin plank on the inside. The most formidable weapon, one which inspires the Hill-men with desperate courage, as they can only use it at close quarters, is the dâo. This is a kind of bill-hook, with a very heavy one-edged blade some eighteen inches in length. This is invariably worn at the back, in a rough wooden sheath.

The villages, which will have to be either stormed or knocked to pieces by means of mountain guns before these fierce and vindictive tribes can be brought to their senses, are all built on commanding positions, and are usually strongly fortified. Only one path leads to the stronghold. This runs through a long tortuous lane, only wide enough to allow one man to pass at a time. This is further studded with fire-hardened spikes of bamboo panjies, which are capable of inflicting a nasty wound. Deep pit-falls, artfully concealed by thin layers of earth and leaves, also line the path. When these have been passed, stockades, ditches lined with panjies, and massive stone walls, pierced for arrows, or even musketry, further bar the progress of an enemy. In the bachelors' quarters the big drum is kept—a huge hollowed tree, which is beaten with double-headed clubs. The inhabitants are summoned either to war or to festivity by means of this drum. When an attack is feared, it is beaten at intervals through the night to show that the villagers are on the alert. Of their domestic manners and customs one cannot write here; this is not the place for such. It is well, however, to know with whom we have to deal.—*Globe.*

INDIA AND THE LONDON HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

THE sanitary inspectors of Great Britain are now a well-recognized and influential body of officials. Upon their activity depends the successful working of the numerous Acts which have of late years been passed with a view to the improvement of the public health in England, and of which the area of operation is constantly becoming wider, as legislation gradually embraces new departments of social life and interferes more boldly with individual independence. Public opinion in England tends considerably in this direction. The obligation of householders to notify the occurrence of infectious disease, which but a few years ago was stoutly repudiated, as involving a breach of the time-honoured maxim that the Englishman's home is his castle, is now recognized as an obvious precaution against the spread of epidemics, with which no reasonable community would be willing to dispense. The landlord's duty to keep the tenant's house in decent repair, and to provide for its adequate drainage and water-supply, is another branch of sanitation which the English law is every year enforcing with increased strictness, and with more careful scrutiny of individual conduct. All this throws heavier duties on the sanitary inspector, and makes him a more important member of the community. He is looked upon no longer as the troublesome representative of "faddy" legislation, but as the instrument for enforcing rules which contribute enormously to the well-being of society. The degree to which preventable disease is a pecuniary drain on the public wealth, even in such a country as England, where the death rate is about half that of India, was very impressively enforced by Dr. W. Richardson, the well-known sanitarian, at the annual dinner of the Sanitary Inspectors of Great Britain, recently held in London. It is computed, he said, that 125,000 preventable deaths occur annually in Great Britain, and that for every death there are 39 cases of preventable illness. Taking such illnesses to average 18½ days, this represents a total loss of 78¼ millions of days of labour in the year. Putting the value of these days of labour at the low rate of two shillings per day, we get a loss of 7¾ millions sterling per annum. In addition to this there must be reckoned a further enormous loss of working days owing to exhaustion, a misfortune to which the bad housing of the working classes so largely contributes.

If we apply these figures to India, where cases of preventable deaths are probably not less than five millions, and where, following the same ratio as is accepted in England, we must infer that the cases of preventable disease are nearly two hundred millions, we are landed in totals so vast that the imagination almost falters in the attempt to realise the scale of human suffering involved. It is enough to say that no other of the projects for "the bettering of man's estate," which figure in the programme of benevolent despotisms or charitable individuals, can pretend to so comprehensive a scope of action, or can promise the same huge aggregate as it is practically certain might be added to the well-being and happiness of the human

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race, by the realization of the principles which sanitarians enforce. Of the truth of this fact there is happily no longer any doubt in any circles but those whose ignorance and prejudice will stand fast against absolute demonstration. The Hygienic Conference to be held this summer in London will deal largely with the evidence which India supplies as to results of sanitation, in reducing the frightful totals of mortality which prevail wherever crowds of human beings live closely packed under conditions repugnant to every recognized rule of health. We are happy to see that Sir Douglas Galton, one of the foremost sanitarians in England, and a leading member of the late Sanitary Board for India, which was allowed to expire a year or two ago, is taking the matter up, and has summoned a meeting of gentlemen especially interested in the subject. The India Office is scarcely likely to let the subject rest without contributing some of its own experience, and it is probable that Miss Nightingale, who still, from the chamber of illness, watches the course of Indian sanitation with the interest alike of the philanthropist and the scientific observer, will, before the Congress meets, have organized some arrangement for securing for India a proper share of time and attention. The main causes of the maladies of India, however, require no scientific exposition. They lie on the surface. Certain well-known rules of health as to the removal of filth and the purity of air, food and water, are systematically defied by vast populations. The vicissitudes of climate—intense damp at times, intense heat or cold at others—intensify the ill results of these unhealthy surroundings; the unknown and mysterious conditions of epidemic disease add another great cause of mortality in quarters where all previous circumstances favour its advent.

The great remedy required is an increased determination of the inhabitants not to endure conditions of existence so fatal in its continuance and enjoyment. The "low standard of comfort" on which Sir Auckland Colvin insisted a few weeks ago as one of India's principal misfortunes, is the real explanation of the sanitary level at which rich Indian communities have been, and in many cases still are, content to live. In Calcutta, in every great Indian city in fact, there are numbers of rich native's houses, the arrangements of which are, from a sanitary point of view, detestable and revolting. They stand surrounded by scenes of horror which must necessarily endanger, and do, no doubt, seriously impair the health of all who come within their influence. It is to be hoped that the native gentlemen will, in course of time, come to realize the real luxuries and enjoyments of civilization. At present he has but few pleasures, and these not of the highest order. He has but few means of social intercourse: his domestic surroundings leave much to be desired in the way of enlightenment, intelligence and refined recreation. The nâtch is a dreary entertainment, of which the educated is justly tired and ashamed. If he attempts to enjoy life, he finds himself almost necessarily degrading it. If he launches out into new pleasures, they betray him into profligacy. If he tries to live handsomely, he is lured to a profitless and pleasureless profusion. In the midst of all his expenditure, he probably tolerates in the midst of his home arrangements which every doctor would pronounce to involve serious risk of health and life, the doubtful well, the impure tank, the fœtid drain, the hidden receptacle of filth. He has been accustomed to these inconveniences, which a European would find uncomfortable. His standard of comfort does not rise above them. He never dreams of revolt. But education will do its work here as well as in England, and we believe the time not to be distant at which the native as well as the European community will recognize that it is in the increased comfort of their homes, in the improvement of all the appliances by which a home can be rendered pure, healthy and enjoyable, that the first great practical advance of social life in India will have to be secured.—*Pioneer.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—March 30, at Gooty, the wife of the Rev. M. N. S. Atkinson, Chaplain, Madras Railway, of a son.

BECHTLER—March 28, at Allahabad, the wife of J. C. Bechtler, of a son.

BERRY—March 28, at Manor House, Koyembedu, the wife of J. Henry Berry, of a son.

EVEZARD—March 27, on Good Friday, at Kharaghoda, the wife of H. Leigh Evezard, Assistant Superintendent, Main Salt Stores, of a son, who only survived his birth a short time. (Madras papers, please copy.)

ELDERTON—March 26, at Saugor, the wife of Captain A. Elderton, 7th (D. C. O.) Regiment, B. I., of a son (prematurely).

FRERE—March 27, at Peshawur, the wife of Major W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

GAHAN—March 19, at Calcutta, the wife of E. C. Gahan, of a daughter.

GORDON—March 21, at Meerut, the wife of L. Gordon, Indian State Railways, of a son.

HUARD—March 6, at Shahabad, Deccan, the wife of C. P. Huard, District Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

HUNT—March 23, at Ahmedabad the wife of Captain V. E. Hunt, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

LLOYD—March 16, at Quetta, the wife of Major R. O. Lloyd, R.E., of a daughter.

MACLEOD—March 24, at Pandoul, Tirhoot, the wife of N. N. MacLeod, of a son.

MORGAN—March 24, at Quetta, Beluchistan, the wife of Surgeon J. C. Morgan, Medical Staff, Staff Surgeon, Quetta, of a son.

PHILLIPS—March 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Bandmaster John Phillips, 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.

PRESCOTT—March 23, at Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, the wife of H. W. de B. Prescott, of a daughter.

RINGROW—March 29, at Babula Tank Road, Bombay, the wife of G. C. Ringrow, Bombay Medical Department, of twin daughters (one still-born).

SCHNARRÉ—March 21, at Shoreham, Ootacamund, Madras, the wife of A. Schnarré, of a son.

TORPY—March 28, at Tandur, the wife of J. P. Torpy, Permanent Way Inspector, H. H. N. G. S. Railway, of a daughter. (Madras papers, please copy.)

TUFFIELD—March 30, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of T. E. Tuffield, Sergeant-Instructor, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, of Bhusawul, of a son. (English papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—KENNEDY—March 25, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., Frederick Candler Cooper, Bengal Pilot Service, to Mary, widow of S. C. Kennedy, late of Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta.

ELSAM—GORDON—March 26, at the M. E. Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. Robinson, assisted by the Revs. Fox and Denning, the Rev. Charles Gamble Elsam, of Kamptee, C.P., to Edith Mabel, eldest daughter of the late W. E. Gordon, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

FRASER—BRAE—March 30, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Hector Charles, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Hector Fraser, of Halkirk, Caithness, N.B., to Caroline, third daughter of Thomas Brae, of Pubna.

JACK—BUTT—March 30, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., T. P. Jack, of the Bank of Bengal, to Clara Kernot, only daughter of C. K. Butt, of Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

JELLETT—MONTGOMERY—March 31, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. P. Bruce Horne, John Hewitt Jellett, Captain, Royal Artillery, son of the late Rev. J. H. Jellett, D.D., Provost, T.C.D., to Salisbury Mabel, youngest daughter of General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., J.P., Fort Royal, Bathmullan, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

LEWER—SMITH—March 23, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Herbert Goldsmith, Frank William Lewer, of Assam, second son of J. W. Lewer, Esq., of Kanchrapara, to Fannie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Widney Hall, Knowle, Warwickshire.

LUARD—PRICE—March 25, at Aligarh, by the Rev. J. Stuart, Peter John, eldest son of the late General P. W. Luard, B.S.C., to Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of H. Hoyle, Esq., Resident Engineer, E.I.R., Aligarh.

NURSE—JACOBSZ—March 18, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. H. C. Parker, M.A., Chaplain, W. H. Nurse, to Frances Winifred, daughter of the late Mr. A. H. Jacobsz.

RAE—TAYLOR—March 30, at the St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Hyde Andrew, eldest son of the late William Rae, of Blackwood, to Phœbe, third daughter of the late Davis Taylor, West Ilsley, Newbury.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—March 20, at Bellary, D. V. Abraham, of Bellary and Ootacamund, son of the late Mr. Abraham, aged 67 years.

BELL—March 18, at Kurseong, Fred. James Bell, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Shillong, Assam, aged 13 years.

BELL—March 31, at Bombay, Mary, widow of the late John Bell, of the Bombay Police, aged 60 years.

CAMA—March 31, at her residence, Modikhana Fort, Bombay, Bai Dhunbaijee widow of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and daughter of Mr. Framjee, Bhickajee Panday.

ELDERTON—March 28, at Saugor, Isabel, the wife of Captain A. Elderton, 7th (D.C.O.) Regiment, B.I.

FITZPATRICK—March 29, at 18, Chatham Lines, Allahabad, David FitzPatrick, Indigo Planter, Gorakhpur, N.W.P., aged 61 years.

HUNTER—March 20, at Chicago, William Archiband Hunter, of Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland.

KAPP—March 29, at Calcutta, Lizzie, the wife of Frederick Kapp, aged 23 years.

LIPTROT—March 29, at Jollarpet, Mr. G. Liptrot, aged 68 years.

MISTRY—April 3, at his residence, Boewada, near Government House, Parel, Bombay, Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, Contractor to B.I.S.N. Company, &c., deeply regretted.

OLIVIER—March 29, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mary Campbell, wife of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., 27 years.

OTTMAN—March 26, at Poonamallee Road, Egmore, Madras, Harriett Laura, the wife of Mr. S. W. H. Ottman, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., aged 54 years.

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PAREKH—April 3, at Bombay, Mr. Cowasjee Ruttonjee Parekh or Dubash, nephew to the late Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, deeply regretted.
STUART—March 31, at Madras, Anna Eliza, widow of the late W. C. Stuart, and daughter of the late Captain A. A. Mussita, Madras Army, aged 57 years.
WASTON—Mar. 20, at Ahmednuggar, Marjorie Lydia, infant daughter of Thomas and Maud Watson, P.W.D., aged 10 months.
WILLCOCKS—March 28, at Delhi, Gordon Stuart, the son of Captain and Mrs. Wilcocks, aged 7 months.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—April 10, at 61, Wood Street, Woolwich, the wife of Edward Bedford, Esq., C.E., of Tansa, India, of a daughter. (Indian papers, please copy.)
FAGAN—April 14, at Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fagan, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.
MALCOLM—April 14, at 22, Kent Road, Birkdale, Southport, the wife of Pulteney Malcolm, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGES.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—JOYCE—April 13, at St. James's Church, Westgate-on-Sea, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jenner, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Hayward Joyce, Vicar of Harrow, uncle to the bride, Outram Faithfull Monier-Williams, youngest son of Sir Monier Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, to Isabel Caroline Laura Joyce, younger daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Joyce, Vicar of Dorking, Surrey, and of Mrs. W. H. Joyce, of St. Margaret's, Ealing.
CUNNINGHAM—LAURIE—April 11, at St. Paul's Church, Grove Park, Chiswick, by the Rev. Nevison Lorraine, vicar, William Doveton Cunningham, second son of Major-General Percy S Cunningham, to Gertrude Ivory, third daughter of Colonel W. F. B. Laurie, Retired (Royal) Madras Artillery.

DEATHS.

HARPER—April 10, at 10, Marloes Road, W., Laura Cecilia, the beloved wife of Henry Harper, Madras Medical Service (Retired), and youngest daughter of the late Charles Harris, Madras Civil Service.
MACKINTOSH—April 10, at Morningside, Woolstone Road, Catford, after a long and painful illness, Emma, widow of the late James A. Pead Mackintosh, of Bombay and London, aged 39, deeply mourned by her loving daughters. (Bombay papers, please copy.)
MURRAY—April 12, at Holmsted, Bushey Heath, James Charles Murray, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 67. (Indian papers, please copy.)
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE—April 9, at Bloxworth House, Dorsetshire, after a long illness, Adeline Harriet Pickard-Cambridge, the beloved wife of Colonel Jocelyn Pickard-Cambridge, late of the Indian Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late General Sir William Richards, K.C.B., aged 59 years.
WYER—April 8, on the voyage from India, Katharine Anne, beloved wife of Thomas Rowland Wyer, of the Indian Civil Service, and second daughter of the late Robert Romanes, Craigerne, Peebles, N.B. (By telegram from Aden.)
WARNER—April 12, at his residence, Kepwick Park, Northallerton, J. H. B. Warner, eldest son of Edward Warner, of Quorn Hall, Loughborough, aged 41 years. (Indian and colonial papers, please copy.)
LATHAM—April 15, Percival Marsden Latham, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, youngest son of Dr. Latham of Cambridge, aged 21 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MODESTY UNVEILED: THE GREATEST LIVING LINGUIST.

SIR, (*To the Editor of* ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.)

By a reference to page 549 of *Men and Women of the Time* it will be seen that it is to Dr. Gottleib William Leitner, who is therein said to have been born October 14, 1840, at Pesth in Hungary, that is applied the praise of being "the greatest living linguist, in fact a second Mezzofanti." From the *Esquisse historique sur le Cardinal Mezzofanti* we learn that the latter spoke, with fluency and correctness, even in their dialectal peculiarities, over fifty distinct languages, so widely separated from each other as Lithuanian and Chinese. But his peculiar talent was analogous to that of the prodigies known as "calculating boys," and "was not associated with any exceptional measure of intellectual power, and accordingly produced nothing that has not perished with him." He was completely innocent of a scientific knowledge of languages. I know nothing of the learned Dr. Leitner's philological attainments, but it is a doubtful compliment to any philologist to label him as "a second Mezzofanti." There is many a polyglot mongrel of the gutters of Istambul to whom this high-sounding, but entirely empty, phrase might be vaguely applied. So it ever is that the true estimate of the deeds and reputations of men is to be found only in the

SAHIFATU 'L A'MAL.

Al Aqabah, 17 April 1891.

MR. JAS. L. WALKER, C.I.E.

A CIRCULAR letter which has fallen into our hands addressed by the Directors of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, to its shareholders, announces the retirement from the Chief Managership, from March 31, of a man too well and widely known in connection with several other local institutions, to be allowed to escape from among us without the observance of that form of "obituary notice" reserved for those of her citizens who have deserved well of the republic. Mr. James L. Walker's services to the prosperous institution referred to are best appreciated by those for whom he has worked so well, though, as we are glad to learn, the severance will be tempered in his case by the knowledge that those services are not to be forgotten. The proposal to make him a life Director, and to confer a pension on him, is creditable to all concerned, and not the less so if it secure the advantage to the Bank of his advice and experience in the decision of all large questions of concern to it hereafter, whether at home or again in India. These mofussil banks—banks of which our immediate neighbour, the Allahabad Bank, and the Alliance may be taken as favourable types—are, of their present dimensions, things of comparatively recent growth in Upper India, their wealth and influence being the measure of their value to the community. The Alliance, for instance, which started under Mr. Walker's management with a working capital of 3¼ lakhs in 1874, now employs over a hundred lakhs. But outside the sphere of his professional duties Mr. Walker busied himself in the affairs of the Simla Municipality, of which he was three years President; whilst twenty years a Volunteer, he eventually became Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Rifles, and received a C.I.E. It is not very much the fashion in this country to notice either the coming or the going of a non-official Englishman; but a man who concerns himself in the welfare of all sorts of public institutions, and earns universal respect for his high personal character and generous and hospitable ways, cannot fail to be missed. Mr. Walker is one of these.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship *Malabar*, Captain J. G. Jones, sailed on Saturday, March 28, for England, with 62 officers, 14 ladies, 16 children, 1,067 men, 14 women, and 33 children, attached to different regiments. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Major-Gen. and Mrs. C. T. Haig and child, R.E.
Depy. Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. G. L. Hinde and five children, Bl. Med. Staff
Col. and Mrs. H. J. F. Shea, R.A.
Col. Lemon, West York
Bde.-Surg. and Mrs. C. McD. Cruffe and two children, Bl. Med. Staff
Bde.-Surg. J. E. Fannin, Bl. Med. Staff
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Smith, R.A.
Major and Mrs. H. B MacCall, K.R.R. Corps
Major G. C. Bayly, Ms. A.P.D
Major Botfield, R.A.
Capt. and Mrs. J. Browne, Devonshire
Surg. F. T. Wilkinson, Bl. M. S.
Capt. Cane Brown Cane, York L.I.
Surg. J. R. Mallins, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. and Mrs. S. F. Freyer, Bl. Med. Staff
Ridg.-Mr. J. Marshall, 3rd Dra. Gds.
Surg. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. G. J. A. Tuke, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. C. S. Sparkes, Bl. Med. Staff
Capt. and Mrs. J. Shaw and two children, Scottish Rifles
Surg. T. DuB. Whaite, Bl. Med. Staff
Capt. and Mrs. E. Ditmas and child, 7th Dra. Gds.
Surg. E. M. Hassard, Bl. Med. Staff
Capt. A. R. Cole Hamilton, 7th Hus.
Capt. G. W. W. Saville, Middlesex
Capt. A. W. Gordon, Rl. Dub. Fus.
Capt. H. Wilkinson, R. I. Regt.
Capt. R. R. Ffennell, Munster Fus.
Capt. G. A. Macarthy, Staff Corps
Rdg. Mr. and Mrs. C. Henson and two children, R.A.
Capt. R. D. Petrie, R.E.
Capt. L. A. M. Stopford, Derbyshire
Capt. J. E. Cullinan, Rl. I. Regt.
Capt. V. S. Smith, Warwick
Capt. A. H. Hussey, R.A.
Lieut. T. D. Leslie, Staff Corps
Lieut. A. H. Morris, Rl. Irish
Lieut. D. Baker, Staff Corps
Lieut. J. C. Thorp, R.A.
Lieut. C. B. Collings, Rl. Dub. Fus.
Lieut. C. H. Ford, R.H.A.
Lieut. A. J. Chapman, Rl. Dub. Fus.
Lieut. T. L. Coxhead, R.A.
Vet.-Surg. T. Marriott, A.V.D.
Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Robin, Staff Corps
Lieut. W. G. Bentinck, 3rd Rifle Bde.
Lieut. E. J. Duffus, R.A.
Lieut. H. C. Smith, Rl. Dub. Fus.
Lieut. F. L. Sharp, R.A.
Lieut. H. E. Stockdale, R.A.
Lieut. E. G. Williams, Devonshire
Lieut. G. G. Whiffin, Rl. West Surrey
Lieut. G. R. C. Stuart, East Lancaster
Lieut. C. E. Priestly, Staff Corps
Lieut. A. B. Nolan, 3rd Dra. Gds.
Lieut. E. A. S. Ely, Bedford
Lieut. H. A. Lake, R.A.
Lieut. H. W. Hefferman, Staff Corps
Lieut. J. J. Howley, Lincoln
Lieut. G. W. D. Lloyd, Rl. Welsh Fus.
Lieut. H. W. Gordon, R.E.
Lieut. C. J. Hagarth, Highland L.I.
Wife of Qrmr. Heymer, and three children, 16th Lancers

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ABOUT 120 young soldiers will be sent from Bellary to Ramandrug for a change during the hot weather.

IT is most probable that the wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers, which was sent over some time last year, will remain in Burma.

THE 2nd-4th Gurkhas will be returning to India shortly, after doing excellent service in Burma. The regiment will probably embark at Rangoon on the 23rd inst., for Calcutta.

THE question of the cost of moving a regiment from one Presidency to another in course of relief has been decided by the Government of India. The charge will in future be taken by the Presidency from which the regiment is moved.

THE attention of officers commanding corps has been directed to the advisability of 2nd-Lieutenants qualifying for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant with as little delay as possible, as those who have not passed will be liable to supersession when vacancies occur in the higher rank.

DURING the reliefs of 1891–92, the 21st Hussars will be moved from Bangalore to Secunderabad. It has been over three years in Bangalore, and has been most popular at that station. It arrived from England about the end of December 1887. The 7th Hussars, now stationed at Secunderabad, will probably be moved to Umballa, in the place of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards. The 19th Hussars will be ordered out from England to take the place of the 21st Hussars at Bangalore.

REVERTING again to the question of the Presidential Commands in India, the *Pioneer* adduces what it designates a striking piece of evidence, to show how wrong Sir John Gorst was in quoting the Burma war as a proof of the smoothness with which the present system of army administration works. At first the war was conducted under the orders of the Madras military authorities, though a considerable number of Bengal troops were employed. Later on the Bombay army sent over some regiments, and it was found absolutely necessary in 1886 to place the operations directly under the Commander-in-Chief in India. Then matters went smoothly, and it was clearly established that the large army of occupation could only be efficiently controlled from army head-quarters. Accordingly, when Sir Frederick Roberts returned to India in the spring of 1887, no change was made in the arrangements which he had personally introduced, and not until General White gave up the command in Upper Burma, more than two years later, did the Madras authorities resume the control which they had had in 1885–86. If the Burma war proved anything, it was that a campaign, even against a guerilla enemy, could not be satisfactorily carried on under the Presidential system.

COLONEL J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Commandant of the Ghazipur Light Horse, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. This may be taken as an honour to the Volunteers of India as a whole, and as evincing the lively interest which Her Majesty takes in her civilian soldiers in the East. Colonel Rivett-Carnac has rendered good and enduring service to the cause of Volunteering, and is in every respect an excellent representative. But the distinction is more than a mere personal one, and when the present incumbent retires, we may expect to see the Indian A.D.C.-ship go to some other officer of the force. Colonel Rivett-Carnac got a C.I.E. in the first batch after the Bengal Famine, so that he does not even owe to Volunteering the distinction that has been conferred on several leading Volunteers in recognition of the part they have taken in the movement.

IN July 1889, the Government of India were pleased to sanction, says an Allahabad paper, as a tentative measure, a revised course of musketry for the Native Army, which gave such satisfaction on trial that, in the spring of the year following, it obtained definite acceptance. Now, within two years of the date upon which these revised instructions were first published, the home authorities have followed suit by introducing a new course of musketry for British troops, which is evidently and admittedly a direct outcome of the existing native regulations. It will be observed that, in accordance with the principles upon which the native course was framed, the number of rounds allotted to deliberate individual fire has been reduced to 42 only. This leaves the infantry soldier 56 rounds available for volley, independent and sectional attack; 28 rounds for rapid individual fire and individual attack, and 64 rounds to expend in field practices. It is not, however, only in general outline of conduct that the British course has been assimilated to the native system of training. On the contrary, most of the distinctive and typical subsidiary features of the revised native regulations have also been bodily transferred to the new home order. Thus the instructions for calculating the figure of merit are taken *en bloc* from the Simla G.O.C.C., and the former system of averages, which was meaningless to all but a few specialists, is now superseded by that of percentages, which conveys the required information at a single glance to any intelligent observer. As regards targets, also, the acceptance of the Indian method is absolutely complete. Thus the bull's-eye or Wimbledon target takes the place of the present figure target for individual practices, and for collective practices the Indian volley target, invented two years ago, with its upper and lower divisions of two and four feet respectively, has been accepted without modification. The scoring, however, is to be 1 in the upper band and 2 in the lower, instead of, as in the Indian system, 0 on the upper band and 1 on the lower. This will merely result in making the calculation of percentages somewhat more troublesome without, apparently, the gain of any corresponding advantage. Another point upon which the home committee have taken a line of their own is the substitution of 7 rounds at each distance for 10 or 5 rounds as in the native course. It is doubtful, however, whether this is an improvement, for, as long as ammunition continues to be made up in packets of 10 rounds, the employment of a number which is neither a factor nor a multiple of 10, is sure to be inconvenient on the range, besides which 7 is a much more troublesome figure to manipulate extensively on paper. Nevertheless, in spite of one or two trifling drawbacks of this description, there is no doubt that the new course is a great improvement upon its predecessor; and there is every reason to believe that it will take up less time in its execution, with better results for all concerned, as regards both target marksmanship, fire-discipline, and practical musketry efficiency.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. AND QUARTERMASTER JOHN WILLIAM COOMBES, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, died at the end of last month at Uxbridge, aged forty-seven years. He was the second son of the late Captain J. Coombes, Zetland Villas, Uxbridge, and served during the operations in the Malay Peninsula in 1875-76. He received his commission as quartermaster in February 1882.

CAPTAIN GRANVILLE FOULIS WINGFIELD, 7th Hussars, and younger son of Mrs. Wingfield, of Ampthill House, Bedfordshire, died on the 10th inst. at his mother's residence. The deceased officer had recently returned from Switzerland, where he had been staying during the winter months for the benefit of his health, and on Wednesday last he was suddenly taken ill with an attack of hæmorrhage, to which he succumbed. Captain Wingfield, who was only in his thirty-second year, entered the army in August 1880. He had served as aide-de-camp on the Staff of Lord Connemara when Governor of Madras.

COLONEL REGINALD WHITTING, commanding the 14th Regimental District, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his residence, Mill Mount, York, after only a week's illness. Colonel Whitting was born on July 30, 1836. He entered the army as ensign in the 62nd Foot (the Wiltshire Regiment) on December 26, 1856, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 8th Foot (the Liverpool Regiment) on March 28, 1858. He attained his captaincy on January 15, 1861, and became major on February 20, 1874, and was adjutant of Auxiliary Forces from April 21, 1876, to March 6, 1877. He was gazetted lieutenant-colonel on March 7, 1882, and was transferred to the West Yorkshire, the territorial regiment of the 14th Regimental District, on June 10, 1882, and held the command of the 1st Battalion of that regiment till March 7, 1888, when he went on half-pay. He was promoted colonel on March 7, 1886. Colonel Whitting served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857–58, and acted as Staff Adjutant to a detachment at Sasseram, and was present at the operations in the Jugdespore jungles, the campaign of 1858–59 in Oude, including the attack and capture of Fort Sandee, for which he received the medal. He attained the full rank of colonel on March 7, 1886, and just two years ago was appointed to the command of the 14th Regimental District at York. Colonel Whitting was greatly respected not only at the Depôt but in the city of York, and much sorrow is felt at his unexpected death.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Bayley, Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen, Mrs. R. Kennedy and two children, Mr. Baugh, Capt. H. W. Campbell, Capt. A. H. Rutherford, Lieuts. H. J. Williams, M. H. Henderson, A. V. Johnson, W. J. Brackenbury, A. B. Minchin, J. Duncan, H. W. Cooke, A. J. Jacob, A. E. Glasgow, F. H. Norie, W. Guthrie-Smith, K. Eastwood, J. Vaughan, T. L. Fosbery, T. M. Langton, Mrs. Holden and infant, Mrs. E. W. Hiller and family, Mrs. Armstrong and infant, Mrs. Martin, Lieut. A. F. Hitchcock, Lieut. G. F. Pocock, Rev. R. Winsor. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Capt. G. H. Hancock, Mr. Fateh Chand Oswal, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, Surgeon-Major and Miss Stewart, Mr. F. Marshall, Capt. Kirk, Mr. H. Bromley, Dr. J. Pollen, Major W. M. Campbell.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Woodlands.

For Gibraltar: Rev. C. Pickering Clarke, Mr. P. Scrocold and valet.

For Karachi (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. J. Ivens.

For Port Said: Major and Mrs. Stock.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. C. A. Roope, Mr. W. H. Trotter.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt, Lieut. E. H. Harvey, Mr. E. G. R. Peel, Lieut. J. B. Pollok.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Steel.

For Calcutta: Mrs. H. M. Glover.

For Malta: Lieut. T. E. Naish, Mr. W. Chancellor.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. J. M. S. Groves, Mr. E. W. Browne, Mr. H. Grey, Lieut. R. H. Brinkley. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. T. Burke.

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For Brindisi: Mr., Mrs.. and Miss Burt, Mr. Stanford. Mr. Thomas.
For Singapore: Miss Thomson, Mr. A. B. Rathbone.
For Alexandria: Lieut. W. Woodgate, Lieut. G. Thomas.
For Colombo: Lieut. A. S. Wingate.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes, Gen. Gatacre.
Por Ismailia: Mrs. Salmoné.
For Gibraltar: Dr. J. N. Dick, C.B., Col. R. Fetherstonhaugh.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. Fulton.
For Colombo: Mr. Kewley.
For Bombay: Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Brittain, Capt. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Petley.
For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Sewell.
For Malta: Major Scriven and party.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James, Capt. Reid, Mr. H. Unwin.
For Brindisi: Rev. J. M. Heal.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 21; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Tozer.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, May 29; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Surg.-Maj. S. H. Banks, Mr. H. H. Lake.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Maj. P. M. Ellis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 23.

For Madras: Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R. Evans, Mrs. Willson.
For Calcutta: Dr. C. C. V. Lyle, Miss Brown, Mr. Aitchison.
For Colombo: Mr. L. Hillyer, Rev. Mr. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. G. H. Davy.
For Port Said: Mrs. Gee, Messrs. Gee (two), Mr. W. H. Fawcett.
For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Bowman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail May 7.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dyer.

Per Hall Line s s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Plomer.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail May 8.

For Bombay: Mr. A. S. Steward.

List of Passengers to London and Plymouth, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Calcutta, March 12.

From Calcutta: Mr. Tweedie and the Misses Tweedie (3), Mrs Burleigh and two children, Mr. A. B. Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Capt. A. Smith, Mr. Macfarlane, Capt. and Mrs. Aunsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, Miss Forbes, Mrs. J. W. Browne.
From Madras: Mrs. Macleod and two children, Rev. C. H. Malden's child, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Lincoln, Mr. James Fowler, Mr. L. J. Mayers, Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mr. A. W. Brodie's child and nurse, Mrs. Emory and three children, Mr. R. C. Loury, Mrs. Loury, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romilly and child.
From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes and family, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. Emson.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Calcutta. March 26.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Sheriff and three children, Mrs. Reid and family, Dr. and Mrs. Chard and family, Mrs. Drysdale and child, Mrs. Dick and family, Mr. R Tuick, Mrs. Tuick, Miss Bickers, Miss A. Bickers, Miss Cassels, Mr. H. Cassels, Mr. Bruce and child, Mr. Adamson, Mr. T. Tough and three children, Mr. Lunt, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Nightingale.
From Madras: Mrs. Pennycuick and family, Surg. and Mrs. Vangeyzel and two children, Mrs. James, Mrs. H. H. Sparkes, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Coles, Mr. C. K. Simons.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Calcutta, April 8.

From Calcutta: Miss Pitman, Mrs. Leonard and family, Mrs. Swain and child, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Goynt.
From Madras: Mr. T. Short and family, Master Short, Misses Short (2), Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing Calcutta. April 22.

From Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs Brooks and two children.
From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Eales and family, Mrs. Temple and family, Mr. and Mrs. Shortland and family, Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Shelfred and child, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Calcutta, May 6.

From Madras: Rev. W. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart and family, Rev. J. R. Henderson and family.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. and G. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. L. H, Moule, at Marseilles, April 9.

From Calcutta: Mr. Carew, Mr. J. Binning, Mr. W. K. Darley, Mr. B. Sparenborg, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Elliot, Rev. Mr. Ball, Mrs. Ball and infant, Mr. W. Ritchie, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. G. Pickford, Mr. Milne, Mr. Womack, Mr. W. K. Dowding, Mr. L. G. Prickett, Col. and Mrs. Spearman, Miss Sutherland, Mr. P. Gutch, Mr. Patou, Mrs. Johnstone and infant, Mrs. Eddis, Mr. H. C. Ajer, Mrs. Spry and child, Misses Robertson (two), Mrs. Schalch, Mr. Mackie. *To London*: Mr. Bryning, Mr. W. Osmond, Miss Turner, Miss Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kennedy, Mr. A. Odling, Mr. Haviland, Mrs. Burrup and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown and infant, Mrs. Handley and child, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Southby, Capt., Mrs. and Misses Power, Mrs. Koelle, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Gee, Mrs. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. J Pratt and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Comley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch and family, Miss Carroll and maid, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche and child, Mrs. Uniacke, Mrs. Sow, Mr. Barron, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. G. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry and infant.
From Madras: Sir C. Lawson. *To London*: Mrs. Gilchrist and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Greswell and family, Rev. A. W. Lane, Mr. J. Downes, Mrs. Walker.
From Colombo: Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Spencer. *To London*: Mr. C. F. Dickinson.
From Singapore: *To London*: Mr. Howard and two children, Mrs. G. D. Gordon and infant.
From Bombay: Brig.-Surg. F. H. Welsh, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Capt. S. G. D. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Sherston, Mr. Haining, Mr. H. Monie, Mr. C. H. Bamber, Surg. J. W Evans. *To London*: Capt. Reid, Pte. Blackwell, Mr. J. H. Roberts.
From Aden: *To London*: Master Davidson.
From Ismailia: Bimbashi B. R. Mitford, Misses Jackson (two), Messrs. J. and A. King. *To London*: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Powell, Mr. Capel Smith, Col. C. Jodrell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, at Marseilles, April 10.

From Bombay: Mrs. Dutton and infant, Miss Macpherson, Mr. H. H. Hungerford, General A. L. Playfair, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Barrsley and child, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Crondace and child, Rev. and Mrs. Robson, Dr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Lorrie, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare and maid, Mr. E. Elliot, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. Giles, Mr. J. O. Miller and child, Mr. J. Macdonald, Miss Sim, Mr. Kneller, Mrs. Harvey. Miss Perkins, Maj. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Misses Dyson, Capt. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. J. S. Elmore, Mrs. Macintire and child, Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Lea, Maj. Owens, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Miss Luard, Mr. Lyell, Mrs. Saville and son, Mr. H. F. D. Sewell, Capt. G. H. Watson, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Baille, Mrs. Æneas Perkins, Miss Perkins, Capt. G. H. Jennings, Mr. J. Galloway, Mr. Macintire, Col. C. Bowen, Dr. S. H. O. B. Banks, Capt. Fryer, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. McGannand and family, Mr. P. H. Huggett, Mrs. Fawcett, Lieut. Sorsbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith. *To London*: Mrs. Gibs, child, and nurse, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. H. E. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. Luard and child, General and Mrs. Solly Flood, Miss Flood, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. A. Yates, Surg. A. B. Eates, Mr. Bremner, Mr. N. Miller, Mr. Lake and infant, Dr. Treherne, Mrs. Ternan and two children, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss MacCarthy, Mrs. and Miss Lamb, Mrs. Prinsep and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Amesbury and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sim and infant, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. R. R. Deane, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gape, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Miss Proby.
From Ismailia: Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. Wood, Miss Frankland, General and Mrs. W. H. Paget. *To London*: Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Millsom, Mr. Logan.
From Port Said: Mrs. Robinson. *To London*: Mrs. Dugsdale, Mrs. and Miss Hoyle, Mr. Sutcliffe, Misses Sutcliffe.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Worsley Hall*, at Liverpool, April 10.

From Kurrachee: Rev. Cotton, Mrs. Evans and two children, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Redwood, Mr. Dean, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Westall.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Kirby Hall*, at Liverpool, April 13.

From Bombay: Mr. Bell, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Marsland, Mr. Pretter, Mr. B. Bulfield, Lieut. Bell, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Halloway.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderson, from London, April 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Vere Webb, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Nicholson, Mr. Crozier, Miss M. E. Wilson, Mr. Sunker.

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For Ismailia: Mrs. Kemp and son, Mr and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Wigmore.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hunter, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. de Groot, Mr. C. Frisch, Mr. Morton, Mr. J. A. Holmes, Mr. R. Gaskin, Mr. D. Cazes, Major Stevens, Lieut. W. C. Hedley, Messrs. C. and W. Corry, Mr. Dawson, Miss Abithol, Mr. F. de Santy, Mr. H. Afriat, Mr. C. Vernon Pugh, Mr. Alex Kaibel.

For Colombo: Lieut. and Mrs. G P. Campbell, Mr. Greenslade, Mr. F. A. Cox.

For Malta: Messrs. Dickinson (2), Mrs. S. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown

For Port Said: Miss Senior.

For Rangoon: Major R. H. Gunning, Lieut. W. J. Long, Lieut. G. E. White, Capt. J. C. Marston, Lieut C H. Marshall.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from London, April 17; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Singapore: Mr. A. D. Edwards, Mr. A. C. Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Coplan White, Mr. W. D Scott, Mr. R. G. B. Grey, Mrs. Warrak. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Hartley Knowles.

For Bombay: Lieut. J. W. Milne, Mr. J. W. Walker, Miss Wilson, Lieut. E. B. Hales, Mr. C. A. Williamson, Lieut. W. C. French, Lieut. C. J. Mathew, Lieut. F. M. Carter, Lieut. G. Gay, Lieut. C. H. Bennett, Mr. Cartwright, Miss Adams, Mr. W. L Abbot. *From Brindisi*: Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. C. Brown, Major MacBay, Miss Boardman.

For Brindisi: Rev. C. Leslie Norris, Mr. Herbert Mercer, Mr. H. and Misses Barnard (2), Mr. and Miss Maclehose, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Usborne, Lady Howard of Glossop and maid, Miss N. Pollok, Miss Hope and maid, Miss Schuman, Mrs. Ault, Mr. Blacker.

For Malta: Capt. W. du C. Luard, Mr. Austin Leigh, Lieut. E. M. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. T. Stephenson, Dr. Maxwell Rodgers, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. MacCallum and family, Mrs. Curran and three children.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. A. Neuweiler, Mr. Hague.

For Port Said: Mrs. Bone.

For Aden: Mr. J. W. Ham.

For Karrachee (*via Bombay*): Mr. F. M. Dame.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 4; Calcutta, Apr. 2; Madras, Apr. 2.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, April 4.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col. and Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. S. G. Grimston, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey and child, Mr. "Longview." Capt. and Lady Streatfield, Surg. Osburne, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Mr. J. A. Shepherd, and Lieut. Clerk.

For Brindisi: Mr. Beggo, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Ross, Mr. C. L. Martindale, Mr. M. Ostermayer, Mr. Spiegelberg, Mr. A. Poisson, the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, Miss Duckworth, and Major H. D. Oliver.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Caper, Miss Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Rowbotham, Rev. A. G. Robarts, Lieut. Cooper, Mr R. G. H. Hill, Miss Grimwood, and Miss Hanbury.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Extra s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, April 7.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Baker, Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Collister, Mrs. Greany and infant, Mrs. Ozanne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Taurines, child, and infant, Col. and Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mrs. Crooke, Mr. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Parsons, Miss Morris, Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Oldham and child, Hon. T. H. Stewart, Bishop of Calcutta, Col. and Mrs. Law, Capt. Harbord, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes-Thomson, Mrs. Ottley, Mr. N. Hill, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal, Miss Vidal, Miss Swaine, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Toomy and child, Mr. Barff, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. H. H. Priest, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Rashdall, Mrs. and Miss Spring Branson, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Gunthorpe, Miss Rees, Mr. Gunthorpe, Lieut. R. G. Brooke, Lieut. Sutton, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. B. J. Dalal, Col. J. Pennywick, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mrs. Ayrton and infant, Mr. G. A. Marsh, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mrs. Penrhyns Evans, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingjee, Dr. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Col. R. T. M Lang, Miss Meerabai A. Framjee, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Moore, Col. C. W. Godfrey, Dr. Greany, Mr. H. Bicknell, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. A. Morrison, Miss Macintyre, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. G. E. Playle, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Mrs. Preston, Col. and Mrs. Vernon and child, Dr. A. D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lawder and child, and Mr A. C. Bryson.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. Ogdon, three children, and two infants, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. O. Barnard, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Groves and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cowie and two children, Mrs. Le Quesne, Col. and Mrs. Knyvett, Mr. and Mrs. Keene and child, Miss Michael, Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Robertson, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr. Causley, son, and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two children, Hon. C. H. Moore, Mrs. Cummins, two children, and infant, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk and child, Mrs. Punnett and child, a lady and three children, Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Spring, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Harding, Master Milne, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. N. Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Chester and child, Mr. J. J. H. Crawford, Mrs. Rountree and infant, Master Chisholm, Mrs. Lee, child, and infant. Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Davidson and child, Capt. and Mrs. Oswald and two children, Miss Williamson, Mrs. and four Misses Laurie, two Messrs. Laurie, Mr. Joseph Bibby, Mrs. Coutts, Mrs. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. Crombie, Major Anderson, Sister Ethel and friend, Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Tarrent, Mr. Wrenn, Mr. E. R. Mody, Mr. R. R. Parakh, Mrs. Finucane, Miss Onslow, Mr. Mahomed Ishag Khan, Mr. Bicknell, Mrs. Fry, Col. Clubly, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot and child, Mr. Shroff, Mrs. Newsome, and Mrs. Newman.

The Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania* sailed on Monday for Marseilles and Liverpool with the following passengers:—

For Suez: Mr. M. L. Dames.

For Marseilles: Miss McKenzie, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. FitzGerald and two children.

For London: Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, Masters Wright (two), Mr. W. A. Souter, and Mr. R. Metcalfe Smith.

For Liverpool: Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mrs. Paul and infant, Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mrs. Duggan and infant, Mrs. Neville and infant, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Chamier and child, Mrs. Grieve, Miss Shea, Mr. and Mrs. G Murray, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Rooke and infant, Miss Rooke, Miss Thackwell, and Master Thackwell.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Imperator*, Commander C. Bechtinger, sailed on Wednesday for Brindisi, Trieste and Aden with the following passengers:—

For Trieste and Brindisi: Baron and Baroness G. B. Atzel, Major and Mrs. Beatson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Griffiths, Rev. and Mrs. Heiner and three children, Rev. and Mrs. Schmoleck and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bachrach, Mrs. Stockinger and two children, Mrs. W. Vertue, Mrs. Vanrenen and two children, Mrs. Janni and two children, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Reid, Prince Louis Esterhazy, Col. Adam Major Creagh, Surg.-Major Hamilton, Mr. Howard, Mr. Sweet, Mr. W. von Schnehen, Mr. N. W. Fischer, Mr. H. G. Meakin, Mr. E. Rolfsen, Mr. Wülfing, Mr. Zadig, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cuming, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Spinka, Mr. Hash, Mr. Templer, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Mr. Doctor, Mr. Kaikhusroo, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. J. Chichgar, Mr. Iranee, Mr. E. Meurer, Mr. C. Stirl, Mr. J. H. Aguino, Mr. Nazaret Hassein, Mr. A. Mahomed Khan, and Mr. Byramjee.

For Aden: Mrs. Jameson, Capt. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cowasjee and child, and Mr. D. Cowasjee.

The following passengers, per Italian steamer *R. Rubattino*, sailed on Wednesday for Genoa, &c.:—

For Genoa: Mr. R. Gibbs, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dalgleish, Mrs. Quin, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Stralton, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Col., Mrs., and Miss Gunning, Col. and Mrs. Way and three children, Mrs. Marrett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and two children, Mrs. Hight, Mr. Lefroy, Major P. W. P. Spencer, Master Spencer, two Misses Morison, two Misses Pim, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. F. G. Quinlan, Surg.-Gen. Meane, Mr. E. Schenk, Mr. Bezonjee Vakeel, Mr. Ahmed, Mrs. Eliot and child, Capt. Parkins, Mrs. Beresford and child, Mr. E. Ruden, H.E. the Governor-General Vasco Guedes de Cavalho e Menezes, Mrs. D. Carolina Leite de Souza Guedes, Mr. Vasco Paulo Guedes de Menzes, Mr. Guilhermo E. Abury Fertunas, Mrs. T. Margaridad Assis, Mr. Mulick, Mrs. Stroemayer and child, Mr. F. Berrill, Capt. G. Sartorio, Capt. Cafiero, Mr. A. Fehterle, and Mr. A. Ventura.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Mar. 13. Arrived at Bombay, Mar. 29.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Siam*, Capt. J. F. Jephson.

From London: Major-Gen. and Mrs. R. B. H. Blundell, Mr. E. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Croke, Mr. G. Ghose, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haigh, Mrs. and Miss Kharegat, Mr. Loveday, Mr. R. Norton, Surg.-Major A. S. Reid, Mr. W. Rushworth, Mr. G. Teyen, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Wilkinson.

From Brindisi: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bates, Mr. F. Clark, Major Gardner, Mrs. W. Kennedy, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mr. C. P. Pourny, Mr. A. Reichenbach, Rev. J. M. Rutherford, Mr. Stubb, Viscount Valletort, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. Williams, and Mr. S. H. Wynne.

From London to Madras: Mr. T. B. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Evatt, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hannah, and Miss Hannah.

From London to Kurrachee: Mr. S. H. Maule-Cole.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. G. Wallington.

From Aden: Lieut. Henoker, and Lieut. Hudson.

INDIAN GOLD-MINING SHARES.—The only change in this market on Saturday was a fall of about $\frac{1}{16}$ in Nundydroog shares. Mysore shares were last quoted 5$\frac{7}{8}$ to 6, Nundydroog 1$\frac{15}{16}$ to 1$\frac{3}{4}$, Indian Consolidated New Company (9s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 7s. 6d. to 8s., Champion Reef 1$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$, Ooregum Ordinary 2$\frac{3}{8}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$, ditto Preference 2$\frac{15}{16}$ to 3$\frac{1}{16}$, Devala-Moyar 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (fully paid) 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (19s. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., South-East Mysore Ordinary 3d. to 9d., ditto Preference 9d. to 1s. 6d., Indian Glenrock New 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold-fields of Mysore 41s. to 43s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s. 6d., Mysore West (18s. 6d. paid) 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Mysore-Harnballi 11s. to 12s.

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INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—:o:—

Allen, Capt. W. H., S.C., B.
Allison, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. H. S., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '90, Bo.
Anderson, Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, B.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 yr., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., S.C., fr. Aug. 4, '90, B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, 90, B.
Barrow, Maj. E. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Dec. 5, '90, B.
Barry, Bde.-Surg. A., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, Bo.
Batten, Capt. A. C., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 10, '91, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 21, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. W. R., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '90, B.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Biggs, Capt. H. V., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '90, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Browne, Capt. L. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs. 4½ mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Maj. G. E. E., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. C. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '90, M.
Burton, Capt., E. B., S.C., B.

Cameron, Surg.-Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr. 122 dys., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '90, B.
Channer, Maj. D., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 18, '91, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., S.C., 18 mos., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Cologan, Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 45 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.I.E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cracroft, Capt. B. W., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 2, '91, B.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.
Custance, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 6, '91, B.
Dalrymple, Lieut.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Davies, 2nd Lieut. C. H., probr. S.C., B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., till June 7, '91, Bo.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., till Dec. 24, '91, B.
Dobie, Surg.-Maj. S. L., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs. 13 dys., fr. Sep. 10, '89, M.
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Drake-Brockman, Lieut. P. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 8, '90, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26 '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., S.C., till Dec. 7, '91, B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.

Fagan, Col. J. G., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '91, Bo.
Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 5, '90. B.
Farwell, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., B.
Finch, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '90, M.
Fletcher, Lt.-Col. A. F., R.A., B.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 29; '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. E. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 2, '90, M.
Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '91.

Gaffney, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Garstin, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., 295 dys., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, 90, M.
Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., 2 yrs. 6 mos, fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.
Goldsmid, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '90, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., S.C., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., S.C., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Greig, Col. P. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Grimston, Lieut. S. B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '91, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, 90.

Halkett, Maj. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., S.C., B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., from Apr. 20, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Harenc, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '90, M.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '90, Bo.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatchell, Col. D. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, M.
Hawkes, Maj. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '90, B.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., 18 mos., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Heming, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8., '90, M.
Hendley, Srg.-Maj. T. H., C.I.E., 14 ms., fr. Jan. 31, '91, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 7 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '91, Bo.
Hingston, Maj. C. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Hodgson, Col. C. N., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '90, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 yr. 124 days, fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Maj. J. A., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 8, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 18 mos., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Irwin, Maj. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jameson, Surg.-Maj. R., till April 1, '90, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Jermyn, Lieut. T., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '91.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, M.
Jones, Lieut. A. A., S.C., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Keegan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 18 mos., fr. May, 1, '90, B.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
King-Harman, Col. M. J., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lacey, Lieut. G. H. de L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., till June 7, '91, M.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '90, Bo.
Lewis, Maj. E. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Lloyd, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, 90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Maj. C. A. de N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lucas, Maj. H. C. E., S.C., Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 yrs. 6 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Maj., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Massy, Brig.-Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '91, B.
McConaghey, Lieut. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '91, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
Mair, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr. 162 dys., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., 1 yr. 266 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '90, B.
Massy, Maj. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Bde. Surg. R. G., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
McKenna, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McRae, Maj. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '90, Bo.
Meadows, Surg.-Maj. C. J. W., B.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Miley, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 1', '91, B.
Moore, Capt. G. H. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 14 mos., fr. May 12, '90, M.

Morris, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., S.C., B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Nisbet, Col. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '90, B.
Nurse, Lieut. C. G., S.C., Bo.

Oakes, Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '90, M.
Orr, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '90, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., till Nov. 12, '91, B.
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C., 268 days, fr. Mar. 20, '91, M.
Peile, Maj. F. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Phayre, Capt. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 11, '90, B.
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.
Pigou, 2nd Lt. F. H., Probr. S.C., 6 mos. fr. Mar. 5, '91, M.
Plant, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '90, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Preston, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15. '91, M.
Preston, Capt. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '91, Bo.
Proudfoot, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Pullan, Col. A., S.C., B.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., S.C., M.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '90 B.
Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '91, M.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Read, Capt. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Maj. B. L. P., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lt. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Capt. W. St. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '91, Bo.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Maj. D., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '91, B.
Robertson, Capt. E. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '90, B.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Maj. W. A. C., 18 mos., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '90, B.

Salmon, Col. W. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '91, Bo.
Saulez, Capt. P. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 33 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '90, M.
Smith, Col. W. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 11, '91, B.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. J., 18 mos., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Maj. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spearman, Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '91, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. Chas., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Strong, Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 37 dys., fr. May 20, '90, Bo.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 176 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '91, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Bde.-Surg. J. B., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr. 115 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., Bo., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90.
Thornhill, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '90, M.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 yr. 105 dys., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.
Tweddell, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.

Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., till June 6, '91, M.
Wapshare, Lt. R., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, Bo.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Col. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '90, M.
Watson, Capt. G. H., S.C., B.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Waymouth, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '91, B.
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '90, B.
Wyville Thomson, Surg. F., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Maj. H. P., 16 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 13, '90.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '90, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., till Dec. 6, '91, B.
Younghusband, Lt. L. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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BOMBAY.—March 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930-4
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	975
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	127½
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	93-94
Colaba	1,880	55	345
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,360
Fort	8,500	150	965
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	425
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	427½
Munmar M.	250	15	191
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	10	96¼
Prince of Wales	400	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	410
Volkart	all	80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	195
Alliance Spinning	all	20	495
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	500	35	79x
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	670
Central India	500	65	1,005
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	450
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	850
Empress Co.	all	10	585
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	535
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	—
Hindustan	1,000	50	810
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	40	820-22
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	325-40
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	500	10	615x
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	25	790
Khandeish	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	500
Leopold	100	15	192
Madras United	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,270
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	70	1,645
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	170
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	750
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,400
Soondercas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	nil.	100n
Southern Mahratta	250	12	27½
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	360
Western India	1,000	25	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,400
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,475
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	102
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	170
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—March 30.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 105 1	to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	—	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	107	to	—
3½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107	to	—
4½ of 1879 (1903) (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890)	—	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	101 8	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0	to	105 8
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0	to	106 8
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0	to	106 8
4½ of 1882 (1902)	103 0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	173	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	Liquidation.		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	—	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	178	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	89	to	90
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (prefnce. A. shares)	£1	7	to	7½
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	455
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	109	to	110
Burrakur Coal	100	152	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	135	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	107	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	80	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	150	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52
Equitable Coal	250	165	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	96	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	175	to	—
Gourepore	100	120	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—
Howrah Mills	100	105	to	106
IndiaGeneralSteamNavigation	100	87	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	120	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	90	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	190	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	160	to	161
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	50	to	—
Riverside Press	100	62	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	265	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	76	to	77
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	48	to	50
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	83	to	—x
Bengal (Cachar)	100	49	to	—x
Do. contributory	80	33	to	—x
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	30	to	—
Central Cachar	200	103	to	105
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	25	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	93	to	—x
Dehing (Assam)	90	35	to	36
Dehra Dun	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	46	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	23	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	32	to	—
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	53	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	42	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	56
Indian Terai	500	94	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	54	to	55x
Longview (Darjiling)	100	43	to	45
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	105	to	—x
Do. contributory	90	95	to	—x
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—x
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	43	to	—x
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	46	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—x
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	93	to	—x
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	91	to	—x
Tukvar (Darjiling)	£10	185	to	—
Upper Assam	100	25	to	—

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4 Indian Enfaced Paper	74	to	75
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
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4½ Ceylon, 1882	105	to	107
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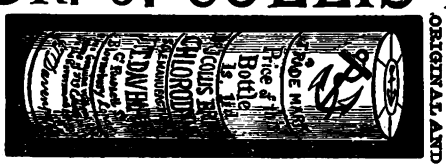
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OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th April; from N.W.P. and Madras to the 9th April; and from Bengal to the 8th April.

The following details are given in the *Times of India* concerning Lieutenant Grant's gallant defence:—"On the 6th instant the Manipuri troops, 3,000 strong, and with one rifled cannon, attacked Lieut. Grant, who had shut himself into the mud fort at Alaungtaung, close to Thobal. The Manipuris began the attack at 8 o'clock P.M. The attack lasted for three hours, and the Manipuris failing to take Lieut. Grant's position retreated to the capital, losing the Senapathy Prince and two generals, names unknown, killed, and ten of their soldiers in the attack. The number of wounded is unknown. Lieut. Grant had no casualties, but two of his transport elephants were struck by the enemy's rifle-bullets. The Manipuris fired their cannon off seven times. This repulse has had a demoralising effect on the Manipuri army and the chiefs, and Chinge Thadun was told by the villagers *en route* that they were all prepared to submit to the British force when it enters Manipur. On the 7th instant Chinge Thadun, *en route* for Tammu, by showing a flag was admitted into Alaungtaung Fort by Lieut. Grant, who there lent Thadun and his fellow-messenger ponies, directing them to deliver quick the letters written by Lieut. Grant to the relieving column. Thadun hurried down and met Captain Presgrave's party, one day's march from this, Captain Presgrave having returned from Langaton, where he was told Lieut. Grant's party had been captured. Upon getting Lieut. Grant's letter Captain Presgrave started back to assist Lieut. Grant, taking no rations, but only ammunition urgently required by Lieut. Grant. Chinge Thadun reports that Lieut. Grant's party were living upon grain found in Alaungtaung. Captain Presgrave has sent back to Tammu thirty prisoners, namely, one Manipuri subedar, two jemedars, two havildars, and ten sepoys surprised and captured by his mounted advance guard. Captain Presgrave has asked the officer commanding for rations. Thadun states the capital is strongly fortified; also its approaches on this side for six miles."

The outlook on the Black Mountain region is rather serious. The tribes are gathering in great force in the Surmana ranges.

Complications are reported from Burma. A Chin rising has occurred. Lieutenant Forbes, 2-3rd Goorkhas, was attacked by Khlanglang near Haka. Lieutenant Forbes was severely wounded, and five men were killed and twelve wounded.

Colonel Westmacott, commandant, 28th Pioneers, was presented with the D.S.O. by the Major-General Commanding the Poona district for excellent services rendered during the Chin-Lushai campaign.

Mr. G. E. Holland, first-grade officer of the Indian Marine, has been presented with a similar distinction for the excellent transport arrangements made by him on the Mylta river during the same expedition.

Captain MacIvor, Political Agent, Zhob, and Mrs MacIvor, have just gone from Dera Ismail Khan by the Gomal route to Apozai. This is the first time a lady has ever gone through the Gomal Pass. The march was a somewhat adventurous one.

The Governor of Bombay is still on tour in the Southern Mahratta country. A few days since he went out tiger-shooting, and His Excellency and those who went with him were very successful.

A serious riot occurred at Madras on Saturday night, April 4, near the lines of the 25th Madras Infantry. About a hundred Sepoys attacked the station, and severely injured several policemen. A number of arrests have been made.

Baboo Mohendronath Chatterjee, editor and proprietor of the *Eastern Herald*, published at Mhow, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500, for publishing defamatory letters regarding Captain Frank, English secretary to H.H. the Maharajah Holkar.

A disastrous fire has occurred at the village of Nowarpur in Western Khandeish. Forty-five houses were destroyed, and damage done to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

Sir Madava Rao, "the Turgot of India," died on April 4.

A proposal is being considered to build docks at Madras at a cost of about ninety lakhs of rupees.

On Monday morning a guard was killed by one goods train running into another at Coorla.

Captain Bower, who captured Dad Mahomed, Mr. Dalgleish's murderer, starts almost immediately on another expedition towards Central Asia, Dr. Thorold being his only companion.

The 18th Hussars move from Mhow to Umballa, and the 7th Hussars from Secunderabad to Mhow, during the trooping season 1891-92.

Lord Wenlock has consented to become patron of the Madras School of Music.

A telegram from Rangoon states that the Government of India have ordered a formal and public inquiry into the charges made against Mr. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu. Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, will conduct the inquiry.

No meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council will be held this month.

Sir Edward Buck has gone to Pachmari to consult Mr. A. P. Macdonnel on revenue matters.

Sir F. Roberts has finally abandoned his tour, his presence being required at Simla.

The Chinese Commissioners reached Gnatong on April 4, and proceeded to Darjeeling to meet Mr. Hart and Mr. Paul.

There has been a disastrous fire in the native portion of Kemendine. Two hundred houses have been burnt, but no insurance companies are affected.

H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore, it is said, contemplates a trip to Calcutta early next month.

The total population of the Native States of the Punjab is 4,256,677.

The English church at Meiktila, which has just been finished, and was about to be handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities, has been burnt to the ground, and everything in it destroyed.

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THE Grand Duke Alexis and the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia have arrived at Hurdwar on a visit to the Kumbh fair. The fair is now in full swing, great crowds arriving daily by road and train.

MR. G. W. FORREST, Director of Records of the Government of India, goes to Madras to look over the State papers at Fort St. George, which he found during his visit last year to contain valuable historical materials relating to Lord Clive's campaigns in Bengal.

SIR ALEXANDER MILLER, who succeeds Sir Andrew Scoble, has arrived at Simla and taken his seat under the usual salute.

MAJOR Evans, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of pneumonia at Palosi on April 5. This is the first fatality among British officers since the troops reached the Black Mountain.

NOTES.

THE latest news by telegram from India states that the avenging columns are closing upon Manipur. The Kohima and Tummu forces were within ten miles of the capital on Sunday, and were to move forward in concert at once, and Manipur was to be attacked yesterday, unless the Maharajah surrendered on being summoned to do so at 5 A.M. The reports state, however, that he and the Senapati have taken refuge in flight, which is likely enough. Telegrams this afternoon or to-morrow should bring the intelligence that Manipur is in British hands, and that those responsible for the murder of the English captives have been arrested.

A REUTER'S telegram hints at the possibility of the Maharajah offering resistance to the British advance. If he does, it can only be in the way of a demonstration, for the force, consisting of European and Native troops, with mountain-battery guns, is strong enough to quickly dispose of all such opposition.

THE strength of the corps ordered on service in Manipur consists of the 12th Burma Regiment, with seven British officers and eleven native, and 560 men; the 2–4th Gurkhas, with eight British officers, fourteen native officers, and 600 men; a wing of the 60th Rifles, with seven officers and 390 men; 200 of the Oxfordshire Regiment, and two guns of a mountain battery.

THE further details of the outbreak as received by post add but little to what has already been told in the telegrams. The explanation of the outburst is summarized thus:—The instructions which Mr. Quinton received before leaving Calcutta for Manipur were to recognize as Maharajah the Heir-Apparent of the State, Kula Chandra Singh. This man has been associated in various intrigues with the Commander-in-Chief, Fekendrajit Singh. They are both step-brothers of the ex-Maharajah, and organized the rising last September which ended in his abdication. Kula Chandra then became Maharajah, and Fekendrajit assumed the title of Jubraj. When Mr. Quinton arrived at Manipur he made the Maharajah acquainted with the decision of the Government, and negotiations followed. These coming to nothing, the attempt was made to arrest Fekendrajit, with the result that is already known.

MR. GRIMWOOD, the Manipur Resident who has been lately murdered, succeeded to a post to which a strange fatalism seems to have been attached. The Manipur Residency has a very unfortunate record. Some years ago Major Trotter, the Political Agent, died from a gunshot wound which he had received on the Burmese frontier. One of his successors died at his post; and another, Captain Primrose, whose mind was said to have been affected by depression resulting from the extreme isolation of his post, threw himself overboard from a Channel steamer. Mrs. Grimwood, who has escaped the sad fate of her husband, had been married to him for only three years.

A SHILLONG correspondent says that the greatest sympathy has been felt throughout that station for the two daughters of Mr. Quinton, who have been there for some time, their mother being in England. These young ladies, with all the English residents, had, of course, believed that their father's life was safe, and that he would be held only as a prisoner temporarily. This hope was followed by a period of harrowing anxiety, and then finally crushed by the terrible news of the murder of all the English captives.

THE fact that a number of the Calcutta Volunteers offered their services with the punitive Manipur expedition, and that such offer was accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, ought to give a new impetus to the Volunteer movement in India, which, it is said, has been somewhat languishing of late. The men selected are mostly of West Indian origin or descent, who were employed in Calcutta as stevedores or at the docks, and who had enrolled themselves in the West Indian company of the local corps. Two English officers of the corps take charge of them; and well armed, well fed, and well supplied with ammunition, they will doubtless prove ugly customers in more than one sense to any enemy they will meet. But will not Exeter Hall howl at this new wickedness of the Government of India in sending "bloodthirsty negroes" against mild Manipuris?

SIR WALTER SCOTT LOCKHART'S tale from the Borders is one of continued success against the turbulent tribes. His experience gained during his service in the Punjab has taught him how to deal with those very troublesome gentry. He wisely allows them no respite, but quickly follows up blow after blow. This will soon bring them to their senses, and restore peace and tranquillity on the frontier—at least for a time; but unless some definite and better frontier system is tried than that of the past, we shall always, as we have said before, be having these little wars on our hands. It is, however, not easy to tame tiger-cats in a political way.

THERE is a story told of a gentleman who, on being offered a baronetcy by George IV., respectfully asked what he had done to offend his Most Gracious Majesty. Lieutenant Grant must feel somewhat in the same position towards the Balloon Society of London, which has just presented him, through his father, with their gold medal. On what grounds, he may well ask, has this meddlesome society, which seems to busy itself with everything else *except* ballooning, taken upon itself the right to reward military merit? "Grant of Thobal" deserves well of his country, but the effusive patronage of him by the Balloon Society is surely an impertinence.

THE Census returns for British India, including Burmah and the Feudatory States, show an addition of about thirty millions to the population, which gives an average rate of increase of over 12 per cent. The rate of increase in French India has been much less. The Census there, as throughout the territories of the Republic, is taken every five years, and at the end of December 1886 the total population of French India stood at 279,000. On the 27th February last it stood at 283,000, giving an increase of a little over 5½ per cent. during the five years.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

General Collett reached Kaitemaibi, 23 miles from Manipur, on Saturday. The Manipuris had erected a strong stockade there, but the garrison left before General Collett's arrival.

The inhabitants of Sengmai have offered submission and promised supplies.

The weather is very wet, but the health of the troops is good.

General Collett has sent a message to the Regent demanding the instant release of all the prisoners, and telling him that his only chance of mercy was to comply with the demand.

LATER.

A telegram dated from the camp at Sengmai to-day says :—

"Just as we were preparing to march upon Manipur, 12 miles distant, news comes that the Regent has fled to Chassad, a friendly Kuki village to the north-east; but the Senaputty, with 400 men, remains at the palace. Yesterday, according to one member of the Royal Family, who has sent General Collett a letter, the rebellious Princes fought among themselves. The Senaputty burnt his own house as being defiled, and fired some houses near. Statements are rather conflicting as to whether anyone remains at the palace. We march straight to the city prepared to fight if necessary."

APRIL 26.

Owing to the complete destruction of the telegraph-wires in Manipur, the news of the advancing column is meagre and comes slowly. So far, however, they appear to be all well, and they expect to meet at the capital to-morrow.

In a few days, therefore, we should have fuller details of the disaster and of the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions. Rumours from various native sources persistently assert that they were deliberately tortured and then murdered, their hands and feet being cut off before they were beheaded; and although people still try to cling to the hope that they were cut down at the moment of their capture, there is only too much reason to fear that the rumours are true.

It seems clear that the Government did not succeed in keeping the object of the mission secret, and it is understood that the ex-Maharajah, who is now in Calcutta, was officially informed some days before Mr. Quinton reached Manipur that the Jubraj was to be installed and the Senaputty deported, and it is therefore probable that some friends of the latter warned him. This would account for the excitement prevailing in Manipur and for the evident preparations for resistance.

The inquiry which is about to be held will probably throw light on the other doubtful points, as, for instance, whether it was really proposed to arrest the Senaputty during the durbar —a rumour which, it may be hoped, will be proved to be unfounded.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Viceroy has telegraphed his personal congratulations to Lieutenant Grant for his gallant defence of Thobal. Lieutenant Grant, in replying, remarked with such men as he had the work was easy.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

It is reported that 62 prisoners, consisting of clerks, servants, and followers, are still detained at Manipur.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

The Kohima column crossed the frontier yesterday and reached Maithipham. They found three headless corpses of refugees on the road. Opposition is not expected before they reach Sengmai. It now seems certain that the Prince killed in the attack on Lieutenant Grant at Thobal was not the Senaputty but his younger brother.

Some further details of the disaster are dropping in slowly. The guard at the Treasury received no order to retire, and remained at their post till 5 o'clock, three hours after the Residency was evacuated, when they were rushed and taken prisoners. Mr. Grimwood's Diary shows that excitement prevailed at Manipur some days before Mr. Quinton's arrival, owing to the receipt of a telegram from Calcutta to the following effect: "A big tiger will shortly be caught in Manipur." The Regent and the Senaputty appear to have thought that Mr. Quinton was bringing the ex-Maharajah and meant to reinstate him, so troops were called into the capital, and the bridge at Sengmai was burnt; but when Mr. Quinton came without the Maharajah suspicions seem to have lulled for a time, and the Regent's band played at dinner. On the night of the 23rd apparently they somehow got an inkling of the design to arrest the Senaputty, and at once prepared to resist. It is now estimated that our total loss was 65 killed and 20 wounded. The killed include 55 missing, whose death is assumed.

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

General Graham's advance from Tamu was delayed until the morning of the 24th, when he left with the Staff and the Rifles. It is unlikely that he will reach Manipur to-morrow, the date at which the various columns were to meet there. In the present intensely hot weather forced marches are difficult and dangerous.

SENGMAI CAMP (*via* Kairong), APRIL 26.

The Kohima column arrived here to-day. This is the last halting-place on the road from Kohima to Imphal, the correct native designation of the Capital of Manipur, which is little over ten miles distant. The Maharajah has sent no prisoners to General Collett as he was ordered to do, and it is therefore possible that he may resist the British advance on the palace. Firing was heard to-day from the direction of the capital. A reconnoisance made to-day found the country deserted.

The force will advance down to Imphal to-morrow, and, acting in concert with the Tamu force, will attack the place unless the Maharajah surrenders on being summoned to do so at 5 A.M.

Letters received during the night report that the Maharajah and the Royal family have fled, and that the town has been fired and destroyed. The rumour is regarded as doubtful, however.

Two prisoners who have escaped to the British camp say that the Senaputty is in Manipur, and that only the Maharajah has fled.—*Reuter.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

In the Black Mountain all remains quiet. The troops are only waiting for the remaining sections of the Ahazais to send in jargahs, after which they will probably return to India, leaving a small force to occupy the country till Hassim Ali is given up.

From the Miranzai expedition news is received that some jargahs have come in, but they are not representative. Two Afreedi sepoys of the 27th Punjab Regiment have deserted with their rifles and 70 rounds of ammunition.

APRIL 26.

After Thursday's fighting in the Miranzai Valley the enemy were completely dispersed from the neighbourhood of the Gulistan Camp, but reports have reached Sir W. Lockhart's headquarters of a large gathering of all the Orakzai clans, aided by some Afreedis, and it seems possible that some ten thousand men may be collected in a few days.

When this gathering has been dispersed the Shekhan and Mamazai Darbar clans will have to be dealt with. These clans raided the commissariat convoy at Darband Kotul on Thursday and killed four and wounded three men, besides hamstringing seven mules and carrying off fifteen. They also looted the post-bags and killed one of the troopers carrying them. Precautions are being taken to prevent the recurrence of these attacks and punish the raiders.

It is now reported that the enemy lost several men of influence in the fight at Mastaon on the 20th, among others Rustom, chief of the Rubbia Kheyl, the man who cut the throats and mutilated the bodies of the Sepoys who were taken prisoners on April 4; also the son of the late Wali Khān, the celebrated Moolah of Sapri, who gave so much trouble during the Afghan war.

The recent opinion expressed in a resolution of the House of Commons continues to be much discussed, and so strong is the feeling of both Europeans and natives against the increased disposition of irresponsible politicians in England to meddle with the fiscal arrangements of India that there is some talk of calling a public meeting to protest against such interference.

The following figures from a well-informed source may give some idea of the fresh taxation which would be required to replace the six crores of rupees which opium now yields—namely, the re-imposition of the import duties, 110 lakhs; the absorption of the famine grant, 150 lakhs; eight annas added to salt duty, 140 lakhs; double income-tax, 150 lakhs; increased provincial grants, 100 lakhs. Such a burden would be simply crushing.

The following telegram has been received by the India Office :—

From Viceroy, April 25.

"Miranzai. Lockhart, on the 23rd, attacked and routed enemy in Akhel country. Our casualties—killed, one Sepoy; wounded, one native officer, five Sepoys. Tribes asking to be allowed to send in jirgas. Permission has been granted."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

On the morning of the 23rd instant the enemy took up a position two miles from the camp with three standards. Sir W. Lockhart ordered them to be turned out, and the 15th Sikhs led the advance with that object.

After an engagement lasting half an hour the enemy fled, followed by heavy artillery and infantry fire, from which they evidently suffered severely, as no attempt was made to follow

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the returning troops. In the evening they sent a message, asking to be allowed to send in Jirgahs.

Sir W. Lockhart's admirable conduct of the operations, giving them no breathing time, thoroughly demoralized them.

Our loss on Thursday was one Sepoy killed, a native officer and five men wounded.

Thirteen hundred Afreedis had come from Tirah to help the Urakzais, and took part in the fight. They also asked to be allowed to come in.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A telegram from Gulistan dated the 22nd states that on that day Sir W. Lockhart advanced into the Akhel country. This tribe have been the worst behaved on the Miranzai border during the last ten years, and they were not visited by the late expedition because they submitted at the last moment. They, however, joined the attack on our outposts on the 4th.

The 2nd Punjab came in for the most fighting, losing one killed and nine wounded. Other corps lost four wounded. Hard fighting and heavy firing continued from 8 till 4 o'clock. The enemy evidently suffered much. Many men of other tribes joined them. Nine Akhel villages, with towers, were destroyed. More fighting is expected.

It appears that some British subjects were killed while fighting against us.

Sir Oliver St. John goes to Beloochistan as Governor-General's Agent in place of Sir Robert G. Sandeman, taking furlough. General Prendergast, Agent at Baroda, will probably succeed Sir Oliver St. John in Mysore.

The Supreme Government have requested the Bengal Government to warn district magistrates to act with great care and caution in applying the Age of Consent Act. They suggest that whenever investigation is necessary it would be better to entrust it to an experienced native magistrate than to a police inspector. Divisional commissioners are to submit yearly reports on the working of the Act.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The *Englishman* publishes an authoritative article on Sir J. Pease's resolution in regard to the Indian opium trade passed by the House of Commons on April 10. Discussing the practical aspects of the matter, the journal points out that the adoption of the course indicated in the resolution would involve the stopping of a traditional custom of many millions of people, including the Sikhs and other warlike races, and would cause a general revolt. Its enforcement would be a thousand times worse than the universal application of the principle of local option in Great Britain. The loss of the opium revenue, pursues the article, would only be made good by reimposing the cotton duties, absorbing the famine grant, adding eight annas to the salt-tax, and doubling the income-tax. The increase of the salt-tax would cause misery and death to thousands, and the only alternative would be for England to pay six millions sterling to the Indian Government.—*Reuter.*

(*Reuter.*)

MAITHIPHAM, APRIL 22.

The Kohima column crossed the frontier to-day. The troops have met with no opposition so far, and found on their arrival here the place had been abandoned by the Maniporees. The telegraph wire has been repaired as far as here.

Sixty-two British prisoners are reported to be still in the hands of the Maharajah. The headless corpses of three refugees were found on the road to-day.

KERONG, APRIL 25.

The Kohima column advanced to Mayangkong to-day. The advanced guard exchanged shots with the Manipuri scouts outside the village of Mayangkong, which was destroyed, as traces of Mr. Melville's property were found in it. The rebels evacuated the place after a volley from the British. Heavy rain is falling.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Fulton, District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay service, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burmah, in place of Mr. W. E. Ward, who has succeeded the late Mr. Quinton as Chief Commissioner of Assam.—*Reuter.*

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

In the Bhamo district the Hanton column, under Major Smythe, R.A., have surprised and captured, after slight resistance, three Lushi villages.

According to the latest information the Wuntho Tsawbwa is at the Amber mines, which have never yet been visited by Europeans. Some difficulty may be experienced in rationing the garrison left at the Jade mines.

From criticisms published on the proposed annexation of Momeik, it is apparently believed in some quarters that the measure would result in advancing the frontier of Burmah towards China. The annexation of Momeik would, however, not advance the frontier by a single foot, Momeik being surrounded by British territory.

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Lieutenant Nicholson and one private of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry have died of sunstroke at Mansi, north of Wuntho.

OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 23.

General Wolseley held a review and Durbar at Sanka on the 17th inst. Several important Tsawbwas and Kachin and Chinese traders attended, and expressed pleasure at the fixing of a British post at the Jade Mines.

General Wolseley has arranged with some important Chinamen for the capture of the Wuntho Tsawbwa, who has fled to China.

MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Intelligence brought by a spy confirms the complete rout of the Orakzais on the 20th inst., with 300 killed and wounded. The fact that the enemy abandoned their dead is confirmatory of this news.

The Orakzais opposed the British force unaided. Two other tribes who were awaiting the result of events hastily retreated when the defeat of the Orakzais was apparent. The enemy was completely surprised by the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Ghoorkas.

THE STORY OF MANIPUR.

THE origin of the trouble in Manipur is to be found in a domestic revolution, which in September last resulted in the abdication of the then reigning Maharajah in favour of his step-brother, the Julraj, or Heir-Apparent, Kula Chandra Singh. The deposed ruler accepted the situation readily enough; he had no following in the country and no force of character. He professed a desire to withdraw to Benares. He left Manipur, and is at present in Calcutta. The Government of India saw no reason to interfere with this arrangement; it was decided to accept the *fait accompli* and acknowledge Kula Chandra Singh, who, as it happened, had taken little or no part in the revolution, which was principally the work of his younger brother, Fekendrajit Singh. This scion of the reigning house had more than once fomented trouble in his elder brother's principality, and the Government of India had some time since given orders for his expulsion from the State, but on a promise of amendment he was unfortunately allowed to remain. Having succeeded in ousting the ex-Maharajah and placing his next brother on the *gadi*, he assumed the title of Julraj or Heir-Apparent, and took a leading part in the business of administration. It does not seem uncharitable to suppose that he intended to use Kula Chandra Singh as a warming-pan, and replace him in his turn by a Julraj. The Government of India refused to acknowledge Fekendrajit Singh as Heir-Apparent and Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, when recently in Calcutta, received personally the instructions of the Government—to proceed to Manipur with a suitable escort, and make known the decision of the Paramount Power that Kula Chandra Singh should occupy the *gadi*, but Fekendrajit Singh should not be recognized as Julraj. Mr. Quinton did not anticipate any difficulty in this mission, which fell naturally to him as Chief Commissioner; Mr. Grimwood, the Political Officer in charge at Manipur, being one of the district officers of Assam, and subordinate to him. He considered that two hundred Gurkhas would be a sufficient escort, but by the order of the Government that number of Gurkhas was raised to four hundred, in addition to a hundred men already at Manipur. There was also a force of military police numbering some two hundred. The Gurkha regiments are, or are generally supposed to be, armed with Martini-Henry rifles; the military police had Sniders. This circumstance had an unforeseen but very disastrous influence on the fate of the compact little force.

So far as is known, the Chief Commissioner and the officers accompanying him observed no indications of hostile intentions on the march to Manipur or on their arrival. Mr. Quinton left Calcutta with Mr. Woods, the Assistant Commissioner, and Lieutenant Gordon. Colonel Skene was in command of two hundred men of the 42nd Gurkhas with Lieutenants Lugard and Chatterton, and Surgeon Calvert. One hundred men of this regiment, under Lieutenant Simpson, were already in Manipur. Two hundred men of the 44th Gurkhas were under Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury. Nothing is known of the aspect of affairs when the Chief Commissioner and his escort arrived on the 20th March. A durbar was convened for the 22nd, at which the Regent, who aspires to be Maharajah, appeared, but his brother, the Senapata, or Commander-in-Chief, was not present. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, declined to receive the Regent. In the afternoon the Resident, Mr. Grimwood, proceeded to the palace and had an interview with

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the Regent, and, it would appear, impressed upon him that it was essential that the Commander-in-Chief should appear next day at the adjourned durbar. On the 23rd, however, the Senapata was again absent. The Resident had a second interview with the Regent, and, according to the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar, "probably intimated to him that the Government of India would not recognize him as Maharajah, and the Commander-in-Chief would be arrested by force." This intimation, it is clear from what followed, had not the effect that was intended. The Commander-in-Chief was not delivered up by the Regent, probably for the best of reasons—the military force was at the disposal of the Commander. Did the Maharajah point this out to the Resident? How came it that the Resident himself was not aware that the Commander-in-Chief had at hand a force, outnumbering that under Colonel Skene seven-fold and provided with four guns, the gift of the Government of India? Mr. Quinton, just arrived in Manipur, had no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the relative strength of the armed forces close at hand under the orders of a Commander-in-Chief who was duly apprised that it was the intention to arrest him. If it be true that the six thousand men constituting the army of the State—an army which had some tradition of military discipline since the time when it co-operated with British troops against neighbouring Burmese and Nagas—was actually in and around the palace, it is astonishing that its presence was not suspected by the Resident, who twice visited the city to interview the Maharajah. It is strange that neither he nor his escort observed anything to suggest circumspection. Nearly as inexplicable is the action of Colonel Skene, who, before dawn the next morning, procceded to carry into effect the orders of the Chief Commissioner to arrest the Senapata in his own palace, where his troops were massed. No reconnaissance of any sort is spoken of; two hundred and fifty Gurkhas were marched to the Julraj's palace—the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar says "into" the palace, but this must be an error. The Deputy Commissioner of Silchar states that the number of men sent to arrest the Senapata was twenty-five; probably that number actually entered the palace—"when the action commenced." The Cachar telegram addressed to the Foreign Office states that at the palace there were four guns in position and six thousand men. The number of men may be an exaggeration, but it is sufficiently clear that the Gurkhas were overmatched in the serious engagement which followed. Lieutenant Brackenbury was fatally wounded; a gallant Gurkha, named Joymany Thappa, ran forward under a heavy fire and carried him to a place of safety. The Residency was in turn attacked, and the Gurkhas were withdrawn from the palace. The firing continued all day; at eight in the evening the supply of ammunition had given out. It is not easy to understand how the supply could have failed so soon unless there was very wild firing. The men appear to have been behind some shelter at the Residency, for it was not until the guns shelled the building at a later stage that it became untenable. The difference between the Martini and the Snider ammunition is assigned as one cause of the lamentable failure of the supply, but, as we have said, the five hundred sepoys could not have suffered from this cause, as it is expressly stated that they had each seventy rounds, and all alike had rifles of the same pattern. The military police were perhaps in worse case; if their Snider cartridges gave out they could not avail themselves of any Martini cartridges from the cartridge-boxes of the killed or wounded Gurkhas on whom the brunt of the fighting apparently fell.

Be that as it may, at eight o'clock in the evening an armistice was arranged. Mr. Quinton, with Colonel Skene, the Resident, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, who was in command of the one hundred Gurkhas, formed the guard at the Residency, Lieutenant Cossins and a bugler proceeded towards the palace to meet the Maharajah. They were pushed into the gateway of a military post, and found themselves prisoners. The question naturally arises why the Chief Commissioner himself, accompanied by the Resident and the Military Commandant of the beleaguered garrison, should have gone forth to parley under such circumstances. That it was desirable at such a moment to bring the Maharajah to a sense of the peril in which his own prospects were placed by the hostile action of his brother, can be easily understood. But the Resident would have been the appropriate medium of communication on the 24th, as he had already been on the 22nd and the 23rd. Little difficulty was to be apprehended in treating with the Maharajah; the danger, as the event proved, was that the Commander-in-Chief would requite the attempt to arrest himself by securing the Civil and Military Chiefs of the expedition. Further information will probably supply the only reasonable explanation for the unusual course taken by the Chief Commissioner, the Resident, and Colonel Skene in putting all their heads at once in the lion's mouth. It may have been that the Residency was no longer in a condition to continue the defence, and the only thing to do was at any risk to bring the fighting to a close without expressly and formally capitulating. The going forth of the principal officials appears to have had the effect of suspending the attack, which did not recommence till midnight, when the guns were brought within a hundred and fifty yards of the Residency and shelled it. No explanation is given why the guns when brought so perilously close were not rushed by the Gurkhas, kookrie in hand. This course, which would seem obvious, was not taken; two hours later, the place having become untenable, the little garrison, with Mrs. Grimwood in its midst, retired in some disorder, marching all day on the 26th; they fortunately met Captain Cowley's detachment. It was found impracticable to return to Manipur to rescue the prisoners, owing to the want of ammunition and of food. It is stated in the telegram from Cachar that while Captain Cowley's party had Martinis, the retreating Gurkhas had Sniders; but this is incredible. The situation is unfortunate and vexatious, but it will soon be retrieved. The converging forces already in movement will have occupied Manipur and punished the mad temerity of the Commander-in-Chief and his mountaineers within less than a fortnight. The only question then to be discussed is whether Manipur shall be annexed or placed under some Chief who can maintain order in that remote conglomerate of mountains. The area of the State of Manipur is eight thousand square miles—only six hundred and fifty miles less than that of Baroda; but so sterile and inaccessible is the greater part of its surface that its total population is only 221,000, while that of the Gaekwar's Dominions is two millions and a half. The Manipuris themselves are seldom troublesome; there is no doubt that the chief part of the fighting on the 24th and 25th of March was done by Kukis and Nagas brought to the city by the Senapata in anticipation of Mr. Quinton's unwelcome visit.—*Bombay Gazette.*

PRESIDENCY JOTTINGS.

BENGAL.

(*April* 8.)

THE men of the Bengal Presidency Reserve Volunteer Battalion are likely to be shortly converted into an active Corps. It is proposed to hold monthly drills all the year round, to keep the men in training and lighten the work.

THE *Ardodnya Yoga*, the recent bathing festival, which brought together multitudes of Hindus from various parts of the country to cities on the banks of the Ganges, is said to have enriched the Eastern Bengal railways, which are said to have cleared a fabulous amount of rupees by the passenger traffic during the occasion.

THE statue of Lord Dufferin, intended for erection at the south end of the Red road, has arrived in Calcutta. His lordship is represented in a standing posture, in full court dress, and wearing his orders and decorations. The likeness is very good, and the statue will form a valuable addition to the Calcutta collection of eminent men in bronze and marble, whose originals have figured prominently in Indian history.

GANJA smokers in Bengal will, observes a Calcutta paper, be sorry to learn that the local Government has determined to enhance the duty on the flat variety from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per seer. What is even more important, the selling price of opium from the Treasuries has also been raised from Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per seer. This latter increase refers only to certain districts near or bordering on Assam, viz. Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, Maimansingh, Tipperrah, Bogra, Pubna, and Dacca. It was, doubtless, necessary to maintain a certain degree of reticence regarding these changes, for vendors would have taken advantage of early information to lay in large stocks at the old rates of duty. Those, however, who have purchased licenses for the year 1891–1892 at the settlement just concluded will have some reason to complain of the surprise of which they are now informed.

MADRAS.

(*April* 9.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS has consented to become Patron of the New School of Music.

MR. S. MOSS, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, has received from the Czarewitch, as a souvenir of his journey on the Madras Railway, a silver cigarette-case inlaid with gold and bearing the Russian coat-of-arms set with a diamond, a sapphire being set as the button of the spring opening the cover.

THAT matters are assuming a serious aspect in the Chingleput District, writes the *Madras Times*, is clear from the anxiety which the authorities are evincing as to the condition of the labouring classes. Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, accompanied by Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector, proceeded to Chingleput on Thursday last, and on arrival there, left at once for the village of Madiyathur, near Tripporur. On their way, they inspected various irrigation works on hand; and from their camp at Madiyathur, they went about in com-

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pany with Mr. Holmes, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Sahib Hazri, the Tahsildar, and inspected several of the affected villages, and at Siddavur they found the Pariahs in a really distressed condition, as reported by the local authorities. Grain doles were immediately ordered for some of the Pariahs who were found to be in a most deplorable condition; and it is not unlikely that relief camps will soon be established for the distressed people. The Sub-Collector and the Tahsildar are constantly on the move throughout the taluq, and they have, we understand, suggested more works for the affected villages. Messrs. Clogstoun and Tremenheere spent three days in camp and returned to Madras on Saturday last.

BOMBAY.

(*April* 11.)

AT their meeting on Thursday the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation elected Mr. George Cotton as their Chairman for the ensuing year.

MR. F. L. CHARLES, C.S., acts as Political Agent, Akalkot, pending further orders.

MR. A. K. OLIVER acts as Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Master.

CAPTAIN M. T. LYDE acts as third Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

THE lists of persons liable to serve as jurors in the Bombay High Court are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, from the 1st proximo.

MR. G. H. FARRAN acts as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer.

THE services of Mr. J. De C. Atkins, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

MR. F. L. CHARLES, C.S., acts as Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum, and District Registrar, Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. J. Fairlie-Muir, C.S.

MR. C. CHAMBERS, F.R.S., Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eighteen days. Mr. Charles Chambers (Jr.) acts for him.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. SARGENT, Medical Officer in charge of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, acts as Civil Surgeon, Sattara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. C. Davidson on privilege leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for three months from the 13th June.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott returned to Bombay from Egypt by the mail steamer which arrived on Sunday night. Amongst the other passengers who arrived by the mail steamer were Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Mr. H. W. Buckland, solicitor; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S., Director-General of Post Offices in India; Colonel S. S. Jacob, and Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotory of the Bombay High Court.

AMONGST the passengers by the P. & O. extra steamer on Tuesday were the Bishop of Calcutta, Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., late Agent and Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mrs. Lindsay; the Hon. Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner; Kumar Shri Chhatrasingjee, Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., late Chief Secretary to Government, and Mrs. Vidal; Mr. H. Bicknell, solicitor; the Hon. C. H. Moore, the Hon. W. C. Maxwell, and Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp. By the same steamer Mr. Burzor Jamsetjee Dalal, B.A., son of Professor Jamsetjee Ardeseer Dalal, of Ahmedabad, proceeded to Europe to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., the Shipping and Army Agents, of 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, opened last month a new branch of their business in Kurrachee, where they were able to secure an excellent position over the Agra Bank premises. There is constantly a growing demand in Kurrachee for the particular kind of agency work which Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. make their speciality, and they will be able to serve there a large *clientèle* from Simla, Quetta, and south to Kurrachee. There was a distinct need in Kurrachee for such a business as Messrs. Watson & Co. have opened there.

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, held on Wednesday at the Cathedral Boys' School, the Bishop of Bombay gave an interesting sketch of the extensive and varied operations of the Society in different parts of the world, and asked the supporters of the Branch Society in Bombay not to think that it was doing a little peddling book-selling business in a corner, but to remember that it was doing its best to fill up one little blank in the work of a Society whose operations were as extensive as the Church herself and as varied as her needs. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Scott, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay, seconded by Professor Oxenham, the annual report was adopted.

THE last stone of the dam constructed by Messrs. Glover & Company for the Bombay Municipality in connection with the Tansa Waterworks, was laid by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner, on the 3rd inst. At a breakfast which followed the ceremony, Mr. Acworth proposed the health of Mr. E. Bedford, representative of the firm of Messrs. Glover & Company, and, in doing so, spoke at considerable length of the magnitude of the work, the numerous difficulties the contractors had encountered, and the highly satisfactory manner in which the same had been surmounted. Mr. Acworth further observed that while it was impossible to convey by either figures or words anything like an adequate idea of the vastness of the undertaking, he might state that the 11,000,000 cubic feet of masonry which had been used in the dam were sufficient to make a wall 100 miles long, 10 feet high, and 2 feet thick; or, in other words, enough material had been used to build a wall of those dimensions which would surround Bombay three times over.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

(*April* 9.)

A FALLING off in the passenger traffic was responsible for a drop of some fifty thousand rupees in the earnings of the North-Western Railway last week. The receipts for the year ended last Saturday, show a total decrease as compared with the preceding year of some seventeen lakhs.

MR. SPEDDING has arrived in Lahore, charged by Sir Lepel Griffin on behalf of the Rothschilds, with the negotiations for the Kashmir Railway. The negotiations will be carried on through the Foreign Office; and it is stated that the Rothschilds are perfectly willing to advance the money if terms can be arranged. Mr. Spedding leaves at once for Kashmir.

THE recent retirements of Brigade-Surgeons Condon, Gray, and Moir, writes the Lahore military paper, will cause another run of promotions among Surjeons-Major of the Indian Medical Service. There now remain only five Brigade-Surgeons who entered the service before 1860, none of whom are, under service rules, eligible for promotion to the administrative grade, and all of whom will retire this or next year. Then the comparatively junior officers of the batch of 1865 will come to the head of the list, and, as we have previously announced, three of them will receive administrative rank this year owing to the retirement of Deputy Surgeons-General Thornton, Farrell, and Morice, of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Punjab Medical Department, and the Presidency District respectively. After these changes there will in all probability be rather a block for a few years, but this can well be endured.

ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE.

THE amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure recently introduced by Sir Andrew Scoble, has been passed; and instead of speculating on the results, we are in a position to watch the effects. It is too early at present to make sure of what will happen during the next few months, but the suddenness with which the agitation of those who are opposed to the Bill has been stilled, may be accepted as suggestive of a future of calm. When the Bill was before the Viceregal Legislative Council, Sir George Chesney ventured to predict that with the passing of the measure India would see the cessation of the agitation that had sprung up against it. Sir Charles Elliott endorsed this opinion, and so did many men whose ideas or beliefs were not made known to the public. The passing of the measure was regarded as the signal for agitation to end, and it was widely thought that Hinduism would act again as it acted in the case of the suppression of *sati*, and resign itself to the inevitable. No religion more diligently inculcates principles of resignation, and while there is a limit beyond which interference with Hinduism would not be calmly tolerated, there has been nothing in the Age of Consent Bill to justify a belief that this limit was even approached by any consequence of the Bill. It is true that religion cannot be said to have been left quite uninterfered with by the Bill, if we are to accept the definitions of religion that have been given by various agitators. In every civilized country, indeed, marriage cannot be treated as totally distinct from, and unconnected with, religion; any alteration in marriage laws must involve some amount of interference with the religion of the people concerned; but in this instance the alteration is not one opposed to the principles of Hinduism, nor is it one, we should say, that is contrary to the teachings of that religion as interpreted by the most reliable authorities. It has been asserted that it is contrary to these teachings, but there has been nothing to support the assertion in such manner as to incline us to accept it as true.

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The subject is one of great importance, and much may depend upon the manner in which Hindus now act. In a short time it is possible that the "Age of Consent" will become an almost forgotten term, the Hindus accepting the new law and so conducting themselves as to make it a dead letter. But the time for shelving the subject has not yet arrived; for the Government has to fulfil the promises of the Viceroy. It has to watch very closely the administration of the new law should its application to any particular case or cases be found to be necessary. It has further to feel the pulse of the people, so as to judge whether the excitement that was noticeable in some quarters a short time ago has disappeared, or if resentment and irritation are merely being nursed in secret. The whole history of the British rule in India has been one in which Hinduism has been submitted to trying ordeals and tests. It is generally admitted that Christianity, though it has failed to establish itself in this country in any great force, has caused an awakening of Hinduism. What has happened in other countries has happened also in India. Two religions have been compared. Let it be granted that each has faults when it is judged in the light of the practice of its followers. Let it be admitted, to speak more plainly, that however lofty may be the teachings of Christianity its practice in this country, speaking of Christians generally, not of individuals, has been open to some severe criticism on the part of Hindus. Still, the comparison that has been invited between Christianity and Hinduism has had one natural consequence. It has caused many Hindus to realize that their religion has deteriorated, that it has not been preserved according to the teachings of the highest Shastraic authorities. This has caused an awakening, followed by close study of these authorities. They have not all been found to agree, perhaps; for the process of contamination and adulteration is not one of modern growth; yet it has been possible to derive from their teachings a religion which, when compared with modern Hinduism as practised to-day, shines like a diamond of the first water when set side by side with the lump of crystal that does duty in its place in the jewellery of some person who desires to make a show without having the means wherewithal to purchase a real gem.

The question has been put repeatedly: "Is this particular form of Hinduism compatible with morality, with civilization?" And frequently the answer given by Hindus themselves has been, "No." Now it need not be urged that Christianity also has its faults. Hindus may help Christians to purify their religion and may receive help in turn. If any such spirit of mutual help and friendly criticism is noticeable, the results should be good. But the first essential is that when a fault is pointed out and seen, it should be acknowledged; amendment should be made promptly and with a good grace. That it is sometimes hard to act according to a high ideal is known to Hindu and to Christian alike; all the more reason then that each should strive to set a good example. Here, in this case, we may judge the matter that has been under discussion by the light of the *Shastras*. The result is disagreement on the part of those who should be supposed to know best how to read their *Shastras*. Or, we may judge by the light of morality and civilization; and even those who realize that they have still to make progress before they can consider themselves among the most civilized, will admit that there is much that has cried out for reform. No comparison need be instituted between the civilization of the Hindu and that of the Christian, that of the Frenchman and that of the Englishman or the American. There is a broad moral ground upon which Hindu and Christian stand together; and, regarded from this ground, the change that has now been made in the law bearing upon Hindu child-marriages cannot be said to be unjust to Hinduism, nor to be too far-reaching, nor to have been passed too soon. If the matter be studied in this manner, Hindus will accept the inevitable and lay their plans like the Raikwad Brahmans of Ahmedabad, so that the "Scoble" Act may pass harmless over their heads, having brought about the reform that it wished to introduce and yet having led to no criminal prosecutions. If Hindus conduct themselves prudently, following the examples now referred to, we shall soon see the fulfilment of Sir George Chesney's full prediction that, "in a very short time the entire Hindu community will look back with surprise and regret" at the opposition that the Bill received, and will recognize the wisdom and justice that enforced the change, and "the advantages to themselves and to their reputation among the nations which will result from bringing their practical conduct into harmony with the dictates of humanity."—*Madras Times.*

THE KARACHI ROUTE.

The new Karachi route for trooping to and from England, the experimental trial of which has just been sanctioned by the Government of India, will probably effect economies both in the military and marine budgets. The districts which will use the route are the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sirhind, Meerut (excluding Muttra), Quetta, and Sind districts. It has been estimated that the traffic by this route will amount to about 10 shiploads (5 out and 5 home), or say, 11,500 persons, including officers and their families, men, women, and children. It is proposed to run these troopships consecutively, so that the route need not be kept open longer than four months, namely, from the 15th November to the 15th March. The depot, therefore, which is to be located at Karachi, and not at Landi, as at first proposed, will be open for only five months, and the staff will be a temporary one. Whether a temporary staff will be able to work a large embarkation depôt like this satisfactorily or not is a question not very easy of decision; but the experiences, we expect, of the first season will show that, to make things work as smoothly as they now do at Deolali, at least half of the staff must be permanent. At present at Deolali the whole of the staff is permanent, but, of course, there the season really lasts eight months, the first troopship arriving at the end of September and the last one leaving about middle of April. In addition to the actual passing through of troops, there is the preparation for them at the beginning of the season, and the winding up of accounts, &c. at the end of it. However, as we have said, the experimental trial of the Karachi route next season will clearly show the necessities in this respect. The gain to the Marine Estimates results from the Karachi route saving one day's sailing each way, while the gain to the Military Estimates is brought about by savings for railway charges, and for sea fares between Karachi and Bombay for troops from the Sind and Quetta districts, who now proceed to the latter port. Of course, there will also be a gain by the increased traffic thrown on the North-Western Railway, which is a State line, and the withdrawal of this traffic from private lines. The rest-camps along the new route will be at Dadu, Reti, Sher Shah, and Mian Mir, and the accommodation for the first year will be in tents; though, we believe, if the route be permanently adopted, it is intended to construct huts at the different rest-camps. There would seem to be no reason why the route should not be permanently adopted, for even if the pecuniary gain is only small after the up-keep of the route has been deducted, still the strategic gain, in view to frontier defence, is important.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BENGAL.

The events which led to the passing of the Age of Consent Bill, and the prolonged and acrimonious discussions in the Native Press to which the measure gave rise, will not, it is hoped, be allowed to pass unheeded. Nothing that has happened in Lower Bengal in recent years has so clearly and unmistakably shown that the Native Press—with a few honourable exceptions which only serve to prove the rule—is thoroughly unscrupulous and disloyal, and does not hesitate to lend itself to the designs of those mischievous agitators—principally disappointed graduates and school-boys—the *raison d'être* of whose existence is the abuse of the action of Government and its officers. Where is this to end? It is vain for the Viceroy and the members of his Council in their speeches, and for District Officers and their subordinates by their personal intercourse with the people, to endeavour to explain the measures of Government, when the wilful and pernicious misrepresentations of the Native Press are allowed to circulate among the so-called "educated" classes, and through them to filter down to the lower orders who have hitherto been proverbially content with our rule and administration. Of whatever nature their grievances may be, they are due generally to the action of their own countrymen. There is no greater oppressor of the Bengali than the Bengali himself. Is there any other civilized Government in the world that would have allowed the Native Press to take up and propagate the cry of the Hindu religion being in danger merely because in an already existing section of the Penal Code the figure ten was changed to twelve.

Is the hope, expressed in the Viceroy's speech on the Bill, that this misrepresentation will quickly die out likely to be realized? The agitators and Congress-wallahs in Bengal are not likely to give up such a favourable opportunity of notoriety among their countrymen and of open hostility to a measure designed for the protection of their own children from the most barbarous and degrading outrages. The very shame of the *exposé* has given vitality and virulence to their policy of opposition to all Government measures as such. It may be said that, so far as Lower Bengal is concerned, there is no political danger in this policy—that the criticisms of the Native Press are merely a safety-valve for the escape of seditious and hostile virus which might otherwise fester in and poison the body politic. The sting of a mosquito on the hand is not usually dangerous in itself—it is a mere passing irritation which is soon forgotten. But there are conditions of health when even so apparently trivial a cause may entail the most serious consequences. Is there not some danger that the constant and studied misrepresentations of the Native Press in Bengal will, if allowed to continue unchecked, in time so act on the whole Indian body politic as to produce a condition so dangerous that one sting of extra vigour, like that of the recent articles on the Age of Con-

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sent Bill, will produce a dangerous condition and require a drastic remedy? Has not the time already come for the establishment of some sort of censorship over the Native Press? No one would more rejoice to see it established than those really loyal and enlightened native gentlemen who are the first to suffer the most virulent abuse at its hands whenever their own honest opinions or actions run counter to the avowed policy of the unscrupulous agitator. No one will rejoice more than they that the Government has stood firm and passed the Age of Consent Bill without paying any heed to the misleading and disloyal inuendoes of the Native Press, and they would be the first to welcome any measure for the control and regulation of what amounts to a grave public nuisance, fraught with possibilities of serious political danger.

A few days ago a native paper published in the mofussil suggested that the Bengalis should, if the Age of Consent Bill were passed, boycott all Manchester and other goods of English manufacture, and so bring the Government of India to its bearings through Sir David Barbour's pocket. This can hardly be called "seditious" language, but its tone is calculated to do infinite harm, and to bring the Government and its officers into contempt among the more manly races of Upper India for allowing it to continue unchecked. The press in most countries is looked upon as a means of education, of spreading truth and enlightenment; but the influence of the bulk of the native papers published in Bengal is exerted in the contrary direction, and it is high time for Government to recognize the disease and to apply the remedy. During the recent meeting in opposition to the Age of Consent Bill on the Maidan, it is well known that utterly indefensible language was used by some of the public speakers, who did their utmost to stir up bad feeling against the Government. Some of the leading native papers have given themselves over to furious denunciation of constituted authority, to deliberate and perverse misdirection of public opinion, and to the coarsest abuse of English domestic life. It is impossible, from the very nature of such writing, to give examples; nor would it serve any good purpose to do so. Anyone who is curious can easily satisfy himself of the truth of this statement. The wonder, indeed, is that the authorities have not interfered on the ground of decency, for the pages of even the more reputable journals from day to day abound with passages the publication of which would certainly be promptly interdicted in any European country. At various times, in recent years, some one or other of the journals of England, in the fervour of a moral crusade, has temporarily forgotten the conveniences, and has promptly paid the penalty in the shape of heavy fines and imprisonment. But at the present moment in Bengal every little paper is executing a moral war-dance which would throw the wildest excesses of the English press completely into the shade. Government might well consider the seditious side of the question, but meantime what Mr. Nugent calls the "floods of filthy literature" are an affair for the law officers to look to, and there ought surely to be some means available of dealing with the nuisance.—*Englishman.*

THE KARUN RIVER.

A REPORT on the progress of Mohamerah and the Karun River trade contains some interesting information. What was only recently an inconsiderable riverside town has now become a thriving and popular port, at which the steamers of the British India Company and the Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company trading with Busrah now make regular calls. Grain is now shipped by lighters direct for Europe at Mohamerah, and in the river the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Companies run a fortnightly steamer service to Ahwaz in conjunction with that running to Shushter. In addition to this the Nasery Company launched an imported steam launch, which, towing two lighters, communicates with Ahwaz. As to the products Mr. M'Douall, who has prepared the report for the Foreign Office, states that though a large quantity of wheat is produced on the Karun much more could be grown. Oil-seed, flax, and roses are cultivated, a good quality of rose-water being made from the latter on the island of Khedr. Dyeing and tanning constitute considerable industries at Mohamerah. Good silver-work is also done by the Sabaean community. During the year reported upon the town has greatly developed. Numerous new public buildings, commenced at the junction of the Karun with the Shat-el-Arab, have been completed, including a Government house, landing-place and stores; a telegraph office, a battery and infantry barracks, have been built on the opposite side of the Karun. Unfortunately, the landing-stage is too far from low-water mark to be of much service, but it is used by river steamers which anchor a lighter between it and the steamer so as to form a bridge. During the year also the telegraph line between Dizful, Shushter, and Ahwaz was laid, though on the date of the report the section between the two latter towns only was working, the communication between Dizful and Teheran being reported seldom perfect. At Ahwaz, to complete the service, the line is to be carried across the river, and thence to Mohamerah. The Nasery Company has imported a light steel tramway from England, and by its means cargo is conveyed across the rapids. The work of the customs department, it appears, is not yet fully organized, and some hindrance to the carrying trade of the river has been occasioned, as at present goods owned by Persian merchants are liable to duty at every place they pass through. Goods are still sent by caravan for Mohamerah to places beyond Shuster, in spite of the advantages offered by steam conveyance. These are, however, difficulties which are not anticipated to prove very serious, and next year's report is expected to tell of far greater progress in every direction.—*Bombay Gazette.*

PENNY PLAIN, TUPPENCE COLOURED.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, of the Indian Political Agency, thinks that in India "foreigners skim the cream off every pint of milk, and take some of the milk itself." This remark will not be found in his letter, which we publish to-day, on "the Economic Condition of the People of India," but in the current number of *India*, a journal which is always interesting as affording the most remarkable instances of how little grains of solid grievance can sometimes be found buried amidst the most stupendous heaps of loquacious chaff. Of course by using the word chaff we do not mean to imply that Mr. Digby's journal ever perpetrates such a thing as a "goak" (with the exception perhaps of a "grim" one after the manner of Mr. Gladstone). The remark about the milk and cream, as a remark, will not be considered very original, but it is worthy of notice as forming the key to a gay series of "coloured diagrams" with which Mr. Digby has thought fit to embellish his usually sombre publication. Anything can be proved by statistics, but statistics with coloured diagrams, thinks Mr. Digby, must be simply irresistible. Accordingly he prepares his blue, red, and black paints (black, of course, for India), and daubs them over his parallelograms, divided by vertical and horizontal lines, to prove a vast deal of things about the iniquities of the India Office and the deplorable results of British rule in this unhappy country. The "startling facts" which Mr. Digby has pictured in these "graphic tables" will be found very startling by those who cannot resist the glamour of paint, but those whose heads are screwed on the right way will pause and (to use a lacteal simile, such as Mr. Digby does) chew the cud of meditation before accepting coloured diagrams which may turn out to be "coloured" in more ways than one. In the very first of these pictorial exhibitions they will see a comparison of the "income per head per annum" in India with the same in other countries. They will observe, however, that the countries compared with India are European countries, and also Canada and Australia; but not a single Oriental country is represented, although this is obviously the only fair comparison possible, seeing how enormously the cost of living differentiates in Europe and in Asia. Of the brief footnotes which Mr. Digby appends to the diagrams we can only say that for broad generalization, unsupported in most cases by anything but imagination, they beat anything that we have ever read before. For instance, of India's mortality he writes:—"So far as actual deaths are concerned, one of the years mentioned, of our rule of India, was twelve times worse than a year of ordinary warfare with breech-loading cannon, repeater rifles, and explosive bullets, would have been. If we have saved a few thousands of people from the swords of Mahratta marauders per annum, it is, apparently, only that starvation should annually garner one hundred times as many. As for wide-spreading fever, we are responsible, in some cases, for the malaria which finds the under-fed and under-clothed people such easy victims. The authority for the latter statement is to be found in an India Office Blue-Book on Vital Statistics." *Ex uno disce omnes.—Madras Mail.*

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

THE Hindu who cries out for Reform in the abstract, and against Reform in the concrete, is not a unique exemplar of the peculiarities of mankind. He has a family resemblance to another class of men, a class found in and around the India Office in London. There, at odd times, an agitation springs up in favour of Indian industries as mediums for the supply of official requirements in this country. In the same office a dead set is made against one Indian industry, but then it is well known that the exception is needed to prove the rule. It is on that account, we may be sure, that the Secretary of State lends such a willing ear to the representations of the Lancastrian humanitarian. It is not that he wishes to help Lancashire cotton-spinning and to obstruct or discourage the cotton industry in this country. All that is wanted is that an exception shall be held up in order that the whole world may see that it is the rule with the Secretary of State for India to encourage the local industries of the country whose interests he is supposed to have in his special charge. To say that there is inconsistency in this, is

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to talk rubbish. In statesmanship, as in politics, there is no inconsistency; for all consistently strive to get what they want, and what they think will be most profitable to their Parties or themselves. Thus, it is consistency alone that causes the British Government, through Lord Cross, to tell Indian factory-owners that they must confirm to Western ideas, even though they thus bring about a reduction in their trade; while the same authorities, through the same high official, state that Indian industries, as a rule, must be encouraged. The fact is that there is too much talk of encouragement of this kind. What India must learn to ask for is absolutely Fair play. She wants no Protection; she must have no garotting hand placed at her throat. Hers is the proud boast, "Here Free Trade rules as nowhere else in the world." While this is so, she should scorn protection as staunchly as she condemns attempts to place unfair restrictions upon her freedom.—*Madras Times.*

THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

The education of native ladies in the Madras Presidency has made such progress that those who are responsible for it find themselves face to face with the knotty question of the form it should take in its more advanced stages. The Free Church of Scotland Mission School for Hindu caste women, which has just been celebrating its jubilee, has now 350 pupils, instead of the five with which it commenced operations fifty years ago, while it has given birth to twenty other schools, in town and country, with 1,500 pupils. The time had come now, remarked Dr. Miller, in his jubilee speech, for more advanced education, and it was an anxious question what that education should be. Dr. Miller did not pretend to offer a solution of the problem; but he indicated pretty clearly the direction in which he thought it should not be sought. He thought it would be a calamity to the country if female higher education should be cast in the same unvarying mould as that which has been prescribed for young men; and he confessed that he was not altogether satisfied when he heard of young ladies passing the matriculation, or first examination in Arts, or even becoming Bachelors of Arts. The question is, indeed, one of tremendous difficulty, and one on which, it must be confessed, very little light is thrown by the practice either of modern Europe or of antiquity. Whenever, in the past, woman has embraced the higher education, it has been the higher education as pursued by the sterner sex. Hypatia lectured on mathematics and philosophy; the daughters of Sir Thomas More studied the Latin and Greek classics; and so, at the present day, the students at Girton and Newnham devote themselves to much the same subjects as their brothers. It would almost seem that, in the very nature of things, the higher education lies in a plane in which sex does not count for much; and the most that can be said is that there are certain branches of the higher knowledge which might be expected to attract a larger proportion of female, than of male, students, and *vice versa.* In this country, the question is complicated by the peculiar conditions of female life, though, even here, it is questionable whether such considerations affect the higher education so much as they do learning of a homelier and more practical kind. Dr. Miller suggests a college of music. This, however, while all very well in its way, does not go very far. The difficulty, it strikes us, is greatly increased by the fact that the English language has been made almost the sole medium of the higher education in India. We see a distinct *rôle* to be fulfilled by the female mind in the field of vernacular literature; and in this direction more native ladies than one have already done work full of promise; but the course of study in vogue in Indian Colleges and Universities, if we except the Punjab University College, is but ill fitted to qualify them for the task.—*Statesman.*

OUR VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The example set by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in calling a conference next month to discuss the question of increasing the number of volunteers in the Province might well be followed by other heads of local administrations. Sir Charles Elliott has nominated as members of the conference, Mr. Haliday, a member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. A. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division; Mr. Lee, chairman of the Municipal Commissioners; Colonel Chatterton, commandant of the local volunteers; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sterndale, commanding the Volunteer Reserve Battalion. The important matter is, of course, to ascertain the feelings of volunteers themselves; to discover the reasons which induce men to enroll themselves or to decline to do so, or after a certain period to resign their membership of a corps: in a word, to test the popularity of volunteering among the European and Eurasian population. This will be no easy matter, for while a hundred different reasons could be advanced for the unpopularity of the movement among the classes which should support it, there are not many that could be brought forward on the opposite side. In time of profound peace the volunteer, whether in India or in England, has his enthusiasm for bearing arms damped by the scanty support which he receives from the Government. The authorities no doubt respect him for his self-sacrifice, and are in sympathy with the national feeling of which he is the embodiment; but the claims of the regular army are so pressing that the "Auxiliary Force" are thrust into the background. In India this has certainly been the case for a good many years, and it is all the more creditable to the volunteers that their numbers have risen as high as 20,000, or four times what they were twenty years ago. But there is still an unreality about them as a military force which they themselves unquestionably feel. They have arms and uniform; they are taught to shoot straight and to drill with steadiness; but if they were suddenly called upon to act as soldiers, they have not the equipment which would enable them to turn out and remain out even for a few days. A few bodies such as light horse corps are, perhaps, an exception to this rule; but the infantry, as a whole, are not in any sense equipped for the field.—*Pioneer.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The general meeting of shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China held their 37th ordinary general meeting on Wednesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. William Paterson presiding. In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman remarked that it was a great trial to the directors to meet the shareholders last year on account of the unpleasant news which they had received from Calcutta. He need only refer very briefly to it that day. They would remember that, at a subsequent meeting, the directors had to tell them of the loss they had sustained by the defalcations of their cashier at the Calcutta branch, which had been greater than they at first anticipated. Although they had recovered certain securities from him, the Board deemed it advisable to write off the whole claim. That had now been done, but at a cost, he was sorry to say, of £35,000 from the current year's earnings. Although this was a large item, they considered it better to erase the whole matter from their books. (Hear, hear.) Under those circumstances they would not, he thought, be dissatisfied to learn that, in spite of the heavy and abnormal drawbacks with which they had had to contend, they were in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year, to place £50,000 to reserve, which now stood at £300,000, and to carry £9,100 to the current account. (Hear, hear.) Whatever accrued from the securities which had been recovered from the defaulting cashier would be so much to their advantage in future years. The balance-sheet indicated a very favourable position, but it certainly did not point to or indicate any great increase in the volume of their business. It was very largely increasing, but they would readily understand that the difficulty with regard to the currency in their sphere of operations added greatly to the care which was necessary in the transaction of their business. The net profit, with the addition of £9,767 brought forward from last year, amounted to £123,104. The prospects for the future were encouraging. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion. A brief discussion followed. Several shareholders complimented the directors on their action in contributing £100,000 to the Baring fund. The Chairman, in reply, said they were very pleased to find that their action had met with the cordial approval of the shareholders. It was very satisfactory to find that the prompt action of the Bank of England had really averted a crisis of inconceivable magnitude. (Hear, hear.) The report was then unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year declared. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

Quite a number of members of the Civil Service in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are gazetted for furlough and leave. Mr. W. G. Neale, Commissioner of Agra, goes home about the middle of April for six months and a half; Mr. J. J. McLean, Officiating Session Judge at Azamgarh, at the beginning of the month for seven months; Mr. Adams, Commissioner of Benares, as already announced, for seven months; Mr. J. White, Collector of Benares, for eight months; Mr. A. Robinson, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, for eighteen months immediately; and Mr. M. S. Howell, Sessions Judge at Shahjehanpore, special leave for four months from the beginning of next month. Mr. C. J. Connell, Collector and Magistrate of Bareilly, proceeds on three months' privilege leave early in May. Mr. H. M. Bird goes to Cawnpore as Magistrate and Collector in succession to Mr. F. N. Wright; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, Sessions Judge of Ghazipore, takes Mr. White's place as Collector at Benares; Mr. R. E. Hamblin, Joint Magistrate at Agra, officiates for Mr. Robinson at Fyzabad; and Mr. E. Galbraith officiates as Collector of Muttra during Mr. Conybeare's absence on furlough. On the abolition of the Commissionership of Jhansi Mr. G. L. Lang takes the Sessions Judgeship at Mirzapur.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1891.

INDIAN OPINION ON THE MANIPUR AFFAIR.

THE Overland Mail just to hand has brought, with its many Indian newspapers, many press comments therein regarding the recent catastrophe at Manipur, and the causes which are supposed to have led the way to it. These comments are not altogether favourable to the Government of India. The *Pioneer*, which may be taken as representing the official view, is ominously silent in its editorial columns, but in its "Occasional Notes" it inclines to throw the blame of the immediate bringing about of the disaster on Mr. Quinton. There was no sudden attack, it says, upon the Chief Commissioner's party, but "an unforeseen drifting into hostilities in consequence of the failure of the political negotiations." This is a very diplomatic way of putting it; but what are the facts, even according to the *Pioneer*, which declares itself to be in possession of the instructions which Mr. Quinton received before starting on his mission? The settlement which he was instructed to make was to recognize as Maharaja the erstwhile Jubraj, as the heir-apparent of the State is termed. This man is Kula Chandra Singh, and with him has been associated in various intrigues the Senapati, or Commander-in-Chief, Tekendrajit Singh, *alias* Koytang. They are step-brothers of the ex-Maharaja, and they organized the rising last September which ended in his abdication. Kula Chandra then became Maharaja, and Tekendrajit assumed the title of Jubraj. When the Chief Commissioner reached Manipur he announced the decision to recognize Kula Chandra as Maharaja, but on condition that the Senapati should be deported. Negotiations followed in the usual course, and these coming to nought, Mr. Quinton resolved to arrest Tekendrajit. For this purpose Colonel Skene, with 250 Gurkhas, proceeded to the palace. He succeeded in entering the outer enclosure, but further progress was barred, as some six thousand armed men, with four guns, had been gathered within the walls. An engagement followed. Colonel Skene retired upon the Residency, and the Manipuris assumed the offensive, with the result now known. The *Pioneer* contents itself with giving these details, but makes no comment beyond hinting that probably the smallness of Mr. Quinton's escort tempted the Senapati to show resistance to being arrested. The *Pioneer's* contemporaries, however, are not so satisfied with this explanation. They ask, Why, in the first place, did the Government of India allow its decision to be made known publicly (which it did) prior to the visit of the Chief Commissioner to Manipur? and secondly, why, knowing the strength of the force which the Senapati had with him, was the possibility of resistance not taken into account by the despatch of a stronger escort with Mr. Quinton? The *Englishman* says that the action of the Government of India was "unfortunate"; but the *Statesman* expresses itself more strongly. It says:—"It seems an extraordinary thing that the Government of India, if it had made up its mind to allow the present administration of Munipore to continue, and to recognize the usurping occupant of the *guddee*, should have at the same time decided to remove the Commander-in-Chief, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the recent changes. But it is still more extraordinary that, having resolved on this step, for which there may have been sufficient reasons, it should have allowed the Chief Commissioner of Assam to enter Munipore before its arrangements for dealing with any possible resistance were completed. That these arrangements were not completed at the time of the attack on the Residency is clear from the fact that reinforcements were on their way to Munipore which were not expected to reach that place till five days later."

The *Madras Mail*, which is almost as "official" as the *Pioneer*, says that the causes of the successful assault by the Manipuris on the chief British official of Assam and his following were the superiority of the Manipuris in numbers; the possession by them of field-guns; and the want of sufficient ammunition and food on the part of our men. "The first two were practically unavoidable, though the havoc resulting from them would have been greatly mitigated if the authorities had foreseen, as surely it was possible to foresee, that Mr. Quinton might require a stronger escort, and possibly also a few light field-guns." This is a very mild manner of rebuke. As it was well known that amongst the guns with the Manipuris were certain seven-pounder steel mountain-guns of British make, it would certainly have been better had Mr. Quinton's escort been accompanied by a little light artillery. The Madras paper thinks that the omission to strengthen that escort was merely an error of judgment, "deplorable," but "not absolutely blameworthy"—a conclusion which has not been altogether accepted by the Bengal or Bombay Press. The *Mail*, however, does not look leniently upon the official shortcomings regarding the supply of ammunition, and—what at first was not generally known—the supply of food for the Gurkhas. "If it was thought that ammunition was required at all, it was manifestly absurd to send only 40 rounds for each man with no reserve." The "absurdity" will hardly be questioned—although that is not the term which might most correctly describe the blunder. No comment is made about the shortness of the food-supply, but in summing up the whole matter the Editor is obliged to confess that "altogether the case for the authorities seems a very bad one." But what "authorities"? The responsibilities seem to have been so divided, that it is not likely that much good will result now from trying to fix the full blame in any particular quarter. If Mr. Quinton ordered the arrest of the Senapati on his own sudden impulse, without having had previous instructions to do so, he no doubt acted rashly, but then he had a military officer by

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his side who could have explained to him the hazard of making the attempt in the face of the Senapati's force—outnumbering his own by so many thousands, and in possession, too, of artillery. Colonel Skene might have regarded the Manipuris as a horde of cowards, but he must have known that their Kuki allies, in themselves a multitude and armed with rifles, were men who could and would fight. Unfortunately, the more one thinks over the matter with only the present information at hand, the more difficult it is to come to any satisfactory explanation of the action taken by both the civil and military authorities. It is clear that "some one had blundered"; but the initial blunder appears to have been the despatch of so small an escort on so ticklish a mission, and the question which remains to be answered is, Who is responsible for this? But the answer, although it may be guessed at, is not likely to be given "officially" to the public.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 4.)

CIVIL.

Collett, Brig.-Gen. H., C.B., commanding the Assam District, is appointed temporarily to officiate as chief commissioner of Assam in addition to his military duties.

Brett.—The services of Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Macpherson.—The services of Major A. K. Macpherson, cantonment magistrate, Mian Mir, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following appointments are made in Local Corps in Rajputana:—

Meywar Bhil Corps.—Major E. D. F. Bignell, Staff Corps, wing commissioner and second-in-command, and second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, to officiate as commandant and as political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, during the absence on furlough of Col. A. R. T. McRae; Lieut. C. H. Dawson, Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and second-in-command, and as second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, vice Major Bignell; and Lieut. H. L. Goodenough, Staff Corps, lately officiating as wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Dawson.

Deoli Irregular Force.—Capt. G. G. J. S. Jones, Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander and second-in-command, during the absence on leave of Capt. E. R. Penrose; and Lieut. A. R. Barwell, Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant, vice Capt. Jones.

Fagan.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars.

MILITARY.

Bird, Capt. W. J. B., Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class, is appointed to be deputy accountant-general, vice Major W. R. L. Anderson, Staff Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.—Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major, dated March 31, 1891—F. F. Perry; P. W. Dalzell, M.B.; S. Little, M.D.; G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D.; C. B. Hunter, and J. C. C. Smith, M.B.

Anderson, Lieut., commandant military police, Burma, is granted leave for one year.

Allen, Capt., 27th Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant commissary-general, one year's leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Mar. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Taylor, Lieut. A. W., 2nd battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Capt. H. P. L. Estridge, deceased.

Sheppard, Lieut. G. S., officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Molyneux, Lieut. E. M. J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Hailes, Lieut.-Col. W., 2nd-in-command, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Handcock, appointed Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, 6th Bengal Light Infantry.

Sherwood, Lieut. H. J., R.E., to be company commander, vice Capt. A. E. Sandback, R.E., appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Rudd, Deputy Surg.-Gen T., M.D., Medical Staff, from the Allahabad District, to the administrative medical charge of the Meerut District, vice Deputy Surg.-Gen. W. Collis, V.H.S., transferred to the Home Establishment.

Wingate, Col. T. O., S.C., Military Works Department, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command; and on relief by Col. Wingate Major A. F. **Ward,** S.C., is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh to the Baluchistan Command.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Thorp, Lieut. J. C., 15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months on private affairs.

Nolan, Lieut. A. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months on private affairs.

Owens, Major E. F., 1st battalion Leinster Regiment, for three months on private affairs.

Melvill, Capt. and Adjt. C. C., 2nd battalion Manchester Regiment, for nine months on medical certificate.

Sherston, Capt. J., D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, for six months on private affairs.

Howley, Lieut. J. J., 2nd battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for twelve months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—

Lushington, Capt. A. P. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Rennick, Lieut.-Col. R. H. F., 18th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs to Kulu and Kashmir for six months.

White, Capt. F. P. L., 5th Punjab Infantry, for one year on private affairs.

(*Head-quarters, Simla*, Mar. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Grover, Capt. H. M. S., squadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Batten, seconded for employment on the District Staff.

Norman, Lieut. W. W. (subject to pass the prescribed examination), squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Grover.

Leveson-Gower, Lieut. C. C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Norman.

Yate, Capt. F. H., squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating sqaadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, vice Grover, appointed station staff officer, Meerut.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Stuart, Lieut. G. R. C., 1st battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months on private affairs.

Coddington, Lieut. H. B. O., 1st battalion Hampshire Regiment, for six months on medical certificate.

Rogers, Colonel G. W. N., 2nd battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for seven months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Middleton, Capt. H. J. J., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Kashmir for six months on private affairs.

Mein, Capt. F. B., 5th Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir for six months on private affairs.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 1.)

Place, Mr. G. W., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, from April 1 next.

Elliott, 2nd-Lieut. A. C., 2nd battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed temporarily to be aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, vice Capt. J. W. Currie, on deputation.

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Worsley, Mr. C. F., commissioner of Orissa and superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for eight months, from April 23, 1891.

Toynbee, Mr. G., officiating commissioner of Burdwan, is appointed to act as commissioner of Orissa and superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C. F. Worsley.

Veasey, Mr. J. C,, inspector-general of police, Bengal, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. C. Quinn.

Henry, Mr. E. R., magistrate and collector, on special duty, is appointed to act as inspector-general of police, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Veasey.

Reily, Mr. C. H., assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, is allowed leave for twelve months, from April 9, 1891.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 2.)

Fryer, Mr. F. W. R., C.S.I., is appointed a commissioner in the Punjab, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. E. L. Ommanney, C.S.I.

Marshall, Mr. A. C., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Sialkot to the Umballa district, relieving Mr. R. L. Harris.

Bridges, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Bannu district.

Smith, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner, Shahpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Montgomery, vice Mr. T. J. Kennedy, transferred.

Wallace, Col. W. A., R.E., commandant, 3rd Punjab (N.W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave of absence from April 15, 1891.

Wilson, Major G. F., R.E., is appointed to officiate as commandant of the 3rd Punjab (N.W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., on leave.

Mullaly, Mr. J. J., executive engineer, Swat River Canal Division, is allowed furlough for ten months from May 15, 1891.

Eldridge, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, is transferred from the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Ferozepore Division, Sirhind Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, April 4.)

Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. C. (V.A.), senior deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for eight months, from Mar. 25, 1891.

Connell, Mr. C. J., magistrate and collector, Bareilly, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1, 1891.

Addis, Mr. D. F., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahhr, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, from April 25, 1891.

Penney, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, is granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for seven months, from April 11, 1891.

Finn, Mr. J., deputy collector, Naini Tal, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 15, 1891.

Butts, Mr. H. H., deputy commissioner, Sitapur, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, from April 25, 1891.

Wyer, Mr. T. R., magistrate and collector, Basti, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 10, 1891.

Wallerstein, Major P. H., cantonment magistrate, Cawnpore, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 15, 1891.

Tweedie, Col. M., junior deputy inspector-general, is appointed to officiate as senior deputy inspector-general of police N.W. Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. C. Thomas (V.A.), on furlough.

Ryves, Local Capt. T. J., assistant inspector-general, government railway police, is appointed to officiate as junior deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

Lovett, Mr. H. V., assistant commissioner, Unao, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Hardoi.

Thomas, Mr. L. H. L., district superintendent of police, Moradabad, is appointed to officiate as assistant inspector-general, government railway police, N.W. Provinces, vice Capt. Ryves, appointed to officiate as junior deputy inspector-general of police.

O'Brien, Mr. J. H., inspector, 1st grade, of the Agra District, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Moradabad, during the absence of Mr. L. H. L. Thomas, district superintendent of police, on deputation.

Thornhill, Capt. H. B., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate, Chakrata.

Tiernan, Mr. E. L., head clerk, office of private secretary to H.E the Lieut.-Governor, is appointed to officiate as a deputy collector, and to be posted to Naini Tal in the Cumaun District.

Stewart-Wilson, Mr. C., officiating under-secretary to Government, is appointed to officiate as private secretary to H.H. the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt. J. Strachey.

Eales, Mr. C. L. M., joint magistrate, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Azamgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. McLean.

Enriquez, Capt. A. D., cantonment magistrate, is posted to Cawnpore.

Eales, Mr. C. L. M., joint magistrate, is posted to the Allahabad district as joint magistrate.

Horsford, Col. N. M. T., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Hardoi to Sitapur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 4.)

Hicks, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to the charge of the Jubbulpore Forest Division, vice Capt. C. W. Losack, deputy conservator, 1st grade, retired.

Napier, Mr. A. B., C.S., assistant commissioner in the Narsinghpur District, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

Ismay.—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., officiating inspector-general of police and prisons, Central Provinces, from the 20th inst.

Laurie, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police and prisons, Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.

McMinn, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Chanda, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 9.)

Bayley.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for three months from the 13th June 1891.

Atkins.—The services of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Stewart, Mr. A., deputy conservator of forests, South Kanara, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

MILITARY.

Wapshare, Capt. A., Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Deesa, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 20th year commenced 28th Oct. 1890.

Lowther, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 6th year commenced 23rd May 1890.

Brand, 2nd-Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps from 29th March 1891.

Warner, Lieut. W. W., Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for six months; pension service, 4th year commenced 4th May 1890.

Goodfellow, Lieut.-Gen. W. W., C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, is admitted to Colonel's allowances from the 7th Feb. 1891, vice Gen. Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., appointed Col. Commandant.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, April 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brand, 2nd-Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

Skey, Lieut. F. E. G., R.E., to be company officer, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Carnegy, Lieut. C. G., 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

Smith, Veterinary-Surgeon S. M., Army Veterinary School, Poona, is appointed to the Chief Veterinary Hospital, Kurrachee.

Lewis, Veterinary-Surgeon T. E. W., Army Veterinary Department, Mhow, is appointed to the Army Veterinary School Poona.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff, newly arrived from England, are placed on general duty as follows:—

Harris—Berryman—Dixon.—Surgeons F. A. Harris, Poona district; W. E. Berryman, Mhow district; and A. L. H. Dixon, Poona district.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Burges, 2nd-Lieut. F., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Spraggett, Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. B. N., to England, from April 17 to October 31, 1891, on private affairs.

Sarsfield, Lieut. W. S., Connaught Rangers (1st Battn.), to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

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Daniell, Major R. H. (Staff Corps), 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), in India, for one year, from the date of being struck off duty, on private affairs.

Meakin, Lieut.-Col. H. G., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

Ford.—The leave to England on private affairs, for six months, granted to Lieut. C. H. Ford, "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is cancelled.

Stokes.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the grant of six months' leave to England on private affairs to Lieut. L. F. J. de V. Stokes, 2nd battn. Royal Lancaster Regiment.

(April 10.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Black, Major W. C., 2nd-in-command, 8th Bombay Infantry, and officiating commandant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Lynch, who vacates under the operation of article 266A Army Regulations India, vol. i., part i.

Preston, Capt. R. W., wing officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, vice Capt. Swann, transferred to the 8th Bombay Infantry.

Swann, Capt. J. C., wing commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be 2nd-in-command, 18th Bombay Infantry, vice Major Black, transferred to 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Nuttall, Second-Lieut., officiating wing officer, on probation, Marine Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity to 27th Bombay Infantry.

Anderson, Major-Gen. H. S., C.B., is posted to the Mhow District.

Rossetter, Major, is posted to the 2nd Musketry Circle at Mhow.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Creagh, Capt. Butler, of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, four months, to England, on private affairs.

Crofton, Surg., M.B., Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Spencer, Major, R.A., from April 1 to October 14, on urgent private affairs.

Tomkins, 2nd-Lieut., to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Masani, Surg.-Maj. Hormusji Dadabhai, 30th Bombay Infantry, to South Africa, for six months, from the date of his departure, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

APRIL 23.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—H. P. Phillips; H. Fraser (Cov.); F. W. Dean; A. Robinson (Cov.); J. N. D. La Touche; J. Pratt (Cov.); A. S. Womack (Cov.); H. F. D. Pennington (Cov.); C. L. Sim; C. P. Crouch; W. H. Cole; L. L. Parrott; O. Lash; R. H. Hamilton; J. A. Yates.

Madras Estab.—J. G. D. Partridge (Cov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. R. Spearman, S.C.; Capt. G. W. S. Fryer, S.C.; Capt. G. H. Watson, S.C.; Col. A. Pullan, S.C.; Capt. H. L. Custance, S.C.; Capt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Swete, S.C.; Lieut. P. J. Miles, S.C.; Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, S.C.; Major V. G. L. Eyre, S.C.; Capt. G. B. Unwin, S.C.; Capt. R. F. Gartside Tipping, S.C.; Col. E. L. Ommanney, S.C., C.S.I.; Col. T. Shepherd, S.C., Col. G. T. Skipwith, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Col. P. H. Greig, Inf.; Surg. S. T. Avetoom

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

APRIL 23.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—A. R. Birks (Cov.), three months' furlough; E. P. Popert, three months, M.C.; W. Grierson-Jackson (Cov.), six months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—E. Gibson (Cov.), furlough to end October 1891.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. W. J. Caulfeild, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

APRIL 23.

CIVIL.

India Estab.—W. Wiseman.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brig.-Surg. G. Massy.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Piers, S.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHOPE—March 2, at Yokohama, the wife of Herbert T. Chope, P. & O. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

ELDERTON—March 26, at Saugor, the wife of Captain A. Elderton, 7th (D. C. O.) Regiment B. I., of a son (prematurely).

FISHER—April 4, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of Mr. C. A. Fisher, Bengal Police, of a son.

FOSTER—March 31, at Khandwa, the wife of G. H. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

FRERE—March 27, at Peshawur, the wife of Major W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

GILL—April 6, at Nellikuppam, Madras, the wife of Edward I. G. Gill, of a daughter (still-born).

MARLOW—April 1, at Arnold Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. B. W. Marlow, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MCSWINEY—April 3, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 4th H. C. Lancers, of a son.

PAUL—April 1, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. J. Paul, London Mission, of a daughter.

SMITH—April 3, at Haines Road, Byculla, the wife of G. H. Smith, Loco. Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son. (Madras papers, please copy.)

SUTHERLAND—April 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. H. Sutherland, of a son.

TURNER—April 3, at Mount Blanc, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, of a daughter.

WALTENBERG—April 1, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of the Rev. T. R. Waltenberg, M.A., Principal, Harris High School, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—BEARNE—March 31, at Hunsur, by the Rev. C. H. Malden, Chaplain of Mysore and Coorg, Atwell Lake, second son of J. B. C. Alexander, late of Manchester, to Anna Eleanora, eldest daughter of L. Bearne, of Newton Abbott, Devonshire.

BIDIE—MUNRO—April 6, at St. Mark's Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, M.A., uncle of the bride, Charles L. Bidie, Madras Police, son of Surgeon-General G. Bidie, C.I.E., to Leila Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain D. Monro, M.S.C., retired.

BROWN—VERNEDE—March 30, at St. Francis' Church, Cochin, by the Rev. J. English, Harry Morse Brown, Salt and Abkari Department, second son of the late George Frederick Brown, of Bedford, and latterly of Wynaad, to Amy, eldest daughter of the late Samuel James Vernede.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—CHESNAYE—March 31, at St. Mary Madgalene's Church, Meean Meer, by the Rev. H. J. Spence Gray, M.A., Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.E., H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bengal, second son of W. Drake-Brockman, Esq., C.E., N.W.P., to Mary Kathleen, only daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General G. C. Chesnaye, V.H.S., Bengal Medical Service, P.M.O., Lahore District.

DENTON—WILSON—March 30, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. A. R. McDuff, Clifford George Denton, coffee planter, Kalhutty Estate, Mysore Province, son of the late William Denton, and grandson of the late Major J. Denton, to Annie Marguerite Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway.

FARRANT—CARNE—March 30, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. W. R. Handford, M.A., James Thomas Farrant, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., Punjab, to Edith, eldest daughter of W. N. Carne, Esq., of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

FRASER—BRAE—March 30, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Hector Charles, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Hector Fraser, of Halkirk, Caithness, N.B., to Caroline, third daughter of Thomas Brae, of Pubna.

GIBBS—BEAUMONT—April 6, at Christ Church, Surat, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Henry Metcalfe Gibbs, to Lizzie Hamilton Ferrier Beaumont.

HAIG—FIELD—April 2, at St. Stephen's Mission Church, Delhi, by the Rev. W. Field, Oxford Mission, Calcutta, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Cambridge Mission, Delhi, the Rev. Arthur Haig, third son of Major-General F. T. Haig, R.E., to Constance Mary, third daughter of the Rev. John Field, formerly rector of Rounton, Yorks.

LOSASSO—KILGAUR—April 4, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Thomas Greig, A. Losasso, to Mary Morton Kilgaur.

NANTON—DELOLTINIERE—April 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Bellary, Herbert Nanton, Royal Engineers, of Toronto, Canada, to Marguerite, second daughter of the Hon. H. G. Joly de Loltiniere, of Quebec, Canada.

ODLING—MEADE—April 2, at St. David's Church, Gaya, Charles William Odling, M.E., M.Inst.C.E., of Arrah, Bengal, to Alice Ronayne Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Warren Meade, of Fitz-William Square, Dublin, Ireland.

RAE—TAYLOR—March 30, at the St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Andrew, eldest son of the late William Rae, of Blackwood, to Phœbe, third daughter of the late Davis Taylor, West Ilsley, Newbury.

SCOTT—BROOKE-LEGGATT—March 31, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. J. Black, Chaplain, W. H. Scott, of Balur, Kadur, to Ethel Ada Owen, eldest daughter of Brooke-Leggatt, Coorg Commission, and granddaughter of the late Colonel W. Leggatt, of Claremont, Ootacamund.

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WHITE—POVARIO—April 6, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Black Town, Madras, by the Very Rev. Father F. Maayer, Vicar-General, Henry Andrew White, Driver, S.I. Railway, to Anne Lydia Povario, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. Povario, of Madras.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE—March 31, at Bangalore, Mrs. Ann Diana, aged 46 years.
BLANCHETT—April 2, at Allahabad, Herbert Raymond Blanchett, Head Master, Jumna Mission School, aged 24 years.
CONNELLY—March 22, at Madanapally, Cuddapah District, John Joseph Connelly, Inspector of Police, aged 47 years.
COX—March 30, at Bellary, John Hands Morrell Cox, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, aged 54 years.
D'CRUZ—April 1, at Sacha Pir Street, Poona, Mrs. Pauline D'Cruz, widow of the late Pensioned Apthecary George D'Cruz, aged 70 years.
FITZPATRICK—March 29, at 18, Chatham Lines, Allahabad, David FitzPatrick, Indigo Planter, Gorakhpur, N.W.P., aged 61 years.
HARRIS—March 26, at Moozuffernugger, the infant daughter of J. and L. G. Harris, Burdwan, aged 3 months.
HUNTER—March 20, at Chicago, William Archibald Hunter, of Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland.
LIPTROT—March 29, at Jollarpet, Mr. G. Liptrot, aged 68 years.
MASON—April 3, at 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, Harry Martin, infant son of William Martin and Julia Gertrude Mason, aged 1 year.
MISTRY—April 3, at his residence, Boewada, near Government House, Parel, Bombay, Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mistry, Contractor to B. I. S. N. Company, &c., deeply regretted.
PAREKH—April 3, at Bombay, Mr. Cowasjee Ruttonjee Parekh or Dubash, nephew to the late Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, deeply regretted.
PROUDFOOT—March 5, at the Manse, Parish of Fogo, Berwickshire, the Rev. Robert Forrester Proudfoot, B.A., aged 74 years, deeply regretted.
RODGERS—April 4, at the General Hospital, Madras, Master Samuel Anthony, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, the only son of Mrs. Agnes Rodgers, aged 20 years.
TULLOH—April 3, at Calcutta, Alexander E. Lewis Tulloh, aged 57 years.
TURNER—April 4, at Mount Blanc, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Margaret, the loved infant daughter of Montagu C. and Bertha Turner.
VIVIAN—March 31, at Sealkote, Florence Adeline, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Vivian.
WILKERSON—March 26, at Hazaribagh, J. Wilkerson, Jailor, Hazaribagh Jail.

THE Committee of the Royal Humane Society has, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, awarded a silver medal to W. B. Huddleston, second grade officer, Indian Marine, for saving the life of Gunner E. Peterson, of the Indian Marine survey ship *Investigator*, under the following circumstances:—While the men were trawling in 1,800 fathoms in the middle of the Bay of Bengal two sharks were observed swimming round the ship, and a baited hook was put overboard. Shortly afterwards one was hooked. It immediately dashed forward, and fouled the trawl rope by swimming round it. Peterson thereupon fetched a rifle with the intention of shooting the shark, and then clearing the line, but while getting over the head-rails he fell into the sea. Huddleston, regardless of the presence of the other shark, which was about 7ft. long, and aware that the gunner was unable to swim, plunged in, and succeeded in rescuing the man.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

The Marquis of RIPON asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay on the table any papers in respect of recent events in Manipur. He deeply regretted the sad loss of life which had occurred, and especially the great loss which the Government of India had sustained by the death of Mr. Quinton. He (Lord Ripon) had had much to do with him, and always found him a man of marked ability, sound judgment, and great moderation of character. He was quite certain that the Indian Civil Service, of which Mr. Quinton was an ornament, had sustained a great loss by his death. The action of the Indian Government in dealing with the Manipur question would be watched with the utmost care, and he might say jealousy, by every native prince in India. He hoped, therefore, the Government would be strictly guided by those principles of policy in regard to native states which were introduced at the termination of the Mutiny, and which had given India nearly forty years of internal peace, and done so much to increase the loyalty of the native states.

Viscount CROSS joined with the noble marquis in deploring the loss of so many valuable officers in this disaster, and in what he had said with reference to the late Mr. Quinton. Mr. Quinton was a man who had been in the service of India for thirty-five years, and had risen to his high position entirely by his own abilities. He had won the confidence of no fewer than three Viceroys; and it was only last year, in consequence of the high position he filled, that he was appointed to the somewhat difficult post of Chief Commissioner of Assam. He (Lord Cross) should like to express his deep sympathy with the widow of Mr. Quinton and the relatives of the other officers who had lost their lives on that sad occasion. With regard to the request for papers, they would be laid on the table after the despatches containing full information had been received. He could assure the noble marquis that there was no person more likely to treat the native states of India with justice, whatever policy had to be pursued, than the present Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OPERATIONS IN MANIPUR.

Colonel NOLAN asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to a paragraph in the *Times* of the 22nd, stating that villages had been burned on or near the Mastaon plateau; whether this statement was correct; and, if so, how many villages had been burned.

Sir J. GORST said the Mastaen plateau was not in Manipur, but on the Afghan frontier. The Secretary of State for India was not in possession of such detailed information concerning the military operations in India as to enable him to answer the various points in the question of the hon. and gallant member.

Colonel NOLAN asked when the Secretary of State for India would be in the possession of such information.

Sir J. GORST said the Secretary of State had implicit confidence in the humanity of the Government of India, and would not harass them during critical military operations by questions which seemed to imply want of confidence in them. Full reports would be sent home from India, and would be laid before Parliament without loss of time, and if the hon. and gallant member had any fault to find with the military operations in India, he would then have an opportunity of doing so.

Colonel NOLAN asked whether the right hon. gentleman could say when the Secretary of State for India would be in possession of the information which would enable him to answer his question—whether it would be in a week or a month.

Sir J. GORST said it was obviously impossible for the Secretary of State for India to form any conjecture as to when he would receive the military reports from India.

Colonel NOLAN asked whether he was right in stating that it was usual for a general commanding to write a despatch home in about a week after an action took place. Was not that the custom in India?

Sir J. GORST said he was not able to answer questions of a military character without notice. He had no doubt the Commander-in-Chief in India would send all information home as soon as the convenience of the public service enabled him to do so.

In reply to a further question by Colonel NOLAN,

Sir J. GORST said the Commander-in-Chief in India had given the officers commanding columns operating in Manipur their instructions or orders. All the operations, were in the hands of the military authorities at present.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL MICHAEL WM. SMITH, C.B., colonel 15th Hussars, whose death is announced on the 18th inst. at 11, Medina Villas, West Brighton, at the age of 80, entered the Army as an ensign in November 1830, became lieutenant in February 1834, captain in April 1839, major in February 1847, lieutenant-colonel in March 1850, colonel in November 1854, major-general in July 1864, lieutenant-general in January 1873, and general in October 1877. General Smith was appointed to the Turkish Contingent with local rank of major-general in 1855, and subsequently to the command of the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry, and obtained the Turkish rank of lieutenant-general, and the order of the 2nd class of the Medjidie. He commanded a brigade during the Central Indian Campaign, commanded at the recapture of Chandairee in May 1858, also at the actions between Kota-ke-Serai and Gwalior, on 17th June, commanded a brigade in the action of the 19th June, resulting in the capture of the city and fortress of Gwalior, also at the siege and capture of Powree; commanded at the surprise of the rebel camp at Koondry; also in pursuit of Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib, receiving the medal with clasp and C.B., and being frequently mentioned in despatches.

MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS WM. WEST PIERCE, C.B., late of the Bombay Staff Corps, who died on the 19th inst. at Broomhall, Horsell, Surrey, aged 61, entered the service in December 1846, became lieutenant in October 1859, captain in January 1860, major in December 1866, lieutenant-colonel in December 1872, colonel in December 1877, and major-General in March 1888. He served with a light field detachment in the Rajpootana States in 1854 and 1855, under Sir Henry Lawrence, and was at the siege and capture of Kotah in 1858. He served with Brigadier Smith's brigade throughout its operations in Central India in 1858 and 1859, including the reoccupation of the fort of Chendaree, battle of Kota-ke-Serai, near Gwalior, storming and capture of the various heights before Gwalior, and the general action resulting in the capture of the city and fortress of Gwalior; siege and capture of the fort of Powree, and the subsequent pursuit of the rebels by the flying column under Col. Robertson; surprise and pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing at Koondrye, on 14th November 1858, receiving the medal with clasp. He was attached to the Horse Transport Service and in command of the Depot Military Train at Tientsin, with the Expeditionary Force in China in 1860, under Sir Hope Grant, receiving the medal. Major-General Pierce served throughout the Abyssinian Expedition of

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1867–68, from the landing in Annesley Bay in October 1867, with the Advance Brigade under Col. Field; was employed in making roads from Koomaylie to Antalo; and was present at the assault and capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal. He also served in the Afghan War in 1880, and commanded the 16th Bombay Native Infantry at the defence of Kuch, was mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Government of Bombay and the medal awarded.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Erskine Forbes, of Easter Kinmundy and Fiddy, Aberdeenshire, second son of the late Henry David Forbes, Esq., of Balgowmie, died on the 15th inst. at Detmold, Germany, aged 69. He entered the service in May 1843, became lieutenant in January 1849, captain in November 1856, major in March 1868, and lieutenant-colonel in April 1870, and served at the siege of Mooltan, in 1848-49, receiving the medal with clasp.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, and lately Deputy Conservator, first class, at Saugor, in the Central Provinces, where he died on the 11th instant. He was in his fifty-fifth year, and had passed all his military career in India. Colonel Jarrett was awarded the V.C. "for an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th October 1858, on an occasion when about seventy Sepoys were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was up a very narrow street, in having called on the men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and, beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, April 22. Mr. R. O. Campbell, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, which he said bore testimony in every line to the bank's progress and prosperity. The nett profit had amouted to £118,125, or a little over 23½ per cent. of their paid-up capital. The total distribution for the year was a dividend of 6 per cent., and the directors had appropriated a sum of £116,625 towards placing the bank's rupee capital on a sterling basis of 1s. 6d. per rupee. It would be seen that there was a great cash balance of £1,437,944, an increase of £692,000 compared with the last accounts. In India, for several months, money was so cheap that it was difficult to employ any amount at even one per cent. profit, while on this side the Argentine difficulties made it essential to keep themselves strong in view of any emergency. It was satisfactory that in every department of their business there had been great development, the volume of their transactions having amounted to £6,858,295, against £5,637,000 in 1889. They thought it would be to the advantage of the bank to build up a pension fund for the staff, and for this purpose they were setting aside £2,500 as a nucleus. New shares would be issued to increase the paid-up capital to £500,000, the amount it was originally intended to call up. The prospects for the future were as good as had been the results of the year's working. Mr. J. Borradaile seconded the adoption of the report, to which Colonel Bolton moved an amendment, and spoke at length in disapproval of the manner in which the board attempted to solve the silver fluctuation. Another shareholder took exception to the amount of the dividend and moved a further amendment, but both were negatived and the original motion carried.

REVIEW.

The Australian Irrigation Colonies. Illustrated. Messrs. Chaffey Brothers.

We have received a copy of the handsome illustrated folio volume entitled, *The Australian Irrigation Colonies*, compiled by Mr. Matthew Vincent, the representative in London of Messrs. Chaffey Brothers.

The primary aim of the letterpress and illustrations is to give the English public an idea of Mildura and Renmark, the places near the river Murray which the respective Governments of Victoria and South Australia, through the Messrs. Chaffey, have irrigated and settled with a thriving population.

It was the Hon. Alfred Deakin, late Victorian Minister of Public Works and Water-Supply, who, on behalf of his Government, first entered into this remarkable contract with this enterprising pair of Canadian brothers who had had great practical experience in the matter of irrigation in California. Australia is a continent periodically subject to drought, but when Dr. Moorhouse, the present Bishop of Manchester, then Bishop of Melbourne, was asked to appoint "a special day of prayer and humiliation" for rain, his Lordship said he would do so when "the people should have first tried the experiment of preserving the rainfall." It was on this hint that Mr. Deakin acted when he engaged the services of the Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, who have already converted what was a mere desert into a smiling and populous settlement. According to the latest reports of these Irrigation Colonies, we are told that "the sale of land for the past six months has been substantially in advance of that of any previous like period. The area disposed of now exceeds 11,000 acres, and is, for the most part, being rapidly brought into a state of productiveness. The opinions formed by experienced horticulturists with regard to the early returns from vines and fruit-trees have been fully realised."

It may be of special interest to our readers to know that the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the brilliant young Australian statesman who practically set this work on foot, has recently visited India for the sole purpose of studying the system of irrigation in vogue there. On his return to Melbourne, he informed a press representative that "Indian irrigation is on by far the largest scale and by far the best of any in the world. As far as engineering work is concerned, it far exceeds anything else I have seen in Egypt, Italy, or America. The white people in the country don't know it. I was the first white man in the country, who was not an official, who went up the Sirhinde Canal."

In addition to the description of these Irrigation Colonies, this volume contains a number of illustrations of Australian scenery, with views of the chief cities of the Island-Continent, which are quite up to date, and give a very accurate idea of the social and industrial progress of the Australian community.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the offices, Royal Bank Buildings, Bishopsgate Street Within. Mr. David Henry Small presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the business of the bank had greatly increased. At no period of the bank's history had they been able to show so large an amount under the head of customer's balances, &c., and in the total of the banking assets, which might be taken as highly satisfactory. If they compared the figures now before them with those of the corresponding period last year, they would find that the total assets showed an increase of upwards of £247,000, mainly attributable to the growth of their fixed and floating deposits, which showed an increase of nearly £161,000. The loan business also showed a satisfactory increase, the figures being £1,027,087, against £890,183 for the previous December. The cash in hand at the close of the half-year amounted to £149,414, which compared with £65,613 held on December 31, 1889. The profits earned upon the working of the half-year under notice, although better by £2,821 than on the previous December, were not quite so good as last half-year. Still the difference was not much, and when they took into account the great difference in the rate of exchange at which their profits had had to be remitted, the falling off was more than explained. Alluding to the Baring crisis, he said, although they were not asked, and had not joined in any guarantee in reference to the Baring liquidation, the effect of that great difficulty was felt in every direction of business, and rendered it necessary for the direction to exercise great caution in the conduct of their operations, and to be prepared for any unforeseen emergency. The position in London was extremely critical, and in the East they had to face a state of things almost unprecedented, for whereas during the early part of the year they had there a great scarcity of money and abnormally high rates, with a high rate of exchange, the position was entirely reversed during the latter half of the year, exchange dropped away to a little over 1s. 6d., and money became so plentiful that it was freely offered at 2 per cent., and even at that low figure employment could not be found for it. However, he was pleased to be able to say that, notwithstanding all these difficulties, their managers were able to utilize their resources to such effect as to enable the directors to place before the shareholders a report which, under the circumstances, he was sure they would consider highly satisfactory.

The motion was seconded by Major-General E. J. Rickards, and agreed to.

The retiring directors, Mr. D. H. Small and Major-General John Clarke, were re-elected.

AFGHAN POLITICS.

When the Amir was absent in Turkistan, his son, Habibullah Khan, obtained great *kudos* for the orderly management of public affairs at Kabul; and in many respects he appeared to give promise of great things. It was hinted to us at the time that the credit which we gave to the youth might really be due to the tried advisers left with him by the Amir; and we are fain to admit that Habibullah Khan's subsequent proceedings do not at all keep up the same high level of promise. He is now twenty-two years of age, and with his brother, Nasarullah Khan, seems to have developed a most fanatical spirit, which augurs ill for the unity of Afghanistan, if ever he should obtain supreme authority. Indeed, signs are not wanting that the influence of his sons upon Abdur Rahman is already causing mischief. The celebration of the Moharram by the Shias in

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Kabul was forbidden last year; and this year the Amir has disbanded his Kazilbash Regiment. This, combined with the fact that Habibullah Khan and Nasarullah Khan openly advocate a Holy War against the Kazilbashes or Shias of Kabul—postponing for a while their idea of a crescentade against the Feringhis at large—is held to be significant of further persecutions, during which it might be dangerous to have a Kazilbash Regiment under arms. It is rumoured also in Kabul that all Shias are to be excluded from office of all kinds. This revival of religious fanaticism is entirely due, it is said, to the influence of the Amir's sons, one of whom is supposed to have had a vision last year, in the shape of a visitation from one of the Prophet Muhammad's Companions. We believe, on the other hand, that the Amir's queen—whose young son, we suppose, will be the rightful successor to the throne of Kabul—uses all her efforts to persuade the Amir to adopt a kinder policy towards his Shia subjects and co-religionists. The best chance of a strong and united Afghanistan lies in the hope that the Amir will adopt this course, and that his rule may also be prolonged until his infant son is able to succeed; for Habibullah—whose appointment to govern during the Amir's recent absence in Turkistan marks him out as the natural successor to Abdul Rahman, should anything happen to the latter now—seems to have since hopelessly alienated the Shia section of the people by his fanaticism, and especially by the alleged injustice which he displayed in an Afghan *cause célèbre* last year. Our readers will perhaps recollect that Kazi Shahabuddin, a well-known Kazilbash officer in the Amir's service, was killed by one Khorramdel, a son of the present governor of Khost. The latter was acquitted by Habibullah Khan, on, it is alleged, an entirely false pretence that the murdered officer had given great religious provocation by "abusing the first three Companions of Muhammad in the presence of the accused." This act of alleged injustice rankles in the mind of the Shia community; and when we recollect that it was the persecution of the Kazilbashes which overthrew the Saduzai dynasty and established that of Dost Muhammad, the chances of peaceful rule for Habibullah, in case of the Amir's death, are small indeed. The Kazilbashes, the Shias of Kabul, are descended from the Persians who accompanied the great Nadir Shah in his invasions of Khorassan and India in the early part of the eighteenth century. He made a settlement of them in Afghanistan as a safe-guard against political risings in that country; and since the death of Nadir Shah they have been always loyal and able supporters of his successors on the Afghan throne, except when, as we have noted, their persecution under the Saduzai dynasty caused its overthrow and the substitution of that of Dost Muhammad. Unless the Amir listens to wiser counsels than those of his two headstrong sons, the danger will remain that history may before long repeat itself.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

INDIAN VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

AT last week's meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., read an elaborate paper on "Indian Village Communities, with Special Reference to their Modern Study." Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided. Among those present were Sir George Birdwood, Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., Sir Owen Burne, Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., Mr. Thornton, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Seton-Karr, and Mr. Naoroji.

MR. BADEN-POWELL said that almost every educated person was aware of the fact that throughout India agricultural land was divided into certain local groups called "villages" (in a different sense from that in which the word was used in England). It was also commonly understood that the holders of these local groups formed what were called "village communities." This division of land had survived all changes, though the owners and the form of holding had often changed, and a local name remained permanently on the map for each village. The formation of villages was not, however, quite universal; on the west coast, for example, and in the Himalayan districts, there were no villages; what were now so called were artificial aggregations of separate holdings, each with its own homestead, and often scattered somewhat widely apart. The ordinary accessible and generally read literature on the subject was inadequate and often misleading. There had been a general tendency to take certain passages and copy them from one book into another, as if they exhausted the subject. These passages mostly were derived from the early published official minutes, written when the process of developing a suitable land administration was under discussion. After that was settled, the really valuable information ceased to become public, and went into Settlement records and official reports. Some of these had been reprinted in issues known as "Selections from the Records of Government"; but they did not get beyond the official circle of readers. Having sketched, necessarily in mere outline, the progress of events regarding the discovery of local land tenures as far as they concerned villages, the lecturer adverted to the ideas which he understood to be generally prevalent on the subject, and then entered into a rather minute description of the communities in question. Incidentally he invited attention to what he termed a most important point, and one on which he hoped that the influence of the Society of Arts, so often exercised for good, might avail to produce a remedy. He referred to the total absence of all rational statistics of village tenures in Upper India, where the community form prevailed, and where the origin and present condition exhibited such curious and interesting varieties. To this fact, more than to anything else, he attributed the general want of information regarding villages. In each of the northern provinces (where these joint-villages were the salient features) there were plenty of able officers who could gradually make out proper returns according to the real facts of constitution. The result would be, perhaps, a rude *bouleversement* of our current conventional ideas about "village communities"; but it would enable a new departure to be made, and throw floods of light on the real application of these theories of ownership and the history of institutions which, during the last twenty years, have aroused so much interested attention.

A discussion, showing some diversity of opinion on the subject, followed the reading of the paper, which will be published in due course.

THE CARE OF INDIA'S DEFENCES.

ANXIOUS to strengthen the country's defences to the utmost, the Government of India does not overlook the fact that men are important as well as guns, and pits, and earthworks. Much money has been spent during the last few years in attempts to make the frontier impregnable, and much good work has been done. How much of this has been undermined by indiscreet legislation remains to be discovered. But we learn by telegram that the Government of India has now placed on record its statement of facts. What that statement is, many military men may judge. We have at times referred to official reports that have shown how seriously the authorities erred when they yielded to the representations of a few prudish moralists, who, while not prepared to say, "Scatter your troops, disband them; take care of morality and purity, and let the country take care of itself," insisted that certain laws should be repealed, on the ground that their existence implied State sanction to immorality. From that time to this events have gone on heaping up the tale of evil results, of ill-health in the army, of growing mortality. Money has been spent almost recklessly in strengthening walls and arms; without a cent. of cost, with merely a few strokes of the pen, the chief defences of the country, the men to man the forts and the guns, have been reduced in strength, and health, and numbers. Well may the Government of India protest and marshal appalling figures to prove the folly of what has been done.—*Madras Times.*

BENGALI MISCHIEF.

THE mischievous kind of writing against which we shall never cease to protest is exemplified in the columns of a Bengali paper published at Lahore. It says of the Government, "the paltry sum they can manage to devote to the intellectual development of the people is a shame and a scandal to civilisation"; whereas the fact is that in proportion to its taxation per head, India is better off in the matter of free education than most countries that call themselves civilised. Again, it says of our rulers, "while in matters affecting the life and progress of the people they are always very slow to spend the public money on the ground of poverty, they are never loth to waste lakhs upon lakhs on worthless and useless pageants, and on the personal comforts and luxuries of the higher officials." Now, if there is one thing in which, more than another, the English administrators of India have set a good example to our countrymen, it is in dispensing with costly pageants, and devoting all available funds to the improvement of the administration and the condition of the people. If foreigners to India desire to see costly pageants, they do not go to the head-quarters of English Governments, but to the Native States or the houses of wealthy natives. It is not for us, whose country is covered with relics of palaces of unsurpassed grandeur, to cavil at our rulers because they build from time to time palatial residences suitable for State functions and for the accommodation of the large number of hard-working officials whose business is always near the person of Viceroys or Governors. Again, our Bengali contemporary says that "in matters of realimportance the Government always strains at a gnat, but for the pleasure and comfort of the rulers they can swallow a camel." To read this deliberate misrepresentation of Government gives us real sorrow; for it is nothing less than a calamity that such writers should find a home and such writing should find readers in the capital of this loyal Province.—*Punjab Patriot.*

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE move of the troops in the Rawul Pindi district will this year commence about the 1st May instead of about the 10th April, as was the case last year. The delay is probably owing to the extreme severity of the weather at Murree during the past cold season, the snow being still very deep round the family quarters, and it is quite impossible to receive any married soldiers there at present.

THE 45th Sikhs' change of station is countermanded.

THE departure of the 15th Sikhs from Ferozepore to take part in the Black Mountain Expedition was very smartly carried out. This fine regiment, which distinguished itself so much in the Suakin Expedition in 1885, received sudden orders about 10.30 A.M., and was at the station, ready to entrain, by 2.30 P.M. the same afternoon.

THE following paragraph from the *Englishman* will be read with interest by Volunteers:—The Government of India have, with the greatest gratification, accepted the offer of the Pioneer Company, Calcutta Volunteers, to take part in the Munipur Expedition. Each man will be provided with 300 rounds of ammunition, and the party will be despatched to Silchar on the 7th instant in the steamer *Ibis*. About seventy members of other volunteer corps in Calcutta have also volunteered for service in Assam, and their offers have been accepted; but the men selected will be attached to the Pioneer Company under Captain Cox's command. Captain Blyth, the adjutant of the corps, will also proceed to the front in a few days. Several Volunteers in Government employment, who are anxious to join the Pioneer Company, are deterred, it is said, by the report that if they do so they will risk losing their appointments. Some twenty Government clerks, however, have received permission to go to Assam on service. Two men on the Calcutta Police have gone the length of resigning their service in order to join the Pioneers.

THE recent retirements of Brigade-Surgeons Condon, Gray, and Moir will, points out a contemporary, cause another run of promotion among Surgeons-Major of the Indian Medical Service. There now remain only five Brigade-Surgeons who entered the service before 1860, none of whom are, under service rules, eligible for promotion to the administrative grade, and all of whom will retire this or next year. Then the comparatively junior officers of the batch of 1865 will come to the head of the list, and, as we have previously announced, three of them will receive administrative rank this year owing to the retirement of Deputy Surgeons-General Thornton, Farrell, and Morice, of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Punjab Medical Department, and the Presidency District respectively. After these changes there will in all probability be rather a block for a few years; but this can well be endured.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

HER Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, Captain Oxford Churchill, sailed on April 7 for England, with 47 officers, 18 ladies, 9 children, 940 men, 81 women, and 172 children, attached to various regiments.

The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Col. and Mrs. H. J. E. Ford, R.A.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hemming, 5th Dra. Gds.
Major H. M. Wade, Liverpool
Major and Mrs. C. R. Townley, Suffolk
Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. L. Peyton, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. R. Porter, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. G. W. Brazier Creagh, Bl. Med. Staff
Surg. M. O. D. Braddell, Bl. Med. Staff
Capt. N. B. Butler Creagh, York L.I.
Surg. N. C. Ferguson, Bl. M.S.
Surg. and Mrs. J. H. Greenway and child, Bl. M.S.
Capt. F. S. Derham, East Lanc.
Surg. M O'Halloran, Bl. M.S.
Surg. C. S. Sparkes, Bl. M.S.
Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Crofton and child, Bo. M.S.
Capt. E. R. Penrose, Bo. Staff Corps
Capt. A. L. M. Turner, Ord. Dept.
Capt. H. G. Vialls, West York
Capt. G. O'Connor, 2nd Dra. Gds.
Capt. C. C. Melvill, Manchester
Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Grant, Commst. Dept.
Capt. J. E. B. Martin, 1st K.R. Rifles
Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Going, 7th Hussars
Capt. and Mrs. A. P. D. Lushington, 3rd Dra. Gds.
Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C.
Lieut. and Mrs. E. Cloete, R.H.A.
Lieut. W. H. Gorman, East Surrey
Lieut. and Mrs. H B. Dodgson and child, R.H.A.
Lieut. H. V. Bennett, Lanc. Fus.
Lieut. H. G. Sandilands, R.A.
Vet.-Surg. F. Jocylin, A. V. Dept.
Lieut. H. L. Kirke, R.A.
Lieut. E. F. Hall, R.A.
Lieut. S. D. Price Davies, R.A.
Vet.-Surg. E. J. Lawson, A. V. Dept.
Lieut. and Mrs. E. Woolmer, Lanc. Fus.
Lieut. W. Briggs, 3rd Dra. Gds.
Lieut. J. C. Watson, R.A.
Lieut. L. A. Graham Clarke, R.A
Lieut. T. W. C. Turner, S.C.
Lieut. L. C. B. Hamber, E. Lanc.
Lieut. S. S. Bradford, Som. Border.
Lieut. D. Maclachlan, 21st Hus.
2nd-Lieut. B. Bell, Seaforth High.
2nd-Lieut. F. Burgess, Gloster
2nd-Lieut. J. E. F. Dyer, 7th Dra. Gds.
2nd-Lieut. H. L. Tomkins, Rl. Lanc.
Widow of Vet.-Surg. Cox and three children, A.V.D.
Widow of the late Major Clarke and daughter, Highland L.I.
Wife of Lieut. Williamson and child, S C.
Wife of Lieut. J. T. Carter and child, Leicester Regt.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP *EUPHRATES*.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship *Euphrates*, Capt. J. R. E. Pattisson, arrived in harbour on April 7 from Portsmouth, which port she left on March 11. On March 13 and 14 she experienced strong north wind and rough sea. She arrived at Malta on the 19th and left on the 20th, and on the same day passed the *Serapis*, homeward bound. She called at Port Said on the 24th, H.M.S. *Melita* and the Italian gunboat *Palinuro* being there at the time. She left Suez on the 26th, and on April 2 passed H.M.S. *Malabar*, homeward bound. In the southern part of the Red Sea she experienced strong head-winds with heavy seas. The *Euphrates* brought 70 officers, 15 ladies, 5 children, 1,018 men, 38 women, and 40 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Col. D. V. Shortland, Rl. Arty.
Surg.-Major J. S. M. Cutchan, Med. Staff
Major and Mrs. R. H. S. Baker, Rl. Arty.
Major and Mrs. G. S. Banister and child, 2nd S.W. Border.
Major E. Spencer, 2nd Highland L.I.
Major E. F. Becher, Rl. Arty.
Major H. R. Kelham, 2nd High. L.I.
Surg.-Major R. T. McAmish, Med. Staff
Major A. R. Hennell, 1st Hants
Surg. R. P. Hethrington, Med. Staff
Surg. and Mrs. N. M. Reid, Med. Staff
Capt and Mrs. C. M. Hutton, 2nd Oxford L.I.
Capt. A. W. Ranken, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Capt. and Mrs. H. Gore Browne, 1st K. R. R. Corps
Surg. and Mrs. A. A. Sutton and child, Med. Staff
Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Grove, 1st Cheshire
Capt. C. D. Wallington, 2nd Lanc. Fus.
Capt. H. R. Lloyd, 2nd Som. L.I.
Capt. S. C. N. Smith, Rl. Arty.
Capt. and Mrs. C. Fendall and child, Rl. Arty.
Capt. A. B. Dunsterville, 1st E. Surrey
Capt. C. M. Brunker, 2nd Lanc. Fus.
Capt. D. A. B. Preston, Rl. Arty.
Vet.-Surg. F. J. Short, A.V. Dept.
Surg. and Mrs. H. E. Winter, Med. Staff
Capt. H. Mercer, 3rd Dra. Gds.
Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Balfour, 2nd High. L.I.
Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Jendwine, Rl. Arty.
Lieut. A. B. C. Williams, Ind. S.C.
Lieut. B. C. Holt, 2nd York L.I.
Lieut. H. B. Welman, 2nd Wiltshire
Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Oates, 2nd Rl. Muns. Fus.
Lieut. A. S. Vanrenen, 2nd Lincoln
Lieut. A. E. Hubbard, 2nd Lincoln
Lieut. C. K. Greene, 1st E. Lanc.
Lieut. N. C. Taylor, Ind. S.C.
Lieut. D. C. Boger, 1st Cheshire
Lieut. T. O. Marden, 1st Cheshire
Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Foster and 2 children, Ord. Dept.
Lieut. A. S. R. Annesley, Ind. S.C.
Lieut. A. P. H. Desborough, Rl. Arty.
Lieut. and Mrs. C. Haldane, 1st West York.
2nd-Lieut. J. W. Petavel, Rl. Eng.
2nd-Lieut. C. R. Johnson, 2nd Rl. Warwick
2nd-Lieut. A. W. N. Raven, 2nd South Stafford
2nd-Lieut. T. C. Browning, 2nd Rl. Muns. Fus.
2nd-Lieut. G. D. M. Moore, 2nd Lanc. Fus.
2nd-Lieut. D. G. Bryce, 2nd Lanc. Fus.
2nd-Lieut. L. Edwards, 2nd Lincoln
2nd-Lieut. C. P. Wynter, 1st Suffolk
2nd-Lieut. P. L. Grove, 1st Cheshire
2nd-Lieut. C. M. Moore, 2nd Rl. Muns. Fus.
2nd-Lieut. C. A. E. O'Meara, 1st E. Lanc.
2nd-Lieut. G. H. Neale, 2nd West Surrey
2nd-Lieut. N. Burrows, 1st North
2nd-Lieut. G. S. St. Aubyn, 1st K. R. R. Corps
2nd-Lieut. W. H. L. Allgood, 4th K. R. R. Corps
2nd-Lieut. A. P. Barry, 2nd Som. L.I.
2nd-Lieut. A. H. Butler, 1st Cheshire
2nd-Lieut. C. G. Campbell, 2nd Scottish Rifles
2nd-Lieut. R. M. S. Gardner, 2nd Gloster.
2nd-Lieut. W. Barnett, 1st K. R. R. Corps
2nd-Lieut. Lord R. Manners, 1st K. R. R. Corps
2nd-Lieut. R. H. Beaumont, 4th K. R. R. Corps
2nd-Lieut. M. C. Breton-Simmons, Rifle Brigade
2nd-Lieut. E. W. Jones, 2nd S. W. Borderers
2nd-Lieut. T. Owen-Lewis, 2nd Durham L.I.
Rev. A. J. Wallace, Chaplain Dept.
Mr. Thomas Nottidge, R. N. Captain's Guest

FROM MALTA.

Lieut. E. P. Carter, R.A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. C. A. Roope, Mr. W. H. Trotter, Mr. S. W. Jones.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt, Lieut. E. H. Harvey, Mr. E. G. R. Peel, Lieut. J. B. Pollok, Capt. Vigne and valet, Capt. W. D. Jones.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Steel.

For Calcutta: Mrs. H. M. Glover, Mr. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moss.

For Malta: Lieut. T. E. Naish, Mr. W. Chancellor, Mr. Blake, Mr. Comins, Mr. and Mrs Neul and family, Lieut. F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collins and family.

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S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. J. M. S. Groves, Mr. E. W. Browne, Mr. H. Grey, Lieut. R. H. Brinkley, Sergt.-Maj. and Mrs. Letchford, Surg.-Gen. J. Warren, Surg.-Gen. T. Walsh, Lieut. C. H. Seton, Lieut. A. T. Stephens, Lieut. H. S. Bradshaw. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. A. S. Beaumont, Major H. P. Young.

For Brindisi: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Burt, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Thomas.

For Singapore: Miss Thomson, Mr. A. B. Rathbone.

For Alexandria: Lieut. W. Woodgate, Lieut. G. Thomas, Sergt. A. N. Mathias. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Merrill.

For Colombo: Lieut. A. S. Wingate.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Surg.-Maj. D. J. Johnston.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat, Miss Koppermann, Miss Merewether. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes, Gen. Gatacre, Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Mr. T. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Petley.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Salmoné.

For Gibraltar: Dr. J. N. Dick, C.B., Col. R. Fetherstonhaugh.

For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. W. Fawcett.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. Fulton, Mr. G. W. Faulkner.

For Colombo: Mr. Kewley.

For Bombay: Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Brittain, Capt. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Petley.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Sewell.

For Malta: Major Scriven and party.

For Gibraltar: Miss Wolfe.

For Rangoon: Mr. E. Stanton.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Capt. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. H. Unwin, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Macdonald, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie.

For Brindisi: Rev. J. M. Heal.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 21; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. C. H. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Tozer.

For Gibraltar; Sergt. and Mrs. Hubbard and family.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, May 29; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Surg.-Maj. S. H. Banks, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lester, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cottell.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Maj. P. M. Ellis.

For Rangoon: Mr. Mackay.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail May 7.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dyer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Madura*, to sail May 11.

For Mombasa: Miss Westbrecht, Miss M. Brewer.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail May 8.

For Bombay: Mr. A. S. Steward.

List of Passengers to London and Plymouth, per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Calcutta, March 26.

From Calcutta: Mr. A. Finch, Mrs. Drysdale and child, Dr. and Mrs. Chard and child, and Miss Delay, Mrs. Sheriff and three children, Mr. C. Fink, Mrs. Dick and family, Mrs. W. F. Reid and three children, Miss Bickers, Miss A. Bickers, Mr. W. H. Cassels, Miss Cassels, Mrs. Bruce and child, Mrs. T. Tough and family, Mr. Lunt. *To Suez*: Mr. Adamson. *To London*: Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Nightingale.

From Madras: Mrs. Pennycuick and family and ayah, Surg. and Mrs. Vangeyzel and family, Mrs. James, Mrs. Sparkes and family, Mrs. Leslie Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Coles, Master and Miss Simpson.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Calcutta, April 8.

From Calcutta: Miss Pitman, Mrs. Leonard and family, Mrs. Swain and child, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. East, Mr. and Mrs. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Goynt.

From Madras: Mr. T. Short and family, Master Short, Misses Short (2), Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Lee, Mr. Boalth, Mr. R. Kindersley, Mr. W. Touch, Mrs. W. Touch and child.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing Calcutta, April 22.

From Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs Brooks and two children.

From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Eales and family, Mrs. Temple and family, Mr. and Mrs. Shortland and family, Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Shelfred and child, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield, Miss Mabel Rogers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Calcutta, May 6.

From Madras: Rev. W. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart and family, Rev. J. R. Henderson and family, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. P. Harris, Mrs. Chakona.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, Bombay to Marseilles, sailed April 10.

Mrs. Moir, Miss Moir and two children, Mrs. Spratt and two children, Surgeon Fooks and child, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Ehyon Clark and two children, Mrs. Wickham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson, Mr Major, Lieut. Lindsay, Mr. J. Ferguson.

Per the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, sailed May 3.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Cumine.

The Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania* sailed March 31 from Bombay for Marseilles and Liverpool with the following passengers:—

Mr. M. L. Dames, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. FitzGerald, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, Masters Wright (two), Mr. W. A. Souter, Mr. R. Metcalfe Smith, Mrs. Maxwell, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Paul and infant, Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mrs. Duggan and infant, Mrs. Neville, infant. and ayah, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Chamier and child, Mrs. Grieve, Miss Shea, Mr. G. Murray, Mrs. G. Murray, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Rooke and infant, Miss Rooke, Miss Thackwell, Master Thackwell, Mr. G. S. Cole, Miss Wherry, Mr. E. F. Dawson, Mrs. E. F. Dawson, three children, and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, at Brindisi, April 17.

From London: Rev. W. J. Plumb. *For London*: Mr. H. Vavasseur, Miss Hamlin.

From Bombay: Mr. A. Spiegelberg, Mr. A. Poisson, Mr. C. L. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs Martindale, Mr. Ostermayer, Mr. W. Bigge, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Wilkinson, Rev. A. G. Robarts, Mr. R. Steel, Mr. C. B. Jourdain, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, Miss Clay, Miss Wright, Maj. H. D. Olivier, Rev. Mr. Duckworth, Miss Duckworth. *For London*: Miss Capes, Mrs. Sharpe and two children, Capt. E. J. Sharpe, Mr. J. J. Taylor, Miss Warren, Mr. S. Walker.

From Aden: *For London*: Mr. H. F. Parkinson.

From Port Said: *For London*: Miss Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Normand. Misses Miles (two), Mr. and Miss Congreve, Capt. Cashman, Mr. V. Chirol, Mrs. Chirol, Mr. W. J. Harris, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Anstiss, Miss Aldersey, Misses Van Herders, Miss Cave.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, April 16.

From Kurrachee: Major Vincent Eyre, Col. and Mrs. Skipwith, three children, and servant, Miss Skipwith, Miss Robinson, Lieut. P. J. Miles, Rev. Heaton, Mrs. Heaton, Capt. Unwin, Mr. C. Worthington, Col. W. C. Ramsden, Col. J. Shepherd, Col. Ommanney, Mrs. Ommanney, Mrs. F. G. Atkinson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Gartside Tipping, Rev. J. Holden, Mrs. Abbott and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Challons. *For Liverpool*: Lieut. Gilbert, Miss Archer, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Holderness, child, and infant, Mrs. E Henderson, Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Capt. E. N. Cunliffe, Lieut.-Col. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Murray, Lieut. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Shinn, Mrs C. Robinson and infant, Mr. J. D. Adams, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Pilley.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Vienna*, Capt. Anderson, at Malta, April 18.

From Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Luff, Mr. and Mrs. Walton and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lamour and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, two children, and ayah, Miss Lazarus, Mrs. E. Symonds, Miss Duffill, Mrs. Taylor, two children, and ayah, Rev. I. Hector, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Birch, Master Bolsto, Mrs. Hawthorn, three children, and ayah, Mr. Hawthorn, Mrs. Kaye, Miss Goodall, Mr. Goodall, Hon. P. and Mrs. Nolan, two children, and nurse, Miss Ellicott, Mr. Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Topping, Mrs. G. H. W. Herron, Mrs. Tyndall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and child.

From Colombo: Mr. George Smith, Mr. George Smith, jun., Master Robert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Allan, Misses Allan, and maid, Mr. Claud A. Allan.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, from London, April 23; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Bombay: Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen, Mrs. R. Kennedy and two children, Mr. G. J. Baugh, Capt. H. W. Campbell, Capt. A. H. Rutherford, Lieuts. H. J. Williams, M. H. Henderson, W. J. Brackenbury, A. B. Minchin, J. Duncan, H. W. Cooke, A. J. Jacob, A. E. Glasgow, F. H. Norie, W. Guthrie-Smith, K. Eastwood, J. Vaughan, F. L. Fosbery, T. M. Langton, Mrs. Holden and infant, Mrs. E. W. Walker and family, Mrs. Armstrong and infant, Mrs. Martin, Lieut. A. F. Hitchcock, Lieut. G. F. Pocock, Rev. R. Winsor, Mr. F. C. Oswal, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mr. G. Oldham, Mr. P. Tait, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Dickins

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From Brindisi: Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Capt. G. H. Hancock, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. F. Marshall, Capt. Kirk, Mr. H. Bromley, Dr. J. Pollen, Major W. M. Campbell, Col. G. M. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Miss Scott, Mr. G. H. Ross, Major R. G. Richardson.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. Woodlands.

For Gibraltar: Rev. C. Pickering Clarke, Mr. P. Serocold and valet, Misses Peake (two), Mr. Swinton Barber, Mr. C. M. Zeyler, Mr. L. C. Kettle, Lieut. G. Gillson, Mr. J. P. Peacock, Mr. H. Firth, Mr. Vernon.

For Karachi (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. J. Ivens.

For Port Said: Major and Mrs. Stock, Mr. Barsley, Mr. Hemans.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Logan Home and valet, Mrs. Lennard, Rev. H. J. Shaw.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, Capt. Johnston, from London, April 23.

For Madras: Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mrs. G. R. Evans, Mrs. Willson.

For Calcutta: Dr. C. C. V. Lyle, Miss Brown, Mr. Aitchison.

For Colombo: Mr. L. Hillyer, Rev. Mr. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. G. H. Davy.

For Port Said: Mrs. Gee, Messrs. Gee (two), Mr. W. H. Fawcett.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Bowman.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 11; Calcutta, Apr. 9; Madras, Apr. 9.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. C. Gadd.

For Aden: Mr. Fox.

For Ismailia: Mr. Crasemann.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dare, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crawford, Major and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Edwin Ault, Rev. J. W. T. Wright, Master Martin, Mr. Giro, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. F. J. Price, Mr. H. M. Kisch, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bigg, Sir H. Tichborne, Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Mr. Seel, Mr. J. H. Symington, Lieut.-Col. Hunt, Mr. J. Monahan, Mr. R. Galloway, Mrs. and Miss Langley, Mr. J. J. McLean, Surg.-Major and Mrs. North, Col. B. Wemyss, Mr. Chowdhury, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. and Miss Pilcher, Surg. R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. R. Lund, Mr. A. C. Travis, Mr. Arundell, and Mr. Macvicar Smith.

For London: Lady Cavagnari, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Miss McLaren, two Misses Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. F. H. Trevithick, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Plumley, Mrs. Bartley, Mr. H. L. Heber Percy, Rev. and Mrs. F. Kennedy and two children, Mr. E. T. Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Murray and two infants, Mrs. J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and infant, Miss Baylis, Mr. F. W. P Macdonald, Capt. Lawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron and infant. Mrs., Miss, and Master Parsons, Miss Adams, Mr. Wetter, Mr. Hills Jones, Mr. Cock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. F. B. O'Shea.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, April 18.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Muloch, Mrs. Neale, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Col. McMullen, Lieut. R. R. Vaughan, Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. Dunsford, Mr. Goldring, Mr. Mellor, and Capt. Radcliffe.

For Brindisi: Prince and Princess Schirbatoff, Mr. Kulenkampff, Mr. H. V. P. Horst, Dr. R. Gray, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. Nolde and friend, Mr. W. G. Moran, and Mr. Justice Scott.

For London: Mrs. Gerard and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Heinig and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Burdett, three children, and infant, and Mr. Ahmedshere.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, April 25, 1891.

For Brindisi: Col. C. H. S. Marshall, Col. G. F. L Marshall, Gen., Mrs. and Miss East, Dep. Surg,-Gen. W. H. Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. H. H. Butts, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Colvin, Capt. Clough Taylor, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. Duncan Irvine, Col. J. M. C. Galloway, Mr. J. Bolton, Mr. B. O. M. Deane, Sir Robert Harvey, Mr. G. E. Coles, Mr A. Hughes, Mr. M. Durst, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. C. Sen, Col. Davison, Mr. L. H. Spence, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Bruce, Rev. Z. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Doukin, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Thos. Anderson, and Mr. Gutzmann.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and Mr. Cunningham.

For London: Dr. Shircore, Mr. F. Hollway, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Street and two infants, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Miss Acworth, Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Rev. J. F. Steele, Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nedham, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Addis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Speechly and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denny, Mrs. Nicolls and two infants, Mrs. W. W. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clifford, two children, and infant, Mrs. Bamford and child, Capt. F. H. Yate, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Harman Singh Ahhwalia, two children, and infant, Mrs. Fraser and friend, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curtis and two infants, Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs. Maries, Mrs. Baker, two children, and infant, Miss Delmye, Mrs. Hope, Mr. W. C. Clemento, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mr. D. Ismay, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. T. Salano, Mr. Woodward and child, Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. Lavel, Mrs. Briggs and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Maclaren and child, Mr. Denne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Geyer and infant, Mr. Honard, Miss Marshall, Surg. and Mrs. R. H. Charries, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence, two children, and two infants, Mr. Mahomed Arjah, Mr. Goolam M. Ahmed, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hartington, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Capt. E. C. Russell, Mrs. Conlan and child, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. F. R. Lucas, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. Tyebjee, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Hartley, jun., Mr. Writter, Mr. A. Nawab, Mr. S. Ahmed, Miss Ormiston, Lieut. Sutton, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. P. Clement, Mr. A. G. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Col. W. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Uloth and two children.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, May 2.

For Marseilles: Major Garwood, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. Alfred Penny, Mr. A. M. Reuther, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Harington, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Mr. Fawcus, and Major Johnston-Douglas.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong; and Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For London: Mr. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and 3 children, Mrs. Jervis and child, Mr. James Beckerleg, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Hall, Mr. Middlemast.

The following passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Company's sseamer *Rome*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, to Marseilles and London on Tuesday:—

For Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Ayrton and infant, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Mr. W Baker Mr. Barff, Mr. H. Bicknell, Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. and Miss Spring Branson, Lieut. R G. Brooke, Mr. A. C. Bryson, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingjee. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Collister, Dr. A. D. Cooper, Mrs. Crooke, Mr. B. J Dalal, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot, Mrs. Penrhys Evans, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes Thomson, Col. C. W. Godfrey, Dr. Greany, Mrs. Greany and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Harbord, Mr. N. Hill, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Col. R. T. M. Lang, Col. and Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lawder and child. Col. and Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, Miss Macintyre, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. G. A. Marsh, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Miss Meerabai A. Framjee, Mrs. Moore, Miss Morris, Mr. A. Morrison, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Oldham and child, Mrs. Otley, Mrs. Ozanne and infant, Mr. Parsons, Dr. Patal. Col. J. Pennycuick, Mr. G. E. Playle, Mrs. Preston. Mr. H. H. Priest, Miss Rashdall, Miss Rees, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Rumsey, Sir A. Scoble, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Capt. Sinclair, Hon. T. H. Stewart, Lieut. Sutton, Miss Swaine, Mr. and Mrs. Taurines, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Toomy and child, Col. and Mrs. Vernon and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal, Miss Vidal, Capt. and Mrs. Walker Mr. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mrs. West, and Mr. R. C. Williams.

For London: A lady and three children, Major Anderson, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Mrs. O. Barnard, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr. Joseph Bibby, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Causley, son and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Chester and child, Master Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk and child, Col. Clubly, Mrs. Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cowie and two children, Mr. J. J. H. Crawford, Dr. Crombie, Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Cummins, two children and infant, Mrs. Davidson and child, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Egerton, Sister Ethel and friend, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Finucane, Mrs. Fry, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Groves and infant, Rev. Mrs. and Miss Harding, Mr. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two children, Mr. Mahomed Ishag Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Keene and child, Colonel and Mrs. Knyvett, Mrs. and four Misses Laurie, two Messrs. Laurie, Mrs. Lee, child and infant, Mrs. Le Quesne, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. N. Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Miss Michael, Master Milne, Mr. E. R. Mody, Hon. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Newsome, Mr. and Mrs. Ogdon, three children and two infants, Miss Onslow, Capt. and Mrs. Oswald and two children, Mr. R. R. Parakh, Mrs. Punnett and child, Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, Mrs. Rountree and infant, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Shroff, Mrs. Spring, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. Tarrent, Mr. and Mrs. Volkers, Miss Williamson, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot and child, and Mr. Wrenn.

The following passengers proceeded to London, Marseilles, and Port Said, per s.s. *Clan McGregor*, on Friday:—

For London: Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Wickham and child, Mrs. Beatson, Mrs. Spratt and two children, and Mr. Wells.

For Marseilles: Dr., Mrs., and Miss Moir and two children, Surg. and Mrs. Fooks and infant, Mr and Mrs. E. Lyon Clark, child and infant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Fergusson, Mr. J. Fergusson, Mr. Major, Major Holland, Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mr. Cleavin, Mr. Sadler, Mr. H. Warren, and Mrs. Eardley Wilmot and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. Littlejohn.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Mar. 20. Arrived at Bombay, Apr. 5.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton.

From London: Mr. W. M. Allport, Capt. A. L. Barrett, 2nd-Lieut. F. T. Boyd, Mr. C. Buckley, Surg. E. R. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and infant, Major and Mrs. A. S. Gem, Miss Guest, Mr. Jas. Hatton, Lieut. L. G. Jonides, Mr. Longden, Mr. Le Marc, Mr. Mettam, Mrs. Smith, 2nd-Lieut. R. Tryon, Mr. F. Turk, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, child, and two infants, Mr. C. F. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Willcox, Mr. W. Wilson, and Mr. A. H. Witter.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Allen, Mr. J. J. Allen, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. A. de Burgh, Mr. Harold Campbell, Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Haner, Mr. Hutchinson, Col. S. S. Jacob, Capt. Langbourne, Mr. J. R. Naylor, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. G. Robertson, Count Slippenbach, and Mr. Tracey.

From Ismailia: Mr. B. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moses and child, Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, and Miss Wright.

From Aden: Mr. G. Belcham, Mr. R. T. Cook, Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee, wife, and child, and Mr. Adam Smith.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—March 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930-4
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	975
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Hong Kong&Shanghai BankingCorporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
NationalBank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	127½
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	93-94
Colaba	1,880	55	945
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,360
Fort	8,500	150	965
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	425
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	427½
Munmar M.	250	15	191
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	10	96½
Prince of Wales	400	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjaub Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	410
Volkart	all	80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	195
Alliance Spinning	all	20	495
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	500	35	79x
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	670
Central India	500	65	1,005
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	450
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	850
Empress Co.	all	10	585
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	535
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	—
Hindustan	1,000	50	810
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	40	820-22
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	325-40
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	500	10	615x
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	25	790
Khandeish	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	500
Leopold	100	15	192
Madras United	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,270
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	70	1,645
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	170
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	750
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	nil.	100n
Southern Mahratta	250	12	27½
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	360
Western India	1,000	25	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,400
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,475
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	102
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	170
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—April 6.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 105 13 to	105 14
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	107 2 to	—
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 2 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1890)	— to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	101 8 to	—
5	of 1878 (1908)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0 to	106 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0 to	106 8
4½	of 1882 (1902)	103 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	174	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	Liquidation.		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	—	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	178	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	89	to	90
Bengal Coal	100	1,800	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (prefnce. A. shares)	£1	7½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	450	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	109	to	110
Burrakur Coal	100	152	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	135	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	107	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	150	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52
Equitable Coal	250	153	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	96	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	175	to	—
Gourepore	100	120	to	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—x
Howrah Mills	100	105	to	106
IndiaGeneralSteamNavigation	100	87	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	124	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	90	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	180	to	—x
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	82	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	168	to	—
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th April; from N.W.P. and Punjab to the 16th April; and from Bengal to the 15th April.

THE following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued from Simla on the 16th April:—"The Governor-General in Council has received with the deepest regret confirmation which leaves no room for doubt of the news of the cruel and treacherous murder at Manipur, on the night of the 24th ultimo, of Mr. J. W. Quinton and the following officers, who accompanied him under a flag of truce from the Residency to the Palace of the Regent of Manipur:—Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins. Besides these it has been reported that Mr. Melville and Mr. O'Brien were also murdered. In Mr. Quinton the State has lost a public servant of long service and varied experience, who has filled with distinction many high and important posts to the complete satisfaction of the Government of India. Colonel Skene was an officer of long and highly distinguished service, who passed the greater part of his career on the Assam frontier. Mr. Grimwood had been attached to the Assam Commission since 1878. He has been Political Agent, Manipur, since April 1890. The Governor-General in Council will take the necessary steps to exact full and signal retribution for this atrocious outrage. Troops are converging on Manipur from Burmah, Cachar, and Kohima."

THE statement of Captain Boileau, the senior surviving officer who escaped being murdered at Manipur, shows that the Regent's allegations regarding the ill-treatment of Manipuris by our troops are quite unfounded. The Manipuris fired on our troops first. The latter were divided in attempting to arrest the Senapati. It is evident that our troops fought under a great disadvantage.

THE opinion prevails in Simla that the Manipur operations will occupy the troops for about two months.

MRS. QUINTON is on her way out from England. The profoundest sympathy will be felt for the bereaved lady, and for her two daughters, who are now in Shillong.

A COLUMN, numbering 100 British and 100 native infantry, under the command of Major Vere, Royal Rifles, has started from Bhamo to punish the Kaukkwe Chins for raiding. The expedition will soon be ready to start against the Klang Klang Chins for their attack on Mr. Macnabb's force recently.

ALL is quiet at the Black Mountain, but the Khan Kheyl section of the Hassanzai and Akazai tribe have not as yet sent in their jirgah.

THERE have been several "brushes" with the enemy in the Miranzai country.

OFFER of troops to the Government of India has been made by the Rajah of Kapurthala, who has available for frontier service about one thousand men.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will give his annual Eton Dinner at the Viceregal Lodge on the 4th of June.

THE Viceroy held a Council on Saturday morning, April 11. All the members were present, except Colonel Pemberton.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay is still on tour in the Southern Mahratta country.

THE farewell dinner given at the United Service Club to Sir George Chesney was an unqualified success. Sir Frederick Roberts was in the chair. He, with Sir James Browne and the guest of the evening, made the only speeches.

THE last news from Cabul states that fears were entertained there of the possibility of serious floods, owing to the rapid rise of the Cabul river during three consecutive days. No rain had fallen; but the rise of the river was due to a sudden thaw which had set in, on the hills, at the beginning of the week.

EXPRESSIONS of sympathy and condolence have been received by the late Sir Madavo Rao's family from the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary, the Madras Government, the Maharajahs of Baroda, Mysore and Travancore, and numerous others in all parts of India. The deceased's property is valued at seven lakhs of rupees.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN was to arrive at Simla about April 26, and be the guest of the Viceroy. He then proceeds, after a week's stay, to England.

GENERAL AZIM-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur, Vice-President of the Council of Regency in the Rampur State, has been murdered.

THE Queen's birthday will be celebrated in India, the same as in England, on the 30th of May.

THE Khojak tunnel will probably be opened in June by Sir Frederick Roberts.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain John R. E. Pattisson, R.N., sailed for England at 10 A.M. on April 17, calling at Aden on the 23rd to embark details.

LIEUT. L. HERBERT, Central India Horse, who was for some time A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, has received a similar appointment on the Viceroy's Staff.

A STRONG protest is being made in Madras against the abolition of the sixth Judgeship in the High Court. The Court is now one year in arrears.

THE marriage of the Maharajah of Kolhapore has just been celebrated with great pomp.

A SERIOUS riot has occurred at Benares over the Ramjee Temple case. The mob did some damage to property, and the military had to be called out to quell the disturbance.

PRIVATE LLOYD, of the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, murdered Colour-Sergeant Edwards of the same regiment at Bernardmyo on April 10.

A THIRD cable has just been laid between Aden and Bombay for the Eastern Telegraph Company.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon announces that Mr. Charles Swappe, Engineer-in-Chief of the Mu Valley Railway, has died suddenly at Katha. The cause of his death is not known as yet.

COLONEL THUILLIER, Surveyor-General, has gone to Bangalore. He is expected in Simla later on. Mr. Ramsay is now engaged inspecting the Bolan Railway. Mr. O'Callaghan has gone to Quetta to meet Mr. Ramsay, and there discuss the question of the new alignment. No decision has been yet arrived at regarding the construction of the new line.

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THE great Kumbh Mela is over. The assemblage, which equalled in numbers that of 1879, broke up on April 13. The pilgrims have been dispersed free of epidemic disease.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Powis, Madras General List, at Waltair.

NOTES.

THE papers to hand by the present Overland Mail, which left Bombay on April 18, although full of details regarding the Manipur disaster, contain no information of importance which has not already reached here by telegraph-wire. But in India, as here, there is a good deal of comment going on concerning individuals dead and living, concerning responsibility and concerning annexation. And the comments have not all been written in the best taste or temper.

IN some quarters, chiefly military ones, the responsibility and blame of the disaster is attempted to be laid on the dead Commissioner. Mr. Quinton, it is said, kept the military officers in ignorance up to the latest moment regarding his instructions and his intentions, and it is asked how far the commander of his escort had a free hand in making his dispositions.

IT was the Chief Commissioner's desire, says one writer, to send in a letter to the Palace which led to the "cease fire" being sounded at half-past seven on the evening of the 24th; it was to the Chief Commissioner that Colonel Skene found it necessary to say that under no circumstances would his men surrender; lastly, it was the Chief Commissioner who told Colonel Skene that the Residency would not be tenable if fire were re-opened. "These," adds the writer, are incidents which will not be without weight when the facts are put together for final judgment to be passed upon them."

OTHER writers lay the blame on the military. "Does no one's heart burn within him," asks one scribe, "after this jeopardizing of the best traditions of the British army? Is nothing to be said when a strong and well-equipped force, composed of a class in which it is the fashion to express peculiar pride, is seen in retreat from a half-savage foe while British officers, civil and military, remained behind, prisoners in the hands of the enemy? When the officers in the Residency hear of the capture of the chiefs, and find that the Manipuris are attacking them, although they knew that Captain Cowley with 200 more men was due in three days; although, if ammunition was short, they still had bayonets or kukris; although they must have known that their departure was pretty sure to end in but one way; although on such occasions, time after time, British troops, including Sepoys, had under competent leaders turned what appeared hopeless defeat into brilliant success, it was thought that withdrawal was the only course."

THIS reflection on the Gurkhas and their officers is emphasized still more strongly by another writer, who declares that if only a company of British soldiers had been with the Gurkhas there would have been a different tale to tell, for the Palace would have been carried at the point of the bayonet and the "wretched" guns of the Manipuris been quickly silenced. The error of judgment was, he holds, in exclusively employing native troops in a hazardous mission. "A military expedition consisting of a purely Indian force is not to be relied on; to be effective it must have the prestige of the British soldier; in other words, Tommy Atkins must be there to support and lead in times of danger." This may to a certain extent be allowed, viz. that native troops always fight better when there is a leaven of British troops with them; but this writer hints that the Gurkhas did not fight well on this occasion because there was a strong sympathy between them and the hillmen of Manipuri, both being mountaineers, with the same sentiments and of the same blood. This insinuation is cruel and unjustifiable, because not true. The Gurkhas have no sympathies with the Manipuris, and surely this was sufficiently proved by the way in which they fought under Lieutenant Grant at Thobal.

BUT, besides these carpings, it is now stated that the complaint that the ammunition of the Gurkhas ran short at Manipur is unfounded. "The force under Captain Boileau" (the officer who commanded in the retreat) "was by no means so destitute of ammunition as the original reports made it appear, for they carried off six boxes with them." It is denied also that these cartridges were for a different kind of rifle than that used by the Gurkhas. Then it is asked, what became of the Gurkhas' knives?

THESE reflections, apparently made against the Gurkha soldiers, are made in reality against the Gurkhas' English officers, for the same critic says:—"The disparity in numbers at Thobal was certainly not less than that at Manipur, and there Lieutenant Grant was more than able to hold his own." The grammar of this is not very clear, but the meaning evidently is that the Gurkhas fought well under Grant, but at Manipur fought badly because under a less able leader.

THIS kind of criticism is mischievous as well as foolish. No good can possibly come out of a mutual recrimination between civilians and military and their friends as to the placing of the responsibility of the Manipur disaster. Mistakes seem to have been made on both sides, but until the public is in full possession of the information which it is only in the power of the Government to give, these indiscriminate fault-findings are to be regretted and condemned.

ANGLO-INDIANS at home have, of course, had their say on the matter, and have from their experience some right to be heard. One of these, Mr. W. Martin Wood, in a letter to an evening contemporary written a month ago acquitted Mr. Quinton of all but a very small share in the blame for the Manipur fiasco. "The ultimate responsibility," he wrote, "rests with the Political Department—the 'Foreign Office' of the Indian Government—and that Department, chiefly by reason of its absorption during recent years in the demented policy of trans-frontier aggression, has lost its head in dealing with its own proper business, that of modifying, advising or directing the internal political arrangements in the Indian States of which Manipur is one." Mr. Martin Wood thinks, perhaps, that Mr. Quinton's error was from *trop de zèle* in carrying out his orders. But with regard to that unfortunate officer we would commend to our readers the perusal of a letter from the vigorous hand of Sir W. W. Hunter, which to-day we reprint from the *Times*.

THE number of Post Offices in India in 1854 was 201; in 1879–80 the number rose to 4,579; and in 1890–91 to 9,586, or nearly doubling the number in ten years, 1879-81 to 1890-91. The number of letters delivered went up from 17½ millions in 1854 to 120 millions in 1879–80, and now we find the figures in the annual report for 1888–89 at nearly 168½ millions. Newspapers in 1854 were less than two millions; in 1879–80 they went up to 11½; and in 1888–89 to over 22½ millions, or double the figures of 1879-80. Parcels in 1854 were under 300,000; in 1879–80 they went up to nearly a million; and in 1888–89 to nearly two millions. Book-packets in 1854 from less than 100,000 to over two millions in 1879-80, and to eight millions in 1888–89. Postcards were not known in 1854; in 1879–80 they stood at 7½ millions; and now at the considerable number of nearly 86 millions.

THE manager of the North-Western Hotel, Lahore, has filed a complaint in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, charging a lady, who, it is said, has been staying in the hotel since February last, with having struck him with the handle of her parasol.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Times* Correspondents.)

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A despatch from Manipur, dated May 2, states that the Regent and his youngest brother have separated from the Senaputty. One hundred men of the 43rd Goorkhas have gone, under Lieutenant Clay, with Captain Dun and Mr. Mitchell, interpreter, to endeavour to capture the Regent, who it is thought may be returning to surrender.

A Manipuri has been captured near Tamu, whom the villagers declare to be the actual murderer of Mr. Quinton. He was found to be severely wounded by three bullets, but it is uncertain when the wounds were inflicted.

The instructions given to Mr. Quinton were to expel the Senaputty, and the method was left to his own discretion, no orders being given to effect the arrest at the durbar.

(*Reuter.*)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The *Englishman* vouches for the accuracy of an account of the Manipur disaster which appears in its columns to-day. Though adding little essential to the narratives already furnished, the account merits attention, if only because it confirms previous statements as to the secrecy observed from the outset in regard to Mr. Quinton's mission and the unusual mode of procedure adopted.

It appears that on Sunday, March 15, Lieutenant Gurdon reached the Residency at Manipur and closely questioned Mr. Grimwood as to the condition of affairs, without, however, in any way enlightening him as to the object of Mr. Quinton's mission, even the telegrams which subsequently passed between the lieutenant and the Chief Commissioner being worded in Italian. Lieutenant Gurdon left Manipur to rejoin Mr. Quinton on Tuesday, and on the following Friday, March 20, Mr. Grimwood went out to Sengmai to meet the mission, when he was informed, in strict confidence, that it had been decided to arrest the Jubraj in open durbar and deport him to India, Mr. Grimwood himself being required to carry out the arrest. Mr. Quinton with his escort reached the capital on Sunday morning, and the durbar was ordered for noon. Mrs. Grimwood begged Mr. Quinton not to compel her husband to effect the arrest of the Jubraj, as he had always been so friendly, and earnestly besought the Chief Commissioner to appoint someone else. Mr. Quinton, however, refused, stating that it was Mr. Grimwood's duty. Replying to Mrs. Grimwood's question as to the reason of the arrest, Mr. Quinton declared that the Government could not allow anyone except themselves to make or unmake Maharajahs. At the hour appointed the Maharajah, the Jubraj, and the Senapati arrived at the Residency, but the durbar was delayed for two and a half hours, the translations of the document announcing the decision of the Government not being completed. The presence of the strong guard aroused the suspicions of the Princes, however, and the Jubraj and Senapati slipped away. Mr. Quinton steadily refused to see the Maharajah in the absence of the Jubraj, who alleged ill-health as the reason for his departure.

Eventually, the durbar was postponed till eight o'clock on Monday morning, and then till noon. The Jubraj continuing to make excuses for his non-attendance, Mr. Quinton at four in the afternoon sent Mr. Grimwood to inform him of the decision of the Government. Mr. Grimwood remained at the Palace for three hours, endeavouring to persuade the Jubraj to surrender himself, but he as persistently declined, protesting that he had done nothing to deserve banishment. On Tuesday, March 24, the Jubraj's Palace was stormed, but the Prince was not found. At noon the Residency was attacked by the Manipuris, and at half-past three the troops holding the Palace were withdrawn. Shortly afterwards guns were brought to bear upon the Residency, and Mr. Grimwood urged that the British should retire to the heights, a mile and a half distant, until reinforcements arrived, arguing that the fact of the telegraph wires being cut would warn those at the other end that something untoward had occurred. He further pointed out that if cannon were brought the Residency would easily be rushed and captured by the Manipuris. Mr. Quinton wanted to obtain terms, and Mr. Grimwood was sent to parley with the Jubraj, who, however, refused to treat with anyone except Mr. Quinton himself. The latter, with Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieut. Simpson, and Mr. Cossins, then went forth to meet his doom, under the circumstances which have already been described.

The statement published in the *Englishman* emphatically declares that no blame is to be attached to Mr. Grimwood, who had already enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Jubraj, and was thoroughly well informed as to the position of affairs in Manipur. Warm praise is given to Mrs. Grimwood for the splendid heroism she displayed during the attack on the Residency. The lady herself had a narrow escape from death. A Sepoy standing next to her was struck by a bullet which scattered the poor fellow's brains over her dress; yet, notwithstanding all the horrors of the scene, and her terrible anxiety as to the fate of her husband, she was unflinching in her attendance on the wounded, soothing Lieut. Brackenbury's last moments, and by her cool presence of mind greatly helping the retreat. A eulogy is also passed upon Captain Butcher's decision of character, and Lieut. Wood's pluck and efforts to lighten the anxiety of the retreat, the danger and hardships of which have, it is declared, been altogether under-estimated.

RANGOON, MAY 4.

Mr. Soppitt, with the 12th Burma Regiment, has returned to Tammu. He is now about to start with a detachment of mounted infantry in pursuit of the Regent and Senaputty, who are believed to be hiding with a few followers on the Manipur-Thaungdut border. The military and police on the Upper Chindwin will co-operate from Homalin, Thaungdut, and Poungbyin in the endeavour to capture the fugitives.

The following telegram has been received from the Viceroy by the India Office :—

MAY 4.

Major Maxwell, chief political officer, telegraphs from Manipur: "No relatives of Senapati were killed or injured in the attack on the 24th. Captains Butcher and Lugard, Dr. Calvert, and Subadar Mahesh Thapa, all say decidedly that no women or children were seen in the Senapati's enclosure."

We have received the following telegrams from the India Office :—

"From Viceroy, May 2, 1891.

"All quiet in Manipur, April 29. The postal line to Silchar had been re-established, and the Kohima line was to reopen in two or three days. The inhabitants were returning to their villages, and Collett was getting local supplies of grain. He hoped to reopen the daily market in a few days.

"From the Viceroy, Simla, May 3.

"General Collett wires from Manipur, April 30, that mounted infantry had come upon traces of Regent and companions, and had found rifles, ammunition, and ponies, but were obliged to desist from pursuit owing to hills being impracticable for mounted infantry. Regent had taken Chasal route, and his following had dwindled to 20 men. The wounded officers are doing well."

MAY 3.

Although the telegraph department is doing its utmost to restore communication, the Manipur line is not yet open beyond Kairong, and, as telegrams have been sent thither by messengers, the news is two or three days old before it reaches India.

The fugitive Princes were not captured up to Thursday evening, but a number of rifles and other articles found on the road indicated the haste with which the fugitives fled.

It is now clearly established that the Manipuris themselves, and not the half-savage Naga mercenaries, were guilty of the murder of the British officers. After Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, and Mr. Grimwood were beheaded, their blood was sprinkled over the mouths of two idols, which stand in the shape of dragons in front of the Royal Palace. Next day the Regent and the Senaputty went in a sort of State procession through the streets, as if to celebrate a victory. Crowds assembled and general rejoicings took place. The Senaputty seemed determined to wipe away all signs of British connection with the State. Not only were the charred remains of the Residency still further demolished, but every building in the neighbourhood, and the very walls of the compound and garden were levelled, and the graves of British officers were desecrated. The Kongjaikhut sanatorium, 12 miles from the capital, built by Sir J. Johnstone, was burnt, and his child's grave dug up. The first impression, that Mr. Quinton was killed in the excitement of the moment and that the Manipuris quickly repented the act, appears altogether wrong.

The funeral service on Thursday morning is described as most impressive. The idols on which the blood had been sprinkled were blown up that evening, and on the same day a proclamation was issued directing disarmament. All found armed after seven days were liable to death or transportation.

The Government has not yet given any indications of its intentions regarding Manipur. The question should be treated in a practical spirit. Putting aside purely sentimental considerations, annexation is the only course which will effectually punish the Manipuris and restore British prestige. Moreover, that step will have the advantage of removing an obstacle to free communication between Assam and Upper Burmah, and of giving a position where a strong British garrison can be stationed to overawe the turbulent Nagas, Kukis, and Lushais.

Another point on which the Government maintains the utmost reticence is the nature of the instructions given to Mr. Quinton. This is the more to be regretted, as it now seems clear he intended to effect the arrest of the Senaputty at the durbar. If that idea was not his own, then fairness demands that the

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memory of the unfortunate officer should be cleared of the imputation, and that the blame of sanctioning such a very extraordinary proceeding should be laid on the right shoulders. It will be remembered that an attempt to carry out a similar course in Burmah some months ago was made the subject of severe animadversion, and the public have a right to know who suggested a step so inconsistent with all traditions of British policy in dealing with native States.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has taken the opportunity afforded by the Manipur troubles to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of constructing roads to Cachar. They point to the almost roadless condition of the district, and urge, on strategic as well as commercial grounds, the importance of making a good system of communication through a country which is so exposed to Lushai and Naga raids, and which is one of the main bases of all hostile operations against those tribes.

RANGOON, MAY 3.

All the officers wounded in the recent engagement near Thobal are doing well.

The Tamu column, except the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas, who remain at Manipur until transport is available to take them to Kohima, will return to Burmah in detachments. The first detachment is expected to arrive at Tamu to-day. The health of the troops is good. The Regent of Manipur, the Senaputty, and their two other brothers, accompanied by some twenty followers, are reported to have fled to the Upper Chindwin. The mounted military police are searching the district for them.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The following troops remain at Manipur:—The 8th Mountain Battery, The 1st Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas, and the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas remain a short time only.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Manipur news has been delayed for two or three days, as the telegraph is not open beyond Kairong. Lieutenant Dewar commands the mounted infantry sent to pursue the Regent and the Senaputty. The party has taken only three days' rations.

The remains of Mr. Quinton and his companions, which were exhumed in the presence of the committee consisting of Colonel Mitchell, Major Maxwell, Captain Boileau, and Dr. Calvert, were to be buried yesterday in the cemetery near the Residency, with full military honours, General Collett reading the service, and all the regiments furnishing one company for the funeral *cortège*.

The Court, consisting of Colonel Ewens, Major Travers, and Captain Birch, appointed to inquire into the recent events, have decided that a proclamation of disarmament shall be issued after the Manipur officers have furnished the names and residences of the Sepoys who are now scattered.

The wounded officers of the Tamu column are doing well.

Owing to the difficulty of rationing so large a force, the Cachar column was to start on its return on Wednesday and the Tamu column yesterday or to-day.

LATER.

The Manipuris state that the murder of Mr. Quinton and the others took place shortly after their seizure. The negotiations having failed, the officers were leaving the durbar hall, which was full of armed and excited men. The Senaputty indicated by a nod that the massacre might begin, and then retired with the Jubraj. Mr. Grimwood, who was walking last, was stabbed with a spear in the back; he fell and was dragged about 50 yards and then beheaded. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were beheaded in the same place, while Mr. Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson, and the buglers were killed near the hall. There appears no reason to believe that they were tortured.

The Residency is a complete ruin. The palace also is burnt having been set on fire before the Princes fled.

BRITISH CAMP, MANIPUR, APRIL 30
(*via* Kairong).

Cholera is spreading, and most of the garrison have been moved out of the fort.—*Reuter.*

MANIPUR (*viâ* KARONG), APRIL 29, 7 P.M.

Four men of the detachment of mounted infantry sent out in pursuit of the fugitive rulers have just come back with instructions to report that Lieutenant Dewar, of the 60th Rifles, believes that his party is on the track of the Maharajah and Senaputty, a rifle presented to the Maharajah by the Viceroy having been found on the road. The Maharajah is reported to have taken to flight three days before the arrival of the British forces; but this story is regarded as improbable.

Confidence is being gradually restored. The people are returning to their homes, and supplies of provisions are coming in.—*Reuter.*

The India Office has received the following telegram:—

"From Viceroy, April 30, 1891.

"Collett telegraphs that Manipur Regent and brothers, with following of 50 armed men, have fled in north-east direction, apparently to Chasad, in Tonkal Naga country. Mounted infantry sent in pursuit, but not likely to overtake them. Burial place of our murdered officers has been found, and a military funeral ceremony was to be held this morning."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

With regard to the Black Mountain expedition, the Government has sanctioned the construction of temporary shelters for the troops near Seri, and the question of the necessity of keeping European troops on the spot after the cessation of hostilities is now being considered in consultation with General Elles and the Punjab Government.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A Miranzai telegram, dated Mastaon last night, states that many men with standards were seen coming down from Tilah to Khanki, and 2,000 Shekhans and Mishties are reported as being collected at Kangarbur ready to oppose the advance of the troops. The enemy is said to be preparing to commence active hostilities again on the Eed Festival, which takes place on the 9th inst.

Sir W. Lockhart arrived at Mastaon yesterday.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The Mounted Infantry have returned from Manipur without capturing the Princes; but further efforts for that object are being made by means of the military police.

Twenty-five thousand rounds of smooth-bore ammunition and a quantity of caps were found to have been all destroyed.

It is understood that the Indian Government are opposed to annexation, and would prefer to establish in Manipur a new rule under British influence.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

A dispatch received here from Manipur states that a man who is declared by the villagers to be the murderer of Mr. Quinton has been caught. The man was found to be suffering from three severe bullet wounds. It is believed that the Regent is coming in to surrender.—*Reuter.*

The India Office has received the following telegram:—

"From Viceroy, May 4.

"Major Maxwell, Chief Political Officer, telegraphs from Manipur:—'No relatives of Senaputty were killed or injured in the attack on the 24th. Captains Butcher and Lugard, Dr. Calvert, and Subadar Mahesh Thapa all say decidedly that no women or children were seen in the Senaputty's enclosure.'"

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Sir W. Lockhart marched from Kharai Kotal to Daradar, the head-quarters of the Mamazai clan, on Saturday. Fourteen out of the 21 rifles taken on April 4 were brought back and a promise was obtained to give up the remainder.

Yesterday the detached column which has been operating in Shekhan and the Mamazai country returned to Samana. Fourteen towers of the Mamazais and of the Rubbia Kheyl tribe were blown up *en route*.

A Mamazai village was fired, contrary to orders, probably by some of the camp followers, so Sir W. Lockhart has remitted the whole of the fine imposed on the tribe, to show them that he meant to destroy only defences, and not villages.

MADRAS, MAY 4.

Distress continues to prevail in certain districts of the Presidency, but it is prevented from becoming acute by the opening of works giving employment to all capable of working, and by the establishment of soup-kitchens. The gratuitous relief of the destitute is confined to a comparatively limited area of the tracts most affected, and the proximity of the railway and port of Madras permits the easy importation into the famine-stricken district of large supplies of grain, the cheapness of which, as compared with the prices that ruled during previous famines, has enabled the ryots to avoid the necessity of resorting to the Government relief works. Thus the number actually employed is much below the anticipated figure.

There will probably, however, be a considerable increase shortly, owing to the cessation of all agricultural operations, but it is expected that the advent of the south-west monsoon and a rainfall in June, if reasonably propitious, will result in the immediate return to their agricultural avocations of the majority so employed, and will remove all cause for further anxiety. The failure of the monsoon would largely intensify the existing distress, but arrangements have been made by the Government sufficient to meet any probable emergency.—*Reuter.*

RANGOON, MAY 4.

Mr. Soppitt, Civil Officer with the Tamu column of the Manipur field force, has returned to Tamu and started with a body of mounted infantry in pursuit of the Regent and the Senaputty, who are reported to be hiding on the Manipur Thaingdat border.

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MAY 3.

A telegram, dated Seri, May 2, states that last night, under cover of darkness and heavy rain, some marauders crept into the camp past sentries, cut down one pony and carried off two others. This shows that the tribes are still far from submission.

The Bombay public are greatly excited by an extraordinary tragedy which happened there last week. Two young Parsee ladies, named Buchoobai and Therozbhai, left their home, stating that they were going on a visit to an aunt, residing at some distance. About an hour later their bodies were found lying in a pool of blood at the foot of the University clock-tower. It is clear that they had fallen either from the storey above the clock or from that immediately below. The height of the former is 150 ft., of the latter 97 ft. So far, there is no explanation of the mystery. The first idea was that they had been criminally assaulted and thrown over by some Mahomedans, who are said to have been in the tower at the time, but who have not been traced, or that they had thrown themselves over to escape the importunities of these men. But it seems doubtful if any such persons were there, and the theories of voluntary suicide or pure accident appear to be at least equally probable. The inquest, which is not yet concluded, may throw some light on the matter.

LATER.

Sir W. Lockhart marched on Friday from Dran to Kharai. On the way he was met by deputations from four clans—namely, the Shekhans, the Mamazais, the Rubbia Kheyls, and the Meshtis. These are tribes against which the expedition of last January was directed. They then submitted and paid fines, but when the late disturbance broke out on Samana range they took a leading part, and the Rubbia Kheyls murdered their Sepoy prisoners with much brutality, one man having been, it is said, flayed. Sir W. Lockhart now ordered them to restore the rifles taken on April 4, and the mules captured from the convoy. When these orders are complied with, their submission will be accepted, after they have been further punished by the destruction of their towers and the imposition of a fine.

With the submission of these clans a great step will have been taken in the pacification of the Miranzai border. Every effort will then be directed to make roads, to construct posts on the Samana range, and to prevent the recurrence of outbreaks.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Sir W. Lockhart advanced into the Shekhan country on the 30th ult., and occupied the village of Dran, the head-quarters of the tribe. The advance was opposed, but the 1st Punjab Regiment, which was the leading force, soon cleared off the enemy, with one man wounded. The towers of Dran and Lagardarra were blown up. The enemy set great value on these towers, and their destruction is a severe punishment to them. The villages and the cultivations were left unmolested.

Sir W. Lockhart proposed to visit Daradar yesterday in order to inflict a similar punishment on the Mamzais, who joined the Shekhans in attacking the convoy last month.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The situation in the Black Mountain is unchanged. A party has been sent towards Machai to capture 65 head of cattle belonging to the Akazais, but the tribe still refuses to submit. Probably a prolonged occupation by a reduced force will be necessary. Meanwhile roads are being made along the crest of the Black Mountain, and also from Oghi, our new base, to the different passes.

The India Office has received the following telegram:—

"From Governor, Madras, May 1, 1891.

"Condition of Chingleput and North Arcot unchanged. 5,300 employed on special works in former district, 5,020 in latter district. Numbers on gratuitous relief in North Arcot, 929. There is no longer cause for anxiety in Nanguneri. Prices stationary."

BURMAH.

RANGOON, MAY 4.

The pacification of Wuntho having been completed, Brigadier-General Wolseley returns to Mandalay, and the Wuntho field force will be broken up, the troops returning to their quarters.

RANGOON, MAY 3.

An important circular on the reorganization and reduction of the Burmah military police has been issued by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. He has sanctioned the strength of the military police in Upper Burmah at upwards of 16,000 men. The battalions vary from four to 15 companies each. The smaller battalions have one, and the larger two, three, and in one case four British officers seconded from Bengal regiments. The men for the most part are Punjabees and Pathans, with some Goorkhas and Hindoostanees. If trouble arose on the Afghanistan side the British officers would be recalled to their regiments and the police battalions would be placed under local district superintendents, who understand neither their language nor their ways, and have themselves no military training. The results might be disastrous.

The remedies proposed have been—First, the conversion of the police battalions into local regiments; secondly, a reduction of strength. A reduction in the strength of the military police in three out of the four divisions in Upper Burmah is considered feasible by General Stedman, late Inspector-General. The conversion of the police into local regiments was begun, and four such regiments were formed. Further progress was stayed, probably owing to objections at Madras to disband useless regiments which are still sent to Burmah for service.

Meantime, to ascertain how far reduction by one method or other may safely go, the Chief Commissioner has issued a circular inquiring what number of armed police it is essential to retain as such in each district for the repression of dacoity and gang crime. A large proportion of these will be mounted to make the force mobile. In addition to the objections to the present condition of the police force stated in the circular there is the real danger of having large bodies of Pathans and other fighting men under the lax discipline of the police, with but one or two British officers to look after them.

The Burmese civil police are also to be reorganized and redistributed. At present they are armed with guns of various sorts, and, because small bodies of Burmans cannot be trusted to use or defend firearms against dacoits, they are kept together in larger posts of thirty or forty, and spend much time in practising ineffective drill, and they never learn their civil duties. It is proposed henceforward to arm them only with batons and dahs, to distribute them to convenient stations, to instruct the men at police schools, and to introduce a proper system of village patrol. It is probable that on the northern frontier the Chief Commissioner may prefer to retain the military police battalions rather than convert them into local regiments.

The Burmah official *Gazette* has published an important note by the Chief Commissioner and a memorandum by the Financial Commissioner propounding for consideration a scheme for abolishing the *thathameda*, or house-tax, upon agriculturists in Upper Burmah, and substituting a land revenue assessment based upon the principle of reserving for the State a share of the gross produce of each holding. It is proposed to settle all so-called *bobabamg*, or private lands, upon these terms with the existing occupants, giving security and permanency of tenure forthwith and without waiting for a regular survey and settlement. The tenants of State land pay at the present the estimated value of one-fourth of a share of the produce. It is suggested that private lands might pay from one-sixth to one-eighth. The Chief Commissioner indicates his preference for the lower figure, which, according to the Financial Commissioner, would fall at the rate of about two rupees an acre and raise the revenue of Upper Burmah by 26 lakhs of rupees. Various methods for arriving at a fair estimate of the value of the State share of the produce are put forward for discussion. The actual payments would be made in cash. It is claimed as an advantage that the State and the cultivator would, under this system, be partners, sharing the profits and losses of good and bad years, which, in a country with such a scanty rainfall, is most important. The plan would make it more desirable than ever for the Government to spend money freely upon irrigation. Those who are not agriculturists will continue to pay a modified *thathameda* tax.

PRESIDENCY JOTTINGS.

BENGAL.

(*April* 15.)

MR. C. H. REILY, the Registrar of the Calcutta Diocese, and also of Lahore, has taken a year's furlough, and the duties of the office have been assumed by Mr. T. A. Pearson of the Calcutta bar.

THE Bishop of Calcutta having left Bombay on the 7th instant, on seven months' leave to England, the charge of the diocese has from that date devolved upon the Venerable Archdeacon Mitchell, to whom, at St. Stephen's Parsonage, Kidderpore, all communications should be addressed.

A GANG of coolies engaged in constructing a new road from Saideur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Shamgunj lately unearthed a very large hoard of rupees buried in pots four feet below the surface. It is hardly necessary to add that they divided the spoil and decamped to their homes in the Upper Provinces. The rupees are of the coinage of 1874.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Umballa has raised a fund for the purchase and sale of grain in order to check the raising of prices by the *bannia*; and some perceptible good has already been done: the price of the grain which has been brought in by the agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, and which is

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sold by him now, has fallen. The Deputy Commissioner is also holding a kind of combination exhibition and fair on the 14th and 15th to encourage local manufacture.

SHAMA PERSAD, a Hindu, was picked up by the police from the Hughli river, off Jorabagan Ghat, on Sunday, at 10.30 P.M. He was in a very exhausted condition, and was suffering from severe burns. On being questioned, the man said that while making poojah he had fallen into a trance, during which he heard the goddess Kali order him to proceed to the burning-ghat and throw himself on to the first corpse that was burning. He immediately went down to the ghat, and seeing that a corpse was alight, threw himself on to it, but feeling an unpleasant sensation, he jumped into the river to cool himself. On inquiries being made by the police, it was ascertained that a body had been burning, when a man rushed up and threw himself backwards on to the burning pile. He did not, however, remain long before starting for the river.

AT the Calcutta police-court on Monday a telegraph-signaller named Van Haften, employed in the Calcutta Central Office at a salary of Rs. 20 a month, was charged with defrauding the Government of six thousand rupees by means of forged money-order telegrams. The prisoner, a youth of about twenty, was formerly stationed at Dacca. On being transferred to Calcutta he arranged with a firm at Dacca to receive telegraphic money-orders on his account to be sent from Rangoon, and to remit the money according to his instructions. From time to time telegraphic money-orders were received at Dacca purporting to come from W. R. Kinsley & Co., Rangoon, in favour of the Dacca firm, and accounts were paid to the latter firm, who remitted the money under instructions from the prisoner to different addresses in Calcutta. As much as Rs. 1,800 was sent to Dacca in one day, and the frauds extended over some four months before they were discovered. Telegrams from Rangoon to Dacca are sent *viâ* Calcutta. There is no such firm as W. R. Kinsley & Co. at Rangoon, and the telegrams were written and despatched by the prisoner, who also received the money remitted by the Dacca firm, in some cases in a false name and in others through third parties.

MADRAS.

(*April* 16.)

IT is rumoured that Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer will act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court during the month's absence of Sir Arthur Collins after the vacation.

THE other day Lord Wenlock and party shot two tigers at Bangitappal, where they had been shooting. Captain Lawley shot the tigers. His Excellency shot ibex and a sambhur, and Mr. MacCartie, C.S., Collector, who joined the Governor at Bangitappal, one sambhur.

A PROTEST against the "cramming" system, so far as it applied to law examinations was held by the Madras law students in the hall of the Christian College on Saturday last. A good case was made out by the various speakers, and it is to be hoped that the local University will favourably consider the resolutions that were passed.

COLONEL D. T. HATCHELL, M.S.C., vacated the command of the 21st Regiment Madras Infantry on the 2nd instant, having attained the age of 52. He assumed command of the regiment on August 13, 1881. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stainforth, who had been officiating, has succeeded to the command of the Regiment, and Captain G. S. Baugh becomes second in command.

SIR ARTHUR COLLINS, the Chief Justice of Madras, is in direct communication with the Secretary of State for India as to the necessity of retaining for another year a sixth Judge in the Madras High Court, in consequence of the great accumulation of arrears. The Government of India has objected to the retention of a sixth Judge, contrary to the recommendation of the Madras Government.

THE native weavers of Bangalore have a common practice of using empty bomb-shells as spindle sockets for their looms. Some six weeks ago, a weaver picked up an unexploded shell on the artillery practice-ground at Agram, and thinking that the combustibles it contained were rubbish, threw it into the fire, his wife being busy cooking at the time near by. The shell exploded, killed the man on the spot, and fractured the right leg of his wife.

IT may not be known to the public at large, observes the *Madras Mail*, that the late Sir Madava Row had other remarkable attainments than those which brought him into public notice and won for him "the applause of applauded people." He was not only one of those natives who spoke and wrote with great facility in the English language, but was also equally well versed in his own mother tongue; and he has left behind him to the Marathi student a moderate legacy of good Marathi poems, numerous enough to form a small book. Among his popular poems may be mentioned "An Ode to Convince an Athiest" and "A Glance at the Nineteenth Century." The latter, only recently composed, discloses the great material changes that India has undergone in her political, social, and religious aspects by the English rule. The poems are said to be such as to entitle the Rajah to be regarded as a Southern India Maratha poet.

IT will be hardly credited, writes the local *Mail*, and yet it is perfectly true, that it was seriously proposed at the meeting of the Madras Senate to limit the study of Indian History up to the year 1858? Fortunately Mr. Bliss objected and his objection was finally upheld. He pointed out the desirability of boys learning history up to date. Many of the boys on leaving school knew absolutely nothing of life, and one way of teaching them what life really is was to teach them recent history. He quoted a case in point, where a young man who had passed through Sandhurst College did not know who Lord Lawrence was.

BOMBAY.

(*April* 18.)

MR. T. W. DE WINTON acts as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara.

MR. D. W. HERBERT acts as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals.

MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, has been allowed special leave for six months.

MR. J. G. SINGLE, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, has been permitted to retire from the Service at his own request with effect from the 18th inst.

MAJOR H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been allowed furlough for seven months on medical certificate.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Le Quesne to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, *vice* Major Olivier, R.E., pending further orders.

AT Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed that, having regard to the alarming growth of Municipal expenditure in recent years, and the possibility of increase to the existing burden of local taxation in the near future, it was imperative to retrench expenditure and supervise it more rigidly with a view of securing greater soundness and permanence to Municipal finance; and that a Committee of Retrenchment should be appointed to investigate all branches of existing expenditure, and submit their report not later than August 31 next, showing what material reductions and economies compatible with efficiency could be effected, and what system of supervision could be adopted which would better safeguard expenditure in all its branches. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi moved as an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to obtain information from the heads of departments on the questions raised by Mr. Wacha, and that he should be requested to submit his report on the same within one month. After the matter had been under discussion for two hours—the full extent of the sitting—the debate was adjourned. At their meeting on Thursday afternoon the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, after a long discussion, rejected Mr. Wacha's resolution calling for the appointment of a "Committee of Retrenchment" to investigate all branches of existing Municipal expenditure, with a view to effecting a reduction in the same, but agreed, on the motion of Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, to forward Mr. Wacha's statement regarding the financial position of the Corporation to the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner for their consideration.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(*April* 16.)

FIFTY men of the Lahore police have been despatched to reinforce the police at Kohat.

COLONEL OLLIVANT has inspected Meerut, and made inquiries regarding the escape of Ghaseeta, but nothing has leaked out yet.

WITHOUT being oblivious of the prompt efforts made by other troops in the Manipur region, it is fair, the local paper thinks, to claim for the Punjab the honours which Lieutenant C. J. W. Grant and his gallant party of the 2nd Burma Infantry have won in Manipur. The regiment to which Grant and Presgrave belong was formed from the Chin Levy a year ago, and advanced on Tammu from the Burma, not the Assam side. The behaviour of the Punjab men contrasts strikingly with that of the 44th and 42nd Gurkhas, who appear to have lamentably failed in heroism, if not in duty, at Manipur.

WE have been making inquiries, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, into the slave trade in Kaffir girls, with a view to ascertaining how generally it extends in India; but we find that,

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owing to the zenana system, it is very difficult to obtain direct evidence. We are, however, assured on trustworthy authority that girls from Kaffiristan, Yaghistan, and also Mohmands are sold in Peshawar, *not* by relatives, for sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 200, which we believe is the limit. The fact that this trade is not stamped out by the British authorities is due, we believe, to two facts. In the first place, although traffic in slaves is penalized under our laws, we cannot act in independent territory, and the slaves are of course captured by trans-frontier tribes and sold in the first instance by them. In the second place, the traffic is not one which the public opinion of our own Mussulman subjects condemns. Indeed, the good old days before the British raj, when the wealthy had zenanas stocked with numerous slaves, are often spoken of with regret. Under these circumstances, too rigid a crusade against such slavery would be both futile and unpopular; and the pursuit of the rescuer cannot pass beyond the silken fence of the zenana.

MR. QUINTON.

WHEN our hearts are away at Manipur with the mutilated remains of the dead, and the painful yearning for swift and signal retribution is still unsatisfied, it is difficult to take up the pen and attempt a notice, however brief and incomplete, of the distinguished officer whose career has been suddenly cut short by treachery and foul murder. For the brutal deed which has closed the lives of the late Chief Commissioner of Assam and his unfortunate companions touches us, in these provinces, very nearly, and deepens with a sense of close personal loss the gloom with which the sombre tidings of this national calamity have been received.

Having as his contemporaries Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir Denis FitzPatrick, Mr. Quinton entered the Civil Service in the first year of the open competition (1856) at the close of a successful college course at Dublin University. Appointed to these provinces, he spent the first years of his service as Assistant Magistrate at Ghazipur and Meerut; shortly after his transfer to Oudh, then a separate administration, he became well known as the capable Magistrate of Lucknow. In 1875 he was nominated by Sir George Couper to a temporary vacancy in the office of Judicial Commissioner of Burma. Shortly after his return in 1877 he was appointed Magistrate of Allahabad; and after a brief tenure of the post of Civil and Sessions Judge and Commissioner of Jhansi, he returned to Allahabad as Commissioner in 1882. In Lord Ripon's viceroyalty he was chosen by Sir Alfred Lyall in 1883 to represent the N. W. P. and Oudh in the Imperial Legislative Council; and so fully did he maintain the reputation which he had already acquired as a man of sober judgment, sound views, and reliable experience, that this appointment was renewed both by Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Quinton's knowledge of the details of administration in every branch of public business marked him out for appointment to the Public Service Commission, while his judicial experience and impartiality of view led to his selection for the unenviable post of member of the Crawford Commission. In the New Year's Honour List of 1888 Lord Dufferin showed his sense of Mr. Quinton's public services by securing for him the Companionship of the Star of India, and shortly afterwards Sir Alfred Lyall made him a member of the Board of Revenue for these provinces. He held this post till his appointment by Lord Lansdowne to be Chief Commissioner of Assam in October 1889. He was a Fellow of the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad. His Indian term of service would have been completed on the 16th November next.

This is no time, nor indeed have we as yet the knowledge, for any expression of opinion regarding the tragical issue of his mission to Manipur or of the proceedings which led up to it. Mr. Quinton received his orders direct from the Government of India, and there can be no question that he endeavoured to carry them out, to the best of his ability, with the same loyalty and unflinching adherence to duty which have on all occasions characterized his official career. In the execution of that duty he has met a violent and cruel death, hurled with shocking suddenness, and in the fulness of health and strength, from a position of power and eminence to be the victim of a savage and bloodthirsty soldiery, and, although the full particulars of his murder may never be known, we may rest assured that he met his doom with manly dignity and the fortitude of a Christian. Over the dark details of that black crime we do not desire to linger. In the first outburst of sorrow our thoughts turn more naturally to the dead man's personal qualities, and to the heavy loss inflicted upon innumerable friends of all classes and races in every part of India by the barbarous act which has drained the life-blood of the "human-hearted man we loved." As an administrator, not a man it may be of commanding personal gifts, of exceptional political insight, or strong opinions, he was yet an officer of much quiet strength of character, of quick decision, of temperate opinions, of singular reasonableness of view; he had a very considerable knowledge of men and affairs, an even-balanced but confident judgment—a man not shrinking from responsibility and capable of exacting strict obedience to his orders. In his personal nature and qualities he was an eminently loveable man, and the grief for his untimely and barbarous end is embittered by the sharp contrast between the manner of his life and the manner of his tragic death. Incapacitated by an accident in youth for athletics or sport, though a man of masculine temperament, he had seldom or never been brought into personal contact with even such dangers or discomforts as befall the sportsman; he had passed his career, in steady promotion from one responsible office to another, in the normal course of civil administrative work, content with wide and many-sided friendships, the beloved and genial head of a very united family circle, up to the date of his death in unbroken happiness, and at the time of this terrible shipwreck, within near view of port—retirement to rest and leisure in England. He of whom his friends might surely have predicted that his eyes would be closed at the last by those nearest and dearest to him, and his remains consigned to earth with the solemn rites of his religion; he of whom it might have been felt certain that

> The quiet bones were blest
> Among familiar names to rest
> And in the places of his youth;

he who had no personal enemy in this wide Empire has, in the grim irony of fate, looked his last on life far away from wife and children, the prey unarmed of an infuriated mob, hemmed in by pitiless and bloodthirsty foes; and his dead body lies mutilated and without sepulture on the extreme outskirts of British sovereignty. Gifted with an equable temper, pleasant manners, great kindness of heart, unflagging cheeriness, and a contented disposition, his personal attractiveness made him popular wherever he went and with all classes of society; and his tragical death will be deeply deplored throughout India. But to his intimate friends—and they are many—his death is an irreparable calamity. There is no consolation to them for "the touch of that vanished hand or the sound of the voice that is still." There are men, as Bacon says, that are princes and "have wives, sonnes, and nephews," but these cannot supply the place of a friend, these cannot make up for the lost "comfort of friendship." "I am heartbroken," writes an intimate friend of Mr. Quinton. "There was no man in India to whom I was more attached or had a greater affection for. I had known him so intimately . . . it seems as though a great source of sunshine had gone out of one's life, and I can scarcely bear to think I shall never hear his laugh again. He was a very loveable man." He was a man of whom more than one old friend might have thought, as Septimus Severus did of Plautianus, "I love the man so well as I wish he may outlive me."

Into the privacy of grief we may not intrude, but we may at least express the intense sympathy which we know is everywhere felt with the lady who was the companion of his life, now far away at home, with the fatherless daughters alone at Shillong, and the son who started with General Collett in the vain hope of being his father's rescuer from captivity.—*Pioneer.*

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"PRUDENS FUTURE" writes to the *Pioneer*:—"Last week I was at Amritsar, and having a spare day, I went up to Dhariwal to see the Egerton Woollen Mills. The first thought on seeing them was that they were in a very out-of-the-way place, and in conversation with the manager he informed me the old company had started the mills at Dhariwal to utilize the water-power available from the Bari Doab Canal at that spot. I did not realise this as an inducement, as at the time of my visit and for some time before, the canal was dry, and the mills were being worked by steam-power. I understood it was contemplated by the present company, who have recently acquired the mills, to remove the machinery to a more central and convenient position, as the charge made by Government for the water-power used was altogether out of proportion to its value, and the stoppage of the canal for repairs, &c., probably at a time when the mills were very busy, rendered it advisable to work with steam-power only. My object in writing to you is to show the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Government with regard to the available water-power on the various canals through the country. I believe the Irrigation Department have a list of the available water-power at each fall on the various canals, and the rent per horse-power varies. I also believe the manner in which the value of water-power was arrived at was to calculate the cost of steam-power at the spot; and as the water-power value was arrived at from 20 to 40 years ago, and has not been changed, the cost of steam-power has decreased very considerably from extension of railways, new mines, and improvements in steam generators, so that, at the present time, the Government valuation of its water-power is about double, or even more, of what steam would cost for the same work. I do not wish to go into comparative values, but to remark, as I said before, on 'the

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dog-in-the-manger' policy of Government. On all the large canals, at different points, many thousands of horse-power exist, and are practically useless; if the whole were utilized nothing would be taken out of the water, and it would cost Government nothing. Why cannot Government offer this available and now useless power free to anyone who will utilize it for manufacturing purposes? Such a course would probably encourage various concerns to start, and the very fact of local labour finding employment would be ample repayment for the power which it now owns but cannot utilize. The canals exist for irrigation purposes, but in their course, to obtain suitable levels, it is necessary to put in weirs, and according to the height of the fall and the volume of water passing so is the power. As the water returns to the canal after giving out its power by its fall nothing is taken out of it or is lost; the same water passes on to again give out the same power close by or miles away, and afterwards to be utilized for irrigation for which the Government recovers its value; therefore, if the whole of the water-power available throughout India were given free, Government would lose nothing; but under present regulations, this power which has existed, and been running to waste, for nearly half a century in many parts, can only be utilized by paying an altogether prohibitive rate, quite sufficient to handicap any manufacture, and hence I think you will agree with me in comparing such a policy with 'the dog-in-the-manger.' In England water-power has now, practically, no value. I know of many thousands of horse-power to be had for nothing, and this in manufacturing centres, and yet in India, far from a railway station, town, or even good road, the Government expect business men to pay an excessively high rate for the privilege of utilizing what is daily going to waste."

"PAGET, M.P." ON BRITISH JUSTICE.

MR. CHARLES ERNEST SCHWANN, M.P., did not visit India last cold weather for nothing. It is true that the results of this globe-trotting Manchester merchant's discoveries and investigations have not been given to the world in the usual book of travels, and have had to content themselves with a humbler destination in the columns of the *Star*; but they are none the less remarkable for that, and thanks to woodcuts, double headings, and a generous sprinkling of capital letters of the alphabet they have attracted sufficient attention to require notice from other students of things Indian. After describing a visit to Darjeeling, and talking the usual twaddle about "feasting" his eyes on "the grand and peerless peaks" of the Himalayas and "the fairy fountains of verdure" on the hillsides, and after repeating with delicious *naiveté* the ancient chesnut about the woman who carried a grand piano on her back all the way up the ghaut, Mr. Schwann leaves cloudland, and settles down to "business." Unfortunately his visit to the nebulous regions appears to have fuddled his brains, and in his search for grievances he has overstepped the limit prescribed for men of honour. Of course it was necessary to find some grievance against British rule in India, or the Radical readers of the *Star* would not have been satisfied. What do they care for "peerless peaks" or muscular coolie women? What they want is some blood-curdling atrocity, some direful tale of oppression by the Tyrannous Anglo-Indian Official. Mr. Schwann, who knows his audience, went a step further than any of his globe-trotting predecessors, and has impugned something that has never been impugned before, namely the justice obtainable in the English Courts in India. "Maladministration, or miscarriage of justice," remarks this gentleman, "comes in only when the race-feeling of the Anglo-Indian portion of the community here is called into play. Justice betwixt Hindoo and Hindoo, or betwixt Hindoo and Mahomedan, is impartially administered, and no genuine complaints can arise on that head. It is when an Englishman is in the dock that English juries, and, I am sorry to say, Judges, seem to lose their heads." He then cites the Dum-Dum murder case as an example, and makes the astounding statement that no sooner had the original sentence been pronounced by Mr. Justice Norris, "than many Anglo-Indians raised a tremendous storm. Commanding officers said the English soldiers would mutiny if the sentence were carried out. Pressure was put upon the Advocate-General to grant a certificate for a review of the case. Then on the point that the soldiers' evidence, given against their comrades, had not been corroborated by any independent evidence the verdict was quashed!" A grosser and more libellous misstatement concerning the cause of the case being reviewed it would be hard to imagine, and in making it Mr. Schwann has laid himself open to the very gravest censure. As if this were not enough, Mr. Schwann goes on to make other grossly libellous and untrue statements. He says:—

"The English soldiers in Court, when the judgment was given in favour of the condemned, cheered lustily, and O'Hara was carried home to barracks in triumph. His companions, who had turned Queen's evidence, were boycotted, and had finally to leave the regiment. We must make some allowance for the feeling of comradeship amongst ignorant soldiers in an Irish regiment, but think of the effect on the Indian people of such an apparent miscarriage of justice under the clamour of the Anglo-Indian world. To poison justice at its source is not only immoral, but, to put it on the lowest grounds, is in the highest degree impolitic. Perhaps it would not be too strong a thing to say that if an Englishman beats a Hindoo he may be fined, though that is very problematical, but if he kills the native outright he is pretty sure to get off scot-free!"

Finally he caps the whole by concluding as follows:—

"All this requires no comment from me. The 'Jameson' revelations have prepared the public to understand how Englishmen can degenerate when living long with more or less uncivilized races, to understand why Anglo-Indian writers and 'gentle' Anglo-Indian ladies can never talk of the execution of a native without saying that 'another nigger has been polished off,' nor of the execution of an Englishman (when a conviction can be obtained against one, which is not easy, however glaring the crime) without its being said in indignant terms that 'another Englishman was to-day strangled to death in public.'"

What is one to say about a gentleman, professing to be an Englishman, who drags the English name through mud like this? If this is the kind of man on whom Young India builds its hopes of political advancement, all we can say is, "God help Young India!"—*Madras Mail.*

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

KOHIMA, APRIL 17.

MR. WILLIAMS, of the Telegraph Department, has related his experience to a correspondent. He says:—On the 23rd Mr. Quinton and party, with an escort, left for Manipur and held a Darbar on the arrival of the Maharaja, and his youngest brother attended, but the Jubaraj and Senapati did not. The Chief Commissioner then ordered the Jubaraj's palace to be attacked at 4 A.M. The Manipuris replied from their forts, and fighting continued all day till 5 P.M., when both sides ceased firing. The Chief Commissioner went with four officers—Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, the Political Agent, and Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins—under a flag of truce. They were met by the Jubaraj in the compound. The Jubaraj asked the Chief Commissioner why he did such a thing without any cause of offence. The Chief Commissioner apologised, but the Manipur officers being enraged urged for the British officers to be punished. The Jubaraj gave orders to arrest them. The men arrested them, and cut off their heads. The Jubaraj was very sorry for it, as he told me after he had me released from prison. He was very kind to me after that, and told me to speak the facts as he related the above to me personally. Messrs. Melville and O'Brien, of the Telegraph Department, were at Myongkong, 36 miles from Manipur, where they were attacked by the Manipuris, and being overpowered they were also beheaded. I saw their corpses on the road, and picked up some private letters from the bungalow, which they occupied when attacked and burnt down. The Manipuris are making preparation to oppose the British, and are blocking the roads and building the wooden forts and placing guns at stages. I saw four guns at Thobal, where they sent me as interpreter to the British Camp. There the Senapati was in command, and he was also very kind to me, but became very angry when the officer believed to be Colonel Howlett would not retire after three days' delay. Both the Senapati and Jubaraj say they will fight, and die like men; and the British Government will never get them alive as prisoners, but can take their corpses as prisoners. Lieutenant Brackenbury, who was shot in the legs, was unable to get up when the Residency was shelled and set fire to, so he was burnt to death inside.

THE WINTER IN INDIA.

IN the present year a well-defined disturbance appeared about two months earlier than usual, so that it is fair to assume that the causes which operate to produce these storms were effective much before the usual time. On the 20th October Quetta began to record frost at night, and on the 21st the temperatures were between 10° and 20° lower than the normal in North-Western India. With the second week of November there occurred a change in the weather. A recovery from the unsettled conditions which had prevailed in October and the first week in November set in, and the mean temperature was higher than usual from the 10th till the close of the month over Northern India. Also there were no storms in the North-West; but in December the unsettled weather returned, and the storms which occurred in the latter half of the month were severe. On the 15th the minimum thermometer at Murree registered 12° of frost, and the cold over the hills and their neighbourhood was severe. The first fall of snow in India was registered at Simla on the 14th. At Murree the first fall was on the 15th, at

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Quetta on the 16th, and at Mussoorie on the 17th. The storms of the month occurred on the 15th, 16th, 25th and 26th. In both cases the first indication of the depression was afforded by a barometric fall and rain at Quetta, and by a strengthening of the south-east winds on the hills. The first storm occasioned very little rain and snow, but with the second the fall was much heavier. Murree received three feet of snow, and Simla and Mussoorie about ten inches, and the total rainfall of the month was very largely above the normal over nearly the whole of North-Western and Northern India. In January the unsettled weather reached its climax. Four severe storms appeared over Northern India. The weather was almost uninterruptedly under the influence of an approaching, present, or retreating disturbance. Rain on the plains and snow on the hills occurred day after day, and the temperature was exceedingly low everywhere. In the mountain districts around the north-west frontier of India the snowfall was excessive. In the Yusafzai district the snow lay to a depth of about 15 feet at the close of the month, on the Murree hills to a depth of about 12 feet, and in Plach and Kulu to a depth of about 15 feet. Early in February another storm occurred. The snow which accompanied it fell to almost unprecedentedly low levels, lying in the Dera Ismail Khan District as low as 2,000 feet. It still further added to the accumulated snow on the mountain ranges around the North-West of India. After the storm had disappeared a period of fair weather set in, during which cold northerly and north-westerly winds poured down from the mountains into the plains, and the minima recorded at this time were lower than any since 1876. In Simla the 8th was the coldest day. On this occasion the highest temperature registered was below freezing point (30°·5), and the night temperature showed 10° of frost, being down to 21°·8. These temperatures were, however, beaten by records on Jakko and in the more exposed parts of the station, where readings of 11° or 21° of frost were recorded. These readings were taken at some distance off the ground, where radiation is slight. At the level of the earth's surface the thermometer at the Government Observatory fell to 5°, or 27° of frost. This excessive cold was not, however, by any means confined to the hill stations. Temperatures of 30°, or 2° of frost, were recorded at this time at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and temperatures of between 30° and 32° from several stations in the North-West. These temperatures were those registered at the regulation height of 4 feet from the ground, and the temperatures on the ground, judging from the example given by Simla, must have been something like 10° lower. But, however deterrent this excessive cold may have been to the proper progress of the crops in North-Western India, it is probable that the effect was slight compared with that of the excessive rainfall which has accompanied and is accompanying the unsettled weather of the present season. At the close of February the weather report of the Meteorological Department showed that the rainfall for the two months—January and February—had been excessive over nearly the whole of Northern India. Thus for that period Murree received 20 inches instead of its normal 5 inches; Simla 9 inches instead of 4½ inches; Peshawar 7 inches instead of 2½ inches; Rawalpindi 10 inches instead of 4½ inches; and Ludhiana 6½ inches instead of 2½ inches. Nor does this record apparently close the period of unsettled weather. The telegrams which are daily received from Simla and published in these columns contain almost uninterruptedly information of deficient day temperatures and of showery weather, so that a season which commenced auspiciously with generally favourable rainfall promises, unless the weather changes completely and quickly, to end in disappointment and famine prices.—*Pioneer.*

THE MISSIONARY AND THE BRAHMANS AT COIMBATORE.

THE religious excitement at Coimbatore arising out of the conversion of a Brahman youth to Christianity reached an acute stage the other day, when the missionary chiefly concerned in the case, was hustled, reviled, beaten, and thrown down by an angry crowd. The immediate occasion of the trouble was the production of the boy in obedience to the order of the Court, and the prompt discharge of Mr. Bird, the Judge observing that the charge of contempt had been purged by the one day's imprisonment which that gentleman had undergone. Mr. Irvine added, however, that there could be no doubt that the father and grandfather of the boy were his proper custodians, and that anyone attempting to prevent them asserting their rights would be liable to serious consequences. Immediately on the conclusion of the hearing of Mr. Bird's case, therefore, the relatives of the boy were prepared to carry him off, but in anticipation of some such contingency a warrant had been already issued so that the youth found himself in the hands of the police. Then followed the scene. In leaving the Judge's Court for that of the Collector, with the peon on one side of him, his father on the other, and Mr. Bird bringing up the rear, Appu Rao was speedily surrounded by his old friends, who gave vent to their religious zeal by setting upon the missionary practically within the precincts of the Court. Whether this is to be regarded as contempt or not we do not know, but it seems doubtful whether the victim of this zealous outbreak would have escaped with a whole skin if it had not been for the timely appearance of his own servants, and a friendly Salvationist who happened to be standing by and came to the rescue. We have no desire to overburden this brief account of the circumstance with unnecessary inferences, but we suspect that the Brahman friends of the youth had allowed themselves to be somewhat misled by what the Collector described as the "extra judicial" remarks of the Judge as to the father's right of custody of the boy. In any case, from whatever cause it may arise, it is a lamentable circumstance that an outbreak of religious fanaticism should occur actually within the precincts of one of the most important of our mofussil courts of law, and we may congratulate ourselves that under the present *régime* such events are extremely rare.

Of course, on the case coming before the Collector he immediately granted a summons for assault, dismissing the defendant on the criminal charge of kidnapping the boy, animadverting severely on the false affidavit put in on the strength of which the warrant had been secured, and on the conduct of the vakeels who had had charge of the case. The youth himself felt it necessary to apply for police protection, which was granted; and it was arranged, after considerable palaver, that he should live in a small bungalow in the Collector's compound, pending the final decision of the Court as to the question of his right to choose his own residence, or whether as a minor he is to be given up to his father. In view of the excitement prevailing at Coimbatore it is, perhaps, desirable, in the interests of justice, for the case to be heard elsewhere. Not that there is any fear, apparently, that the Collector would be either intimidated by any ebullition of popular feeling, or hoodwinked by legal subtleties of any kind. It would be unseemly on our part, pending final issues, as the case is still *sub judice*, to express any opinion on the case as a whole; but we may venture to hope at all events that the law on the question of personal religious liberty may be so clearly defined as to enable both missionaries and others to know precisely where they are.—*Madras Times.*

"FLAGRANT INGRATITUDE."

OUR evening contemporary publishes Mr. Eardley Norton's opinion regarding the movement started a few days ago to commemorate Mr. Bradlaugh's services to this country. Mr. Norton writes indignantly and with disgust, and he is perfectly right in doing so. "The collapse of the subscriptions," he writes, "opened to commemorate the late Charles Bradlaugh's services to the people of this country has been so complete that I withdraw my offer of a donation of Rs. 500 towards objects now hopelessly unattainable. I should have been glad to help a movement based on a feeling of gratitude and evincing some capability of appreciating at their full value the generous efforts of one who gave India great and gratuitous assistance. But all that the people of Madras have subscribed is Rs. 180! I decline to continue a connection with a movement so ridiculous. Look at the men who have subscribed and their amounts, and recollect the names of those who have not! The contrast teaches a lesson not much to the credit of men who praised the lion living and now will not bury it decently dead." This shameful apathy in a right cause, accompanied by a clamorous agitation in support of a vicious social custom, is causing disgust to many English friends of our country. Mr. Norton has always taken a most prominent part in the endeavours of our people for political advancement. He has given us his time, his money, and his talent. He has always spoken and written well of us, and has evinced a degree of enthusiasm which has many a time served to stimulate us to exertion and rouse our drooping energies. To set a good example to his native friends, he put down the handsome amount of Rs. 500 as his contribution towards the Bradlaugh Fund. But what effect has his example had? The total amount hitherto subscribed by the natives of this Presidency for the object of perpetuating the memory of the man who did more valuable service to us than many Viceroys and Governors, and who was praised, extolled, and almost adored while he was alive, has come up to Rs. 180! Such inconsistency and ingratitude might well rouse the indignation and contempt of a generous and disinterested English friend. And what is worse, while Madras has at least made a show of an attempt, the other parts of the country have not done even that. They have been content with a message of condolence with Bradlaugh's daughter. Such flagrant ingratitude is sure to discourage those benevolent gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, who have agreed to continue the work done by the late member for India. Still we are all sincere and enthusiastic political reformers, and, as Mr. Mano Mohon Ghose would say, we are making very satisfactory progress on every line of reform.—*The Hindu.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891.

BRITISH DESPOTISM IN INDIA.

SOME of the English newspapers in India have again been calling the attention of the Government and of their readers to the continued seditious tone of part of the native press, especially in Lower Bengal. The complaint, however, is one of very old standing, and it has been a matter of opinion, on which there are arguments on both sides, whether it would be wise or foolish for the Government to interfere except in some particularly outrageous instance of disloyalty to British rule. Certainly the Government of India has had for many years to put up with a vast amount of vituperation and abuse in return for the freedom which, under its "despotism," it has allowed to the vernacular press of the country. But there have been, and there still are, Englishmen who, knowing India from practical experience, are of opinion that it is better to let the seditious shrieking of a few foolish Babu editors and boy correspondents waste itself in type, which few read and by which nobody in particular is injured. The calm philosophy of the giant who allowed his wife to thrash him because it pleased her and did not hurt him, may, in certain cases, be worthy of imitation by official giants when attacked by pigmies. But it is not so easy to preserve an equanimity of temper when one finds in an English newspaper at home—edited by an English gentleman who has accepted a decoration at the hands of the Government of India—continued attacks upon that Government in the shape of monstrous accusations of cruelty, oppression, and injustice, which are as false as they are malicious. *India* is the title of a journal professedly published for the honest discussion of Indian affairs, and its editor is Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., who was formerly connected with the Local Government and press at Madras. The journal is generally believed to be the representative organ of the Indian National Congress, and copies of it are no doubt as freely distributed in India as in England. In the latest issue of this precious print, the editor, quoting part of an expression lately used by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, to the effect that India was not a free country (in the sense which England is), but under a Government which had certain arbitrary and despotic powers, makes it a text for a long diatribe against that Government, telling his readers that "not law but individual caprice is supreme in India—in British India at least." The editor's individual opinions may be of little weight and powerless to disturb the serenity of the weakest of Indian official minds, but one boast which has been always prominently put forward in Mr. Digby's journal is that the Indian National Congress is eminently loyal to British rule and that its object is merely to secure for the natives a larger share in the government of their country and a more extended political franchise, both of which privileges are to be used for the benefit of the fellow-countrymen of the so-elected representatives and for the strengthening of the British *raj* in India. So far for the "professions" of loyalty towards that *raj*: Mr. Digby's journal shows the manner in which they are put into force so as to encourage the less-educated native to respect the Government. He quotes from the Introduction to the verbatim Report of the proceedings at the recent Congress Session certain passages in which the Government of India is represented as being one of the most hateful and odious of despotisms—"linked with some virtues but a thousand crimes." Byron's Corsair, to whom this line originally applied, had only one virtue; but although the Indian Administration is allowed to have "some," they are altogether neutralized by the "crimes."

Here are some gems of truth showing, according to the National Congress, how the natives of India are treated by the despotic Government of India:—

"Millions of educated and patriotic men are treated as political helots to gratify the class prejudices and *amour propre* and fill the pockets of a handful of bureaucrats, the average men amongst whom are positively less qualified for rule in India than a very considerable proportion of those whom England permits them to misgovern."

* * * *

"Pay, promotion, and polyliteral affixes appear to be the sole things in which most of our modern civilians take any real interest. They are mere professional administrators, who take up the work simply as a matter of business as a means of making money. They are, consequently, wholly out of touch with the people to whom, with rare exceptions, they are bound by no earnest unselfish desire to do good, no real heartfelt interest in their welfare and progress.

* * * *

"Ninety-five per cent. of all the most important and responsible offices in the country are monopolized by Europeans, on salaries fully double of those that would secure quite as, in many cases far more, competent Indians for the majority of these posts.

* * * *

"One-fifth of the entire population tremble on the verge of starvation, to perish by millions whenever the smallest natural calamity of drought or flood increases by one iota the insecurity of their position, and the money wrung from our pauper population, by the cruel taxation of the first necessaries of life—the money which is

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all our Government has had to show for the twenty odd millions who in recent years have succumbed to famine and its consequences—is ruthlessly squandered in bloodshed, and in wicked, and idiotically mismanaged, aggressions on feebler neighbours, to gratify the ignoble cravings for personal distinctions and titles, of individual members of a Simla cabal.

* * * *

"Almost every indigenous art and industry has been crushed, and agriculture, the one art on which now depend nearly 90 per cent. of the population, is slowly deteriorating under a grasping rack-renting system of temporary settlements, and, with it, our crops and our cattle.

* * * *

"The masses are being persistently demoralized; despite the distinct orders of the House of Commons, an iniquitous system of excise, calculated to stimulate drunkenness and all its attendant crimes and vices, is still retained, only slightly and superficially reformed in some provinces, in all its original iniquity in others."

* * * *

And last, but not least, this Report says: "There is practically no justice in India."

It is not necessary to make comments here on the above elegant extracts, which will no doubt greatly delight the readers of the seditious Bengal papers when translated into the vernacular. Mr. Allan O. Hume, C.B., writes in this issue of Mr. Digby's journal that "the Congress movement is in a state of the most robust health."

It can, however, be hardly flattering to him as an old Indian civilian to read these opinions of Congress as to the way in which Indian civilians have administered to the good government of that country.

As will be seen from the notice at the head of opposite page, *Allen's Indian Mail* ends its existence to-day as a separate entity. Newspapers are as subject to the laws of mortality as their proprietors and editors, and the *Mail* shuffles off its mortal coil at a grand old age. The causes which have brought about that end now, sad as they are, need not be referred to here. But the old paper does not die utterly. Its soul is only transmigrated. Henceforth it will be incorporated with Messrs. H. S. King & Co.'s *Homeward Mail and Official Gazette*, which for many years has been, not its unfriendly but stronger rival, to which our subscribers and advertisers should now transfer that support which they gave to *Allen's Indian Mail* in former and more fortunate days.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 11.)

Reily.—The Right Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has granted to Mr. C. H. Reily, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, leave on medical certificate for one year, from April 9, 1891.

Pearson.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. T. A. Pearson, barrister-at-law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Reily, from April 9, 1891.

Waterhouse, Col. J., assistant surveyor-general, in charge P otographic-Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, is granted special leave for six months from May 1, 1891.

Patterson, Mr. A. B., magistrate and collector of Saharunpur, is appointed commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

Atkins, Mr. J. DeC., Bo.S.C., is appointed to officiate as postmaster-general, Bombay, vice Mr. W. P. Symonds.

Morris, Mr. R., C.S., is posted to the office of the accountant-general, Madras.

Cooke, Mr. J. E., officiating deputy auditor-general, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from May 9, 1891.

Bowyer, Major W. G., R.E., is appointed to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for Royal Engineers at army head-quarters, and secretary to the Defence Committee, dated Nov. 3, 1890.

Westmorland, Capt. and Bt.-Major C. H., Staff Corps, wing commander, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, from March 28, 1891, vice Major B. Channer, D.S.O., Staff Corps, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Anderson, Lieut. F. O., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, commandant, Military Police, Burma (p.a.), for one year.

Tilly.—The leave in India granted to Lieut. W. F. Tilly, R.E., is extended to Sept. 12, 1890.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Allen, Capt. W. H., Staff Corps, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—13th year, commenced May 1, 1890.

Sherriff.—The name of Major-general J. P. Sherriff, Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on Feb. 22, 1891, of Lieut.-General R. S. Sale-Hill, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Campbell, Mr. G., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, from March 16, 1891.

Reynolds, Mr. C. H., a director, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for one year, from Feb. 22, 1891.

Tucker, Mr. A. L. P., C.S., first assistant agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave, from May 14, 1891.

Williams, Mr. R. C., class 3, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted furlough for six months, from April 7, 1891.

Phillips, Mr., Standing Counsel of the Presidency, Fort William, is granted leave for seven months.

Grant, Colonel, 7th Dragoons, is appointed assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel Lawrence.

Elliott, Lieutenant, to be adjutant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad.

Valletor, Lieutenant Viscount, is appointed an extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy.

The following officers are granted furlough:—Colonel Matthews, Judge Advocate General, one year; Colonel Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, eight months; Colonel Martelli, Political Department, six months; Major Anson, eight months; Captains Maccarthy and Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Cairnes, Engineers, one year; Surgeon-General Lithgow, four months; Colonels Kauntze, Webster, Vousden, and Bailey, Staff Corps, are granted leave on private affairs. Colonel Palmer, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Sandeman, Sir Robert, resident, Beluchestan, has been granted furlough for seven months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla.* April 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Willoughby, Lieut. M. E., squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Commeline, promoted squadron commander, *sub. pro tem.*

Gilligan, Surg.-Major W A., 19th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon M. A. Ker, on field service with the Hazara Expedition.

Elsmie, Lieut. G. E. D., squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Edwards appointed squadron commander.

Lumsden, Surgeon P. J., to the temporary medical charge, Guides Cavalry, vice Surg.-Major A. Duncan, proceeded on field service with the Hazara Expedition.

Thomson, Major T. G., 2nd-in-command, 36th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity, to the 4th Bengal Infantry, vice Hailes, appointed commandant, 6th Bengal Light Infantry.

Lillingston, 2nd-Lieut. W. E. G., officiating wing officer on probation, 34th Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity to the 6th Bengal Light Infantry.

Birch, Major W. J. A., 2nd-in command, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating commandant, 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Palmer, on leave.

Macleod, Surgeon H. W. G., 19th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major J. W. Johnston, retired from the service.

Drake-Brockman, Surgeon H. E, 19th Punjab Infantry, on return from field service with the Moranzai Expedition, is re-appointed to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. W. G. Macleod.

O'Gorman, Surgeon P. W., 20th Punjab Infantry, on return from field service with the Meranzai Expedition, is re-appointed to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major W. E, B. Moynan, on sick leave.

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Whitchurch, Surgeon H. F., 24th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major H. J. Linton, on furlough.
Gilbert, Surgeon C. E. L., 30th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major F. C. Chatterjee, transferred permanently to civil employment.
Lane, Surgeon D. T., 30th Punjab Infantry, on return from field service with the Miranzai Expedition, is re-appointed to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. E. L. Gilbert.
Wimberley, Surgeon C. N. C., 33rd Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. E. Banatvala, on furlough.
Money, 2nd-Lieut. E. D., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 1st battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, dated March 4, 1891.
Burlton, Colonel H. M. B., Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment in the Civil Department, is permitted to reside at Umballa.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Blyth, Capt. F. A., 10th Bengal Lancers, on private affairs, to Kashmir, for six months.
Carey, Lieut. O. W., 19th Bengal Lancers, to Rawal Pindi, for four months, to study the native languages.
Randall, J., 2nd-Lieut., Royal West Surrey Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation, 23rd Pioneers), to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the native languages.
Tomkins, Lieut. W. E., Royal Warwickshire Regiment (wing officer on probation, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry), in India, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Lawrence, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, for seven months, on private affairs.
Morris, Lieut. A. H., D.S.O., 2nd battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
Hassard, Surg. E. M., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.
Wilkinson, Surg. F. T., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.
Lewtas, Major J., M.D., joint civil surgeon of Simla, is directed to re-assume medical charge of the Army Head-Quarters Staff and Establishments at Simla, vice Surg.-Major C. W. Owel, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S., proceeding on furlough.
Batten, Capt. A. C., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Bundelkhand District.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Ford, Col. H. I. E., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, unemployed full-pay list, for six months, on medical certificate.
Coxhead, Lieut. T. L., D.S.O., 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months on medical certificate.
Lake, Lieut. H. A., 46th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for seven months, on private affairs.
Campbell, 2nd-Lieut. G. McC., No. 14 Battery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, for seven months, on private affairs.
O'Connor, Capt. G., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.
Bradford, Lieut. S. S., 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—

Hanwell, Capt. J., 22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Green, Col. J. H., C.B., Staff Corps, to Calcutta, for three months, on private affairs.
Gastrell, Major G. D. C., 8th Bengal Infantry, to Cashmir, for six months, on private affairs.
Stevenson, Lieut. E. A. E., 18th Bengal Infantry, in India, for six months, on private affairs.
Vaughan, Lieut. E. G., 31st Punjab Infantry, to Calcutta, for four months, to study the native languages.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 8.)

Boughey, Lieut.-Col. G. F. O., R.E., is allowed leave of absence for six months.
Haughton, Capt. W. R., is appointed to act as commandant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Lieut.-Col. G. F. O. Boughey.
Cuthbertson, Mr. C., C.S., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.
Thomas, Major R., officiating commandant of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for six months.
Byars, Major R. F., is appointed to act as commandant of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, during the absence, on leave, of Major R. Thomas.
Brett, Mr. C. M. W., district and sessions judge, is appointed to act as judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpur, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.
Abercrombie, Mr. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Nadiya, is allowed leave for three months.
Bolleau, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Monghyr, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Nadiya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. D. Abercrombie.
Irvine, Mr. R. H. G., district superintendent of police, has been granted an extension of six months' extraordinary leave, without pay.
Emerson, Mr. M. S., officiating superintendent of the Alipur Jail, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 9.)

Young, Lieut. F. P., assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Amritsar, vice Col. R. T. M. Lang, proceeding on furlough.
Wakefield, Mr. H. E. A., extra assistant commissioner, Jullundur, is transferred to the Kangra District.
Dale, Rev. T. F., chaplain of Lahore, is appointed to the chaplaincy of the Murree Gallies.
Handford, Rev. W. B., officiating chaplain of Umballa, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Lahore during the absence of the Rev. T. F. Dale.
Sanders, Rev. M. C., is re-appointed chaplain of Umballa.
Brunesson, Rev. J. B., chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from May 6, 1891.
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 5, 1891.
Griffith, Rev. H. W., second chaplain of Rawalpindi, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Sialkot during the absence of the Rev. F. J. Montgomery.
Gouldsbury, Major D. E., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Col. H. M. B. Burlton, retired.
Trafford, Mr. R. W., divisional judge, Rawalpindi, has obtained furlough to Europe for seven months, from April 15, 1891.
Charles, Surg. R. Havelock, M.D., professor in the Lahore Medical College, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 15, 1891.
Center, Brig.-Surg. W., civil surgeon, Lahore, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months from April 15, 1891.
Walker, Lieut.-Col. James L., C.I.E., commandant, 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is, at his own request, placed on the Supernumerary List from March 31, 1891.
Williams, Lieut. Robert Cunningham, 3rd Punjab (N.W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for six months from April 7, 1891.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, April 11.)

Evans, Mr. H. F., district and sessions judge, on special duty, is granted furlough out of India for six months.
Hicks, Mr. C. C., district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, is granted furlough for six months, from May 1, 1891.
Young, Mr. R. F., district superintendent of police, Jhansi, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, from May 1, 1891.
Sherring, Mr. C. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Agra, is granted furlough on medical certificate for eight months, from April 5, 1891.
Deane, Surg. W., civil surgeon of Bahraich, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.
Burkitt, Mr. W. R., district and sessions judge, 1st grade, Jaunpur, is appointed to be additional judicial commissioner, Oudh, vice Mr. J. Dyson, retired.
Cox, Mr. Homersham, M.B.Cantab., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, is appointed to be professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, from March 4, 1891.
Hodgkinson, Mr. G. D., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Partabgarh to Cawnpore.
Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Aligarh to Fyzabad.
Nixon, Surg.-Major G. M., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mainpuri to Aligarh.
Baker, Surg. G. H., supernumerary civil surgeon, is transferred from Pilibhit to Banda.
Moran, Surg.-Major J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Banda to Gorakpoor.
Rutledge, Surg.-Major E. B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Gorakpoor to Dehra Dun.
Moriarty, Surg.-Major M. D., M.B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Kheri to Meerut.
Pirie, Col. A. H., commandant, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe, on private affairs, from April 15, 1891.
Bullen, Lieut. E. D., R.E., is confirmed in his appointment as second assistant principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorke.
Wood, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted seven months' furlough, from May 1, 1891.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burmah Gazette*, April 4.)

Reid, Lieut. C. L. O., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the head-quarters of the Meiktila district.
Villa, Major J. E. G., of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence from the corps for one year.
Kharegat, Surg. M. P., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Shwebo district, vice Surg.-Major C. Bennet.

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MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 7.)

Arundel, Mr. A. T., collector of Kistna, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs, from or after April 8, 1891.

Hill, Rev. F. C., chaplain of Bolarum, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after April 8, 1891.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., M.A , is appointed to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, during the absence of the Ven. Archdeacon J. F. Browne on furlough.

Wace, Rev. W., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount. with charge of Pallavaram, during the employment of the Rev. W. Weston Elwes on other duty.

Scott, Rev. W., B.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the employment of the Rev. W. Wace on other duty.

English, Rev. J., is appointed to act as chaplain of Bolarum during the absence of the Rev. F C. Hill on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Humfrey, Lieut. B. J. H, Staff Corps, 3rd Madras L. C., to be adjutant.

Bateman, Brig.-Surg. D. F., Indian Medical Service, to be principal medical storekeeper, Madras, vice Deputy Surg.-Gen. C. E. McVittie.

Kettlewell, Mr. G., Indian Veterinary Department, is appointed to be inspecting veterinary surgeon, Madras Army, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surg. F. G. Shaw, whose tenure of office has expired.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—

Austin, Col. E., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general for musketry, for one year ; pension service, 30th year commenced Jan. 25 1891.

Deane, Capt. F. B., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers, for six months ; pension service, 15th year commenced Sept. 10, 1890.

McVittie, Brig.-Surg. C. E., is promoted to Deputy Surgeon-General, to complete the establishment.

Chooet, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary G., Commissariat Transport Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service on a retiring pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, from the 15th March 1891.

Bird.— The services of Col. G. C. Bird, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st April 1891.

Fowle.—The services of Capt. J. Fowle, 21st Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Upperton.—The services of Lieut. B. Upperton, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Acton.—The services of Lieut. H. L. B. Acton, Staff Corps, 1st Madras Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Accounts Department, Madras.

Armstrong.—The services of Surg.-Major H. Armstrong are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

North —The services of Surg.-Major J. North. Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, April 10.)

Crawley.—The leave to England granted to Lieut. L. R. Crawley, 7th Hussars, is extended to the 22nd Aug. 1891.

Pilkington.—The leave out of India, on private affairs, granted to Capt. H. L. Pilkington, 21st Hussars, is extended to the 30th Nov. 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Davy, Lieut. J. D. W., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, Meiktilla, vice Lieut. H. E. Pritchard, relieved, no qualified officer being available for the Station Staff duties alone.

Perry, Lieut. H. R. P , East Yorkshire Regiment, who has been appointed as direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer (on probation) 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Bannerman, Surg. W. B., M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, Berhampore.

Pinto, Surg. J. C., to the officiating medical charge of the wing of the regiment at Cuttack.

Bagshawe, Lieut. F. W., wing officer, to be qr.-master 29th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Kelly, 2nd-Lieut. E. W., Connaught Rangers, who has been appointed direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

Forbes, 2nd-Lieut. G. F. R., Royal Irish Regiment, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry (on probation).

Hetherington, Surgeon R. P., M.B., is posted to do duty, Secunderabad District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Going, Capt. G. N., 7th Hussars, to England, for 192 days, on medical certificate.

Browne, Major J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

MacCall, Major H. B., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Spring-Branson, Major J. H., Madras Artillery Volunteers, for one year, on private affairs.

Darke, Capt. A. W., Madras Railway Volunteers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 16.)

Oliver, Major H. D., R.E., executive engineer, third grade, and under secretary to Government P. W. Department, is allowed furlough, for seven months, on medical certificate.

Le Quesne.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Le Quesne to act as under secretary to Government, P. W. Department, vice Major Oliver, R.E.

Hill, Mr. A., executive engineer, fourth grade, is appointed to act as executive engineer, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr. Le Quesne.

Cameron, Mr. W. L. S. L., executive engineer, fourth grade, is allowed special leave for six months from May 1, 1891.

The following appointments are ordered :—

De Winton, Mr. T. W., to act as executive engineer, Eastern Nara.

Herbert, Mr. D. W., to act as executive engineer, Begari Canals.

Single, Mr. J. G., M.Inst.C.E., executive engineer, second grade, is permitted to retire from the service, at his own request, from April 18, 1891.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, April 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Black, Major W. C., 2nd-in-Command, 8th Bombay Infantry (officiating commandant), to be commandant, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), vice Lieut.-Col. Lynch, who vacates.

Preston, Capt. R. W., wing officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Capt. Swann, transferred to the 8th Bombay Infantry.

Swann, Capt. J. C., wing commander, 1st Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, 8th Bombay Infantry, vice Major Black, transferred to the 1st Bombay Infantry.

Nuttall, 2nd-Lieut. M. E., officiating wing officer on probation, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine battalion), is transferred in the same capacity to the 27th Bombay Infantry (1st Belooch battalion).

Anderson, Major-General H. S., C.B., is posted to the Mhow District.

Rosseter, Major H. D., is posted to the 2nd Musketry Circle at Mhow.

Hanwell.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt. J. Hanwell, R.A., has been absorbed from the Seconded List, and posted to 22nd Field Battery, R.A., on vacating his appointment as aide-de-camp to the General Officer Commanding Poona District.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

Butler-Creagh, Capt. W. B., Yorkshire Light Infantry (2nd battalion), for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Blood, Lieut.-Col. B. W., B.B. & C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps (2nd battalion), to proceed out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

Crofton, Surgeon W. J., M.B., Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Spencer, Major I. W. T., Royal Artillery, from April 1 to October 14, 1891, on urgent private affairs.

Tomkins, 2nd-Lieut. H. S., Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd battalion), to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

Masani, Surg.-Major Hormasji Dadabhai, 30th Bombay Infantry, to South Africa, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

(*Poona*, April 17.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Meade, Lieut., 16th Bombay Infantry, to be station staff officer, 2nd class, at Kamptee.

Heath, Lieut.-Col. L. J., 2nd-in-command, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as commandant of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

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Shaw, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge of the 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge of 30th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surg.-Major Mason on leave.

MacGeorge, Lieut., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leach, Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. P., Royal Engineers, commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs.

Turnbull, Deputy Surg.-Gen. P. S., Indian Medical service, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Smith, Capt. G. B., R.A., commandant, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Anderson, Surg. A. V., Indian Medical Service, medical officer, 25th Regiment (3rd battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for six months; pension service, ninth year commenced July 18, 1890.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

APRIL 30.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. R. Marindin (Cov.); Lieut.-Col. W. C. Thomas (Cov.); Col. C. H. T. Marshall, B.S.C. (Cov.); G. Adams Cov.); P. Nolan (Cov.); L. F. Bianchi; T. C. Wilson; G. W. Dick-Lauder; J. B. Short; H. Sheridan; E. R. Parsons; C. J. Hogg; A. A. Watson; R. C. Williams; H. M. Kisch (Cov.)

Bombay Estab.—R. Knight (Cov.); B. W. Blood; R. Woolcombe; F. T. Rickards; W. L. Souter; R. C. Dyson; A. Davidson.

Madras Estab.—E. Turner (Cov.); J. E. Paul; H. G. Cowie.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. H. T. Marshall, S.C.; Lieut. N. E. Robin, S.C.; Lieut. T. D. Leslie, S.C.; Capt. N. C. Perkins, S.C.; Capt. G. A. McCarthy, S.C.; Col. H. M. Ramsay, Inf.; Surg-Major G. G. MacLaren; Capt. F. Oswald, S.C.; Lieut. G. E. L. Gilbert, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. W. Heffernan, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj.-Gen. C. T. Haig, R.E.; Capt. G. B. Smith, R.A.; Lieut. D. Baker, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

APRIL 30.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. H. L. Fraser (Cov.), four months on S.C.; H. B. Knowlys, six months extra leave; H. J. Strickland, six months extra leave; J. De Silva, six months extra leave.

Madras Estab.—C. Somers Smith, two months extra leave on M.C.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. T. Vincent, S.C., five months; Lieut. R. de V. de Ponthieu, S.C., till Oct. 31, 1891.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

APRIL 30.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. G. Wait; G. W. Faulkner; H. Sherring; T. Reddie; L. A. W. Rind; W. Oxtoby.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brig.-Surg. G. Massy; Lieut. W. H. Lewin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Piers, S.C.

NOTE.—The Staff Corps having been amalgamated into one, the expressions "B.S.C.," "M.S.C.," "Bo.S.C.," are incorrect. The following description should be used, if the Presidency is to be designated, "Capt. W. B. Piers, S.C. (Bo.)."

A BRAVE act is reported of sepoy Jaymani Thappa, B Company 42nd Ghoorkas, who, when Lieutenant Brackenbury fell mortally wounded, rushed forward under a heavy fire and carried him to a place of safety.

IT is stated that the Viceroy will visit Mysore in the first or second week in July—a circumstance which in itself suffices to contradict the story that got into the society papers at home that Lord Lansdowne, finding that his health has suffered from residence in India, has asked to be relieved of his office. From Mysore his Excellency will probably go to Ootacamund, and will then give the only foundation that ever existed for the report last autumn, that Lord Lansdowne was so far opposed to the Simla Exodus that he intended to substitute the Nilgiris for the Himalayas this summer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

COXE—April 9, at Bhagalpur, the wife of H. R. H. Coxe, C.S., of a son.

DENNYS—April 5, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain W. A. B. Dennys, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

EYRE—March 30, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of Captain W. A. Eyre, A.P.D., of a daughter.

FIDDIAN—April 10, at Howrah, the wife of W. Fiddian, C.S., of a daughter.

FISHER—April 4, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of C. A. Fisher, Esq., Bengal Police, of a son.

HAWKINS—April 5, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. F. Hawkins, assistant engineer, S.I. Railway, of a son.

LIGHT—April 8, at Gudalur, South-East Wynaad, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Light, of a son.

PALMER—April 2, at Ouseley Grove, Naini Tal, the wife of W. S. Palmer, of a son (still-born).

PRINCE—April 7, at Woodside, Polli Betta, Coorg, the wife of William Prince, M.S.C.I., of a son.

ROST—April 12, at St. Thome, the wife of C. E. Rost, of a son.

VANSITTART—April 5, at Gorakhpur, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Captain Eden Vansittart, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

YOUNG—March 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt. W. P. Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARTHUR-WORSOP—MARRATT—April 6, at St. Thomas's Church, Coconada, Mainwaring George, district superintendent, Madras Police, eldest son of the late Major Mainwaring Arthur-Worsop, Madras Staff Corps, to Julia Mauleverer, youngest daughter of the late William Marratt, of Doncaster, Yorkshire.

NANTON—DE LOLTINIERE—April 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Bellary, Herbert Nanton, Royal Engineers, of Toronto, Canada, to Marguerite, second daughter of the Honourable H. G. Joly de Loltiniere, of Quebec, Canada.

ODLING—MEADE—April 2, at David's Church, Gaya, Charles William Odling, M.E., M.Inst.C.E., of Arrah, Bengal, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, to Alice Renayne Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Warren Meade, of Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

READ—HEWITT—April 9, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. W. Gardner, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Hill, John Charles Read, to Ruby Merritt Hewitt.

ROSE—HARCOURT—April 6, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore (by licence), by the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, Frank Rose to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Charles William and Frances Harcourt.

THOMASON—POLLARD—March 31, Christ Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, Archibald Fawcett, youngest son of Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., to Lucy Caroline, youngest daughter of General C. Pollard, R.E.

DEATHS.

BLANCHETT—April 2, at Allahabad, Herbert Raymond Blanchett, head master, Jumna Mission School, aged 24 years.

DASHTOOR—April 12, Cursetjee, only son of Erachjee Sorabjee, Merjirana.

ELLIS—April 8, at Darjeeling, of gout, Bruce Ellis, aged 41 years.

GHADIALI—April 15, at his residence, near Elphinstone Road Station, Nowrojee Eduljee Ghadiali.

GREEN—April 14, at Colaba, Ernest George, the beloved infant son of W. and E. Green, Apollo Bunder, aged 8½ months.

MOTIWALLA—April 13, Motibai, wife of Dossabhoy Benjanjee Motiwalla, interpreter, High Court, and daughter of the late Beramjee Jehanghir Chinoy, of Poona, aged 40 years.

PHILLIPS—April 4, Frank A. Phillips, late at Messrs. Johnstone and Hoffman's.

WOOD—April 11, at Cossipore, Calcutta, of enteric fever, Eleanor Mary, daughter of the late H. W. I. Wood, Esq., of Calcutta.

MR. QUINTON AND THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

Sir W. W. Hunter sends the following important letter to the *Times*:—

SIR,—When the telegraphic account of Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statement appeared last week, it was at once perceived that it contained expressions inconsistent alike with facts mentioned in private letters written from Mr. Quinton's camp before the disaster and with Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Gurdon's official report to the Viceroy after that deplorable event. As, however, it was then hoped that this week's mail might bring despatches which would place the circumstances in their true light, it was not thought needful to publicly criticize an account given by a lady who had just emerged from so terrible an ordeal, and who had herself drunk so deeply of the cup of sorrow. It is now understood, however, that some time may still elapse before a complete and an authoritative narrative of the transactions at Manipur can reach England. It has, therefore, been determined, in justice to the memory of the murdered Chief Commissioner of Assam, to make the following statement. I have drawn it up from notes supplied for the purpose by one of Mr. Quinton's family, who was in the fullest correspondence with him up to the mail before his death. They have been forwarded to me

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by a late member of Lord Lansdowne's Government, who writes that, had he "not been a member of the Government under whose orders Quinton went to Manipur, and therefore bound to leave it to" his "colleagues to give the full explanation which they will doubtless furnish in due season," he would have written to you himself.

Four serious charges have been insinuated against Mr. Quinton, on the strength of the telegraphic account said to have been given by Mrs. Grimwood. First, that the whole expedition was planned by Mr. Quinton in overweening confidence. Second, that he abstained from seeking information and counsel as to the actual state of Manipur. Third, that he planned a treacherous arrest of the Senaputty. Fourth, that, in going out to parley with the enemy, he acted on his own bad judgment and against the advice of the local Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood.

First.—Mr. Quinton went to Manipur under the orders of the Government of India, and with instructions to carry out a specified policy.

Second.—So far from not seeking information and counsel about the condition of Manipur, Mr. Quinton was not content even with the full written accounts which he had received, but, before entering Manipur, despatched an Assistant Commissioner to make further and special inquiries. I quote from the notes supplied to me, without, of course, being able to verify their statements. "Mr. Gurdon was sent on ahead to Manipur to find out every particular as to the chances of resistance, and the feeling of the Jubraj and other Princes, and all the necessary information." On March 19 Mr. Quinton wrote from his camp, on his way to Manipur, that Mr. Gurdon had come with the information required. That information was such as to lead him to suspect there might be some resistance, but resistance of a kind which his escort and troops would be easily able to cope with. Mr. Quinton took every care to learn the facts, and he acted after a consideration of the alleged facts as officially reported to him.

Third.—As to the supposed plot to treacherously seize the Senaputty, I can only quote Mr. Gurdon's official report to the Viceroy, telegraphed by Lord Lansdowne on April 18. The Princes having failed to attend the durbars, Mr. Quinton "sent a written ultimatum to the Regent warning him that unless the Senaputty was surrendered he would be arrested." This does not settle the point; but it is the only clear official evidence which we yet have in regard to it, and it is of a nature that may well make us pause before accepting Mrs. Grimwood's statements. "I must express my feeling that it is incredible," said Lord Ripon in the House of Lords on Friday, "from my acquaintance with Mr. Quinton's character, that he should have had any hand in such an unworthy proceeding." "My information," rejoined Lord Cross, "does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever contemplated the summoning of the Senaputty to a durbar for the purpose of arresting him. If that had been done, I should have been very much surprised."

Fourth.—The final charge against Mr. Quinton, made on the strength of Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statements, is that he went forth to parley with the enemy, in opposition to the advice of the local Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood. On this point Mr. Gurdon's official narrative, as telegraphed by the Viceroy, leaves no room for doubt that Mrs. Grimwood, if correctly reported, was not aware of the facts. "In the evening, during a truce, while Quinton was negotiating with the Regent, Senaputty sent a messenger inviting Quinton to meet him After some hesitation Quinton, on the advice of Grimwood, went to the main gate." Further comment is superfluous and would be cruel.

The foregoing facts are sufficient, I hope, to lead the public to suspend any judgment adverse to Mr. Quinton until the promised despatches from the Government of India reach this country. Those despatches will, I feel confident, throw a very different light on the transactions at Manipur from that derived from the alleged statements of the afflicted lady who escaped the massacre, and whose husband perished in it. I sat side-by-side with Mr. Quinton in the Viceroy's Legislative Council during four years, and knew him in public and private life as few men had opportunities of knowing him. He was an experienced, cautious, high-minded man, without any special gift of the initiative, and apt to lean on the judgment of others rather than to assert his own. The miserable lie telegraphed, on the authority of the two fugitive Goorkha soldiers, that Mr. Quinton had ordered a *sauve qui peut*, was scarcely less opposed to all that was known of his character than the charges of overweening confidence and blind disregard of advice which have now been built on Mrs. Grimwood's alleged statements. The *sauve qui peut* story is now known to be a lie, and, unless Mr. Quinton's whole nature changed miraculously during the last week of his life, the present charges will, I believe, be found to arise either out of an incorrect report of what Mrs. Grimwood really said, or from the disordered state of that lady's memory as to the circumstances just before the heartrending bereavement which she had suffered.

I am faithfully yours,

Oxford, May 4. W. W. HUNTER.

THE POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

IT is as impossible to generalise on the position of women in this country as on the religion of its "people" or their prejudices or customs. There is variety to an extent scarcely known elsewhere, and the natural result is that the subject is studied in a few points of view; and as the result of such studies is frequently made known to the British public, an utterly false picture is drawn in the minds of people who have had no opportunities of judging for themselves, and are content to place reliance in what is put before them. In many cases the picture is confusing also; for even in regard to certain classes, all observers are not in agreement, nor do all study the matter in the same light. It has come about that we have heard much of the political and social disabilities of the Indian woman; and, on the other side of the argument, a good deal has been said in favour of the domestic life of the Hindu woman, her virtues and the smallness of her wants. The intelligent Hindu, of whom we hear so much at the present time, is quite competent to judge that expansion of mind brings with it an expansion of desire. The narrow limits of the home of the uneducated woman, or the woman who has only been trained in a fashion that may almost be termed "ancestral," are her world. She is happy if she be virtuous; and the probability is in her favour in this respect. Expand her intellect so that it is only in proportion to her domestic life, and she pines for more scope. If she is to be happy, she must receive more consideration than before, and this means in too many cases not a mere shedding of conservatism, but an increase of expense to whomsoever may have to provide for her wants, and perhaps an increase of temptation out of proportion to the extra strength of resistance imparted by cultivation of the mental powers. We are told by many writers that Hindus degrade their women. According to Western notions there is much truth in this, but the instance usually chosen to establish its truth can scarcely be said to be happily selected. "Hindu women live under a constant suspicion, which is in itself deeply degrading," it is said. Is this true? Suspicion can hardly be said to have a degrading influence unless the suspected person knows of its existence, and is aware that the cause lies in some doubt of his or her virtue or power to resist temptation. That this is far from being always the case in India hardly needs to be said. Women frequently take the prevailing system as that to which their mothers were acustomed, ask no questions, and draw no deductions.

Looking back to the origin of the *purdah* system, we find the cause not in suspicion of Hindu women or doubts of their virtue, but in dread of the spoliating invader. In this we have the mainspring of the movement that organized the *purdah* system, and it cannot be said to reflect disgrace or degradation upon Indian women. More serious is the reflection cast by the general desire to get girls married early; but here also there is something to be said of a kind not usually mentioned by English writers. It is a sin for a girl to pass through life unmarried, and women are usually considered to be more numerous than men. Hence competition in the matrimonial market has led to a desire to be "first in the field," and girls are married early for fear lest they may never find husbands at all. To attribute the system entirely to doubt of female virtue in India is to cast a sombre reflection not only on womankind but on mankind in this country, and to overlook what may reasonably be accepted as a much more important factor. It is an error to judge everything in this life with a pessimistic eye, or to apply an optimistic touchstone and then stand aghast at the extent of inferiority or corrupt alloy displayed. In judging of Indian women as they are, and in weighing up the system under which many of them live, we must guard against picking out only the faults and neglecting the counterbalancing beauties. There is a considerable amount of truth in the statement that the *purdah* system begets suspicion and breeds doubt; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that where it comes into play in a natural manner it is accepted unreservedly as what is right, and has no more narrowing influence than had poverty in England forty years ago, when poverty meant for the most part ignorance, no Board Schools being available to provide education at a low rate. As regards Hindus, the *purdah* system is often misunderstood, and judged as some think about the harem system in Mahomedan Turkey. Seclusion is treated as an even more hurtful enemy than ignorance, because bringing the latter in its train. But at its worst the *purdah* system in India is hardly so bad as to be treated as an unmitigated source of degradation, many as are its degrading influences in some instances.

Let us turn from it to the more open life enjoyed or endured by many Indian women, a life that calls for less spurious sympathy, is more immediately under the eye of Western observers, and consequently attracts less comment than the mysteries and supposed horrors of the *purdah* system. Under the latter we are said to have the Hindu woman degraded by doubts and seclusion; under the other system, common among pariahs and not unknown among the castes, she is represented as degraded by being made the beast of burden. Be she free, therefore, or confined, she is still degraded, if all that is said be true. The coolie woman toils all day long. If there is work to be done in the hot sun she gets most of it. While the husband sleeps, the wife and the daughter work out in the open, uncomplaining, and in many cases quite happy. This is not the picture usually drawn by Western depictors of Indian people and Indian customs. The Lancashire spinner is appalled at the thought of long hours of factory work for Indian females, adults and children. Yet were he to see those women and children at their daily task, he would be forced to admit that they are at least as happy and contented as the males. If he wandered into the

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street, he would find the heavy work done by females under the direction and supervision, and with the occasional assistance, of males. In the fields there is a somewhat similar picture visible. Everywhere in cases where the *purdah* system is not in force the woman is at work, and she is generally happy; even under the *purdah* system she is not always the drone, the toy that she is represented to be. We have the authority of native writers whose integrity is beyond question for the statement that with the Hindu, as with the Englishman, the woman's peculiar sphere is that of the home. There she frequently rules mildly, but nevertheless firmly; sweetly and happily, but with no less influence. If English writers will but realise this, if they will but understand that Western standards do not always offer perfect bases whence to observe Eastern customs and manners and to gauge their merits, then we shall be nearer to the true knowledge of facts, which is the best groundwork for reform and advancement. That there is scope for reform we do not pretend to deny; but we fear that efforts may be misdirected unless a proper understanding be first arrived at as to what is really wrong in the current systems.—*Madras Times.*

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN EAST AND WEST.

THE Indian Factory Act is passed, and is now beyond interference, interested or disinterested, from the exponents of Lancashire opinion. It is, nevertheless, still curious to watch how those who were so eagerly insisting upon legislation for India in accordance with Lancashire views have been diverted from their quest by misunderstandings of their own, which have left them small opportunity for thinking about the oppression and cruelty that are supposed to be practised in Bombay mills. Mr. Maclean, strange to relate, has had to justify himself before Oldham opinion against attacks which have been made upon him by men who affect to be doubtful if he is, after all, such a friend to his constituents as he professed to be. A trade paper has exhorted Mr. Maclean's constituents to remember, when the general election comes round, that he had been the bitterest opponent of legislation promoted in the interest of the working men of Oldham. The explanation of the charge is that during the debate on the second reading of Sir Henry James's Factory Act Amendment Bill Mr. Maclean "sneered at the Bill, sneered at the opponents of the Bill, and sneered at the operatives." He admits the first charge. The Bill had been so modified and amended that he regarded it as "absolutely contemptible." But he speaks respectfully of the opponents of the Bill, and as to the operatives, though we find on reference to Mr. Maclean's speech that he did say some slightly sarcastic things about the time coming when working men would be the only class whom it would be worth while to consider, he respects them too much —owes his position in Parliament, in fact, so entirely to their votes —to sneer at them. However, what is of special interest to us is Mr. Maclean's apology for his attitude in relation to factory legislation in India. Having, he tells his constituents, studied the growth of Indian industry from its infancy until now, he can put forward a fair claim to speak with authority on the question of the extent to which Indian competition may be fostered by fresh and vexatious restrictions placed by Parliament on the freedom of employment of capital and labour in England Now it so happens that the *Manchester Guardian* tells us that we played with the question when, a few weeks ago, we suggested that English factory legislation must be at least as much in need of amendment as our own, since no fewer than four Bills for the amendment of the English Acts are before the House of Commons. We are now told that the proposed amendments—which? Sir Henry James's, or Mr. Mathews's, or whose?—are largely intended to bring miscellaneous workshops and mills within the spirit of the Acts, and in this respect, and also as regards the proposed new regulations specially applicable to textile mills, they are distinctly progressive. That is the *Manchester Guardian's* way of describing what Mr. Maclean considers "fresh and vexatious restrictions on the freedom of employment of capital and labour." To add to the strife of tongues there is the protest recently launched by the Bradford worsted manufacturers against Sir Henry James's Bill as having been drawn up by Lancashire people in entire ignorance of the requirements of Yorkshire, for which it is not suitable. However, we need not press any argument derived from the distracted counsels of English advisers upon Indian questions, though it is permissible to ask what can be the value of advice as to factory legislation for India which comes from men so singularly unable to agree even upon factory legislation for their own country. One point of personal interest we cannot refrain from advancing. Mr. Maclean tells his constituents in Oldham that at the present moment he is the best-abused man in all the length and breadth of India "because he has been mainly instrumental in forcing the Indian Government to reduce the excessive hours of labour in Indian factories." This is a general impression which largely takes its colour from Mr. Maclean's consciousness. But if it will serve him before his constituents in the general election to which he is looking forward, we will readily admit that he has not raised himself in public esteem in this country by his strenuous advocacy for the application to Indian mills of what in England would be called, in his own phrase, "fresh and vexatious restrictions on the freedom of employment of capital and labour." He ought to welcome the worst that is said against him in Bombay, for objurgations hurled at him here would, when translated for the instruction of Oldham electors, read like compliments.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MANIPUR IN PEACE.

LIKE the "Age of Consent" Bill, our little wars are useful for their "educative effect." Within the past week those who knew of Manipur in India have had their geographical knowledge expanded, and it is hoped editors have ere this looked up Salisbury maps, consulted Hunter, and thereby given the public the ancient history and the position on the globe of Manipur or Imphal.

"I've been there," my friends have heard, and am so pestered with inquiries that I write to the *Pioneer*, requesting all of them to kindly take this as an answer to the most pressing questions, apart from the position (? perilous) of our countrymen who survived the first impulsive counter-attack.

To begin with, this petty Tributary State was unnecessarily magnified into one of your old political's "buffers," lying, as it did then, between British Cachar and unknown regions to its east, over which Burma and China held never-well-defined sway. Like Afghanistan and Nepal, too, it is interesting; the present dominant class being a graft of more civilized neighbours, from the plains, on the aborigines, and the religion of the intruders being adopted with fervour, more or less fanatical. However, the Manipuris are mild Hindus of an unorthodox kind, and in stature and complexion come between Gurkhas and Afghans; while their numbers cannot exceed those in Rewah, for example, and their arms and organization are about on a par with this Tributary State.

In the good old days, when the late Colonel McCulloch was Resident, the place had no current history. After him, Colonel Johnson, of the same school, held on, till the spirit of unrest was seen stalking to the north, on that lofty backbone, the Borail and Patkoi Range, from which ribs of hills are thrown out to the north, or Naga country, and the south, or Manipur territory. Our Government took over, after extreme provocation and with mature deliberation, the whole of Nagaland, Manipur helping us, *nolens volens*; and a Boundary Commission, "unhonoured and unsung" in those quiet days, settled things between us, excluding, of course, the Nagas from the council.

The new school of C. S. Politicals now came in, with history-making in Lushailand to the south, Chinland to the east, while the British power was "consolidated" at Kohima, in the Naga Hills, to the north. For this they were selected as more fitting instruments to be wielded by that motive power which can best be called the Spirit of the Age. Thanks to this, Manipur is no longer a "buffer," and might well be annexed for political "educative effect," if the Regent and his Chief have committed themselves grievously.

The country is traversed from north to south by some half-dozen parallel ranges of forest-clad hills, with valleys varying from a mile to many miles in width; and situated in about the last of these, at a height of 2,600 feet above sea-level, is the capital, Imphal, with a lake and other scenery reminding one of Kashmir. That blessing, trade, will derive little advantage unless mineral resources show up, and, above all, communications, which must cut the hill-ranges at right angles and be very expensive for a civilized Government, be undertaken.

Popularly, Manipur is famous for polo ponies, and their grotesque trappings; and infamous for the sale of women.

It is warm and moist from the middle of March, when the *chota bursat* sets in steadily, to the end of October, while the hills are unhealthy till December. Leeches swarm during the rains, and man-eating tigers are not unknown. The peculiar "double-branch horn" deer is found here only. The tea plant is indigenous; and, lastly, some fine silks can be obtained; but everything is expensive.

I have encamped amid the colonies of Manipuris settled in North Cachar, strolled with pleasure through their clean-washed (*leepoeel*) villages, with detached houses, interspersed with bamboo and betel palm, found them industrious cultivators, and that they have intelligent carpenters and smiths among them—who will not do a stroke for you, however, under a rupee a day. When questioned why they left their own country they reply that "the more they do there the more they are robbed by taxation" They are not so frank as out-and-out hill-men, are quiet, but look suspiciously impulsive.

The men dress in turban, jacket and *dhotie*, of silk or cotton, while the women have one over-all cloth, of thick cotton stuff, which reaches from the armpits to the ankles; and how it is kept up is a mystery, as neither knot nor cord appear. Unmarried girls wear the pony clip or fringe, while the married must brush their hair back.

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Some five years ago I was in those parts, interested in the Bengal-Assam Railway Survey, which was finished in October 1886. It is a thousand pities, now, the Government did not begin the line then, which would have been in running order ere this, and so saved many lives and much money; in fact, under such circumstances, such a *coup de main*, with such retaliation as has unhappily occurred, would never have been resorted to—would not have been called into existence. The line was designed to strategically serve Lushailand, this very country, Manipur, the North Cachar Hills (Gunjong), and the Naga Hills—our quite as much disturbed eastern frontier.

The lines, starting from Chittagong and Chandpur on the Megna, opposite Goalundo, to Cachar would pay well, and were negotiated for by more than one Calcutta firm; the portion *via* Gunjong, connecting the valleys of Cachar and Assam, would not pay, owing to expensive construction charges and no local traffic; but onward from Golaghat to Dibrughar it would.

And with these arguments Secretaries of State, Viceroys and promoters of Companies have played shuttlecock, and nothing has been done. Now there will be hot haste to start the lines, with or without a Company.—*Pioneer.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BENARES DISTURBANCE.

GREAT excitement prevails in Benares owing to the riot in the city over the Ramjee Temple case. It was supposed that the matter would have been discussed at the Municipal meeting yesterday morning, and a large crowd assembled at the Town Hall to hear the result. Finding that the temple case was not for consideration the crowd dispersed, but proceeded to the site of the temple, as a rumour had got abroad that it had been demolished. The temple was found intact, but by this time the mob had become riotous, and dug up the water-works pipes from the temple site to the distributing station, and also destroyed a small pumping-engine on the river-bank. Raja Shiva Prasad and Babu Sitaram, the Municipal Commissioners who had refused to listen to the protest of the people, had their houses attacked, as well as the city telegraph-office, the wires being cut at the Rajghat Station. The mob wrecked the place, plundering the cash-chest of about Rs. 3,000. Immediately on receiving the news, the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and the Commissioner proceeded to the scene of the disturbance with a strong force of East Lancashire and 12th Native Infantry Regiment. Two companies of the former were also despatched by a special train to guard the Dufferin Bridge, and other parties were sent to guard the Bank of Bengal, the Post Office, and the Cantonment Railway Stations. The troops remained in the city all night, and every precaution has been taken by the civil and military authorities. Everything passed off quietly last night, most of the troops being withdrawn from the city about 11 o'clock. The Volunteers, who turned out promptly, were also dismissed to their homes. The Magistrate remained at the Town Hall all night in case of further trouble. All is quiet to-day. About 120 rioters were arrested last evening, and more arrests are being made to-day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The riot at Benares has been a more serious affair than was at first thought. Religious prejudices may have started the riot, but a much more probable cause was the dearness of provisions, as the Julayhas, who are Mahomedan weavers and are a large body, took a prominent part in the riot. They presented two or three petitions to the Collector complaining of the unduly high prices charged by Bunniahs, and asking him to obtain lower rates, which he informed them he was powerless to do. It was generally known by the natives in Allahabad and elsewhere that there was to be a disturbance in Benares; so it may be said that the riot was premeditated, and the religious feeling respecting the temple gave the opportunity desired. The Government Telegraph Office was completely gutted; everything inside the place, including the furniture, was smashed to pieces. The Telegraph Master lost everything he had, and he and his family were glad to escape with their lives into adjoining premises. The iron cash-chest was smashed open, and its contents, which are said to have been considerable, were appropriated by the rioters. The Rajghat Station was wrecked completely, everything being smashed to pieces, and the Station staff had a narrow escape of their lives; and besides the three thousand rupees plundered from the cash-chest, two parcels of silver bullion worth over three thousand rupees were taken. Raja Siva Prasad was prepared for the rioters, and Rai Seetaram, who had not done so, had his place invaded. Several valuable conveyances and much property were destroyed. The mob were pillaging his house, and there was every likelyhood of its being wrecked, but the native Sub-Inspector of Police ordered his men to fire. One of the villagers was wounded, and the remainder dispersed. The Volunteers were called out, and the ladies and children were placed under their protection at the Osmond Hotel. One hundred and seventeen of the rioters have been arrested, and everything is now quieting down.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER MACDONNEL, K.C.B., colonel-commandant, Rifle Brigade, died suddenly at Hackbridge, Carshalton, Surrey, on the 30th ult. He obtained his first commission in the Rifle Brigade April 23, 1837; went through all regimental grades in the brigade, ultimately commanded its 3rd battalion, and remained associated with the corps until he became a major-general, July 29, 1871. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general October 1, 1877, and general April 1, 1882; and rejoined the brigade as a colonel-commandant, January 24, 1886. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-47 (medal). Went through the Eastern Campaign of 1854 as A.D.C to Sir George Brown, and was present at Alma and Inkerman; commanded the 2nd battalion from May 1855 to the fall of Sebastopol, including the defence of the Quarries on June 7 and the assaults of the Redan on June 18 and September 8 (medal with three clasps, brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Mejidie). During the Indian Mutiny he commanded the 3rd battalion, and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow (brevet of colonel, and medal with clasp). He served on the North-West Frontier of India in 1864 (medal), and commanded the expedition against the Mohund tribes in 1863-64 (medal and clasp).

MAJOR-GENERAL H. L. ROBERTSON, Retired List, Bengal S.C., died suddenly on the 23rd ult. He joined the Indian Army Dec. 11, 1838; became colonel Dec. 11, 1869, and retired Sept. 1, 1875. Served in the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 (medal), and also in China from April 1858 to March 1860 (medal).

COLONEL G. R. HOPKINS, lieutenant-colonel, Retired List, late 76th Foot, died at Charlemount Street, Dublin, on the 24th ult. He joined the Army Aug. 28, 1839; became captain, Nov. 7, 1853; major, March 24, 1858; lieutenant-colonel, March 18, 1869; and retired with the hon. rank of colonel, October 11, 1876. He served with the 53rd Foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846, including affairs of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon (medal with clasp); campaign against hill tribes in Peshawur in 1851 (medal with clasp); and Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58, including relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore on Dec. 6, pursuit of Gwalior Contingent to Serai Ghat, storm and capture of Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow (severely wounded—mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, medal, with two clasps).

CAPT N. A. BRAY, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, D.A.Q.M.G. with Brig.-Gen. Wolseley, has died of sunstroke at Endowgyee, Jade Mines District, Burmah. He joined the Army Nov. 12, 1873; became captain, August 10, 1883; passed through the Staff College in Dec. 1888; and only a fortnight since was gazetted to the Staff as D.A.Q.M.G.

LIEUT. S. NICHOLSON, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., has died of sunstroke at Mansi, north of Wuntho, whilst serving with Brig.-Gen. Wolseley's Expedition to the Jade Mines, Burmah. He joined the Army May 14, 1884.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 1.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON.—I wish to ask the noble lord the Secretary for India a question of which he has received private notice. Can the noble lord inform the House whether there is any foundation for the statement appearing in some of the newspapers that it was intended to summon the Maharajah of Manipur and other native princes to a durbar at Manipur, and then at that durbar, or afterwards, to arrest them? If such a statement represents the facts correctly, I should like to know whether that proceeding had the authority of the Government of India. I need not point out the important bearing of the question, but I must express my feeling that it is incredible, from my acquaintance with Mr. Quinton's character, that he should have had any hand in such an unworthy proceeding.

VISCOUNT CROSS.—In answer to the question of the noble marquis I have only to state that my information does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever contemplated the summoning of the Senaputty to a durbar for the purpose of arresting him. If that had been done, I should have been very much surprised. As to the actual facts, it is impossible for us at present to make any statement, because the Viceroy has not yet had an opportunity of obtaining all the information necessary. In the meantime I do not think it would be right to present papers in an incomplete state; but I am expecting further details, and as soon as the papers are complete they shall be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 1.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Mr. CREMER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to letters which appeared in the *Times* on the 29th ult. from Mrs. Grimwood and Lieut. Albert Wood concerning the way in which the massacre at Manipur commenced; if he could inform the House whether the statement in regard to the attempt to capture the Jubraj was true; and whether the agent was authorised, and if so, by whom, to capture the Jubraj, and the reasons which prompted such attempt.

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Mr. D. CRAWFORD, at the same time, asked whether the Under-Secretary would lay on the table the instructions given to Mr. Quinton as the head of the expedition.

Sir J. GORST replied in terms identical with the answer made in the House of Lords by Viscount Cross. (See Lords' report.)

Mr. CREMER wished to know whether an attempt was made by the agent to capture the Jubraj, and if so, on whose authority that attempt was made; whether he received instructions from anyone or acted solely on his own responsibility.

SIR J. GORST thought the hon. member must see that his noble friend the Secretary of State was not at present able to answer that question, inasmuch as the officers of the expedition had been unfortunately killed, and any official records of the nature referred to in the question were probably destroyed. Despatches were on their way, which should arrive in the course of Monday next, and on the receipt of those despatches papers would, he had no doubt, be laid on the table.

Mr. CREMER gave notice that he would repeat the question on Tuesday next.

MAY 4.

THE DISASTER IN MANIPUR.

MR. CRAWFORD asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would lay upon the table the instructions given to Mr. Quinton for the expedition to Manipur.

SIR J. GORST said that the text of the instructions given to Mr. Quinton would be laid upon the table as soon as the despatches were printed.

MR. BRYCE asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the papers relating to the Manipur expedition which he had promised to present to the House would include not only such instructions as might have been given to Mr. Quinton by the Government of India, but all communications which had passed between the India Office here and the Government of India upon this subject.

SIR J. GORST said that the communications which had passed between the India Office and the Government of India upon the subject would also be included in the papers presented to Parliament.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SIR G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary for India what were the railways for which the Secretary of State had given or offered a guarantee, and what was the amount and duration of the guarantee in each of such cases; and whether, in cases in which a concession had been given, any deposit or security had been exacted to bind the applicants, or whether in any cases concessions had been given which left the concessionaires free to take them up if they found they could raise the money so as to make a profit for themselves, or to throw them up if they could not.

SIR J. GORST: A proposed company for making a railway from Chittagong to Assam is the only one to which such a guarantee has been offered. The Secretary of State does not think it would be fair to the promoters of that company to promulgate the terms of that guarantee in reply to the question of the hon. member.

MAY 5.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Mr. CREMER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he could now state whether an attempt was made, or intended to be made, by the Chief Commissioner to capture the Jubraj at Manipur in case he attended the durbar to which he had been invited, and whether such attempt was the cause of the massacre which followed; whether the Chief Commissioner ordered the attempt on his own authority, or if he received his authority from the Indian Government; whether any record had been kept of the exact orders which the Chief Commissioner received; and when the Government would lay before Parliament a complete copy of such orders.

SIR J. GORST.—I have been directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State to answer this question as follows:—The best answer I can give to the question is to say that I have just laid on the table all the despatches relating to Manipur, and that they will be printed and circulated as speedily as possible. The Secretary of State has only been waiting for a despatch by the last mail, which arrived this morning.

MR. CREMER.—Am I to understand the right hon. gentleman to state to the House that he is not in a position to express any opinion upon or to give any definite answer to the questions I have put?

SIR J. GORST.—I can only give the answers in this House as I am directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State for India. I have given the answer he directed me to give.

MR. CREMER.—I give notice that I will repeat the question tomorrow and until I get an answer.

KASHMIR is a glorious place when one gets there—a sort of Paradise; but then the road to Paradise is known to be beset with difficulties. The road to Kashmir has these in the form of landslips, and every now and then one comes on a notice "Closed for repairs," or something to that effect, which is a little tantalising to the seeker of Paradise.

PROMOTION comes often by leaps and bounds, but it is not always as valuable and permanent as when it comes slowly. Owing to the sudden movements of troops in many directions from one station, we see that a modest Captain has suddenly burst forth into Commanding Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, Station Staff Officer, Officer Commanding the Station, and Company Commander; *and* no extra pay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, May 7; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and children, Col. W. S. Peat, Miss Koppermann, Miss Merewether, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Leake, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewin, Mr. Shaw Gow, N. Ahmed Shah and party, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Prichard, child, and ayah. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes, Gen. Gatacre, Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Mr. T. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Petley, Mr. Bertram, Capt. Sinclair.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Salmoné.

For Gibraltar: Dr. J. N. Dick, C.B., Col. R. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Baker, Qmstr.-Sergt. H. Wilson, Mrs. Gordon.

For Madras (*viâ Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. W. Fawcett.

For Malta: Miss Seymour, Miss Seale.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. Fulton, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. F. C. James.

For Colombo: Mr. Kewley.

For Bombay: Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Brittain, Capt. Reid. *From Brindisi*: Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Petley.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Sewell.

For Malta: Major Scriven and party.

For Gibraltar: Miss Wolfe.

For Rangoon: Mr. E. Stanton.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, May 15; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Capt. Reid, Lieut. G. Codrington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. H. Unwin, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Macdonald, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie.

For Brindisi: Rev. J. M. Heal.

For Malta: Rev. W. S. Harris, Surg.-Major and Mrs. T. Godfrey and son, Mrs. Northcote and three children.

For Singapore: Capt. A. Parkin, Mr. B. Mathews, Mr. G. F. Adamson.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 21; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. C. H. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. E. Ashton.

For Ismailia: Mr. Guiver.

For Malta: Mrs. Kingston and three children.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Tozer, Mr. E. Armstrong.

For Gibraltar: Sergt. and Mrs. Hubbard and family.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, May 29; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Mr. Leefe, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden. *From Brindisi*: Major Macintire.

For Singapore: Mr. A. Moir.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Surg.-Maj. S. H. Banks, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lester, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Rev. A. G. Roberts.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cottell.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, June 12; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Maj. P. M. Ellis.

For Rangoon: Mr. Mackay.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, June 19; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.

List of Passengers to London and Plymouth, per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Calcutta, April 16.

From Calcutta: Mr. T. Ferguson, Mrs. Goodhall; Miss Ferguson and three Master Fergusons, Master White, Mr. S. W. Maltby, Mr. Hay Webb, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byrne and infant, Mrs. H. Clark, infant, and ayah, Mr. J. B. Clark, Miss Pitman, Mr. E. W. Jeynt, Mr. Leonard, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Swan, infant, and ayah, Mrs. East, Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. Harrower, Mrs. H. Manner and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jones, and four children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail May 7.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dyer, Miss Bishop, Miss Thompson, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Nash, R.A., Capt. J. A. Baker, Army Schoolmaster and Mrs. O'Connor, and two children.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Oxlade, Mr. W. Bishop.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. M. P. Swabey, Mr. O. M. Pereira, Mr. Alfred Want.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail June 4.

For Port Said: Mr. Eric Dawson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail May 8.

For Bombay: Mr. A. S. Steward.

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DEPARTURES.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, R.N.R., from London, May 1.

For Colombo: Mrs. C. A. Roope, Mr. W. H. Trotter, Mr. S. W. Jones.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt, Lieut. E. H. Harvey, Lieut. J. B. Pollok, Capt. Vigne and valet, Capt. W. D. Jones, Mr. C. Barker, Mr. Tillard and friend, Messrs. Whiteman, Mr. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. L. C. B. Jenner, Capt. Anderson, Pte. Elson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. and Miss McCready, Mr. Clousen.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Steel.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moss.

For Malta: Lieut. T. E. Naish, Mr. W. Chancellor, Mr. Blake, Mr. Comins, Lieut. F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collins and family, Mrs. Oxley, Lieut. Murray Aynsley, R.N., Mrs. Mayor, Mr. and Miss Menzies, Gen. Nicholls.

For Port Said: Mr. W. H. Giles.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from London, May 1; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. J. M. S. Groves, Mr. E. W. Browne, Mr. H. Grey, Lieut. R. H. Brinkley, Sergt.-Maj. and Mrs. Letchford, Surg.-Gen. J. Warren, Surg.-Gen. T. Walsh, Lieut. C. H. Seton, Lieut. A. T. Stephens, Lieut. H. S. Bradshaw, Rev. R. Winsor, Mrs. Fendall Charles, Mr. Gray. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. A. S. Beaumont, Major H. P. Young, Mr. H. J. Gould, Mr. Cowell.

For Penang: Mr. Andrew Ker.

For Brindisi: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Burt, Mr. Stanford Chapman, Mr. T. Plaisted.

For Kobé: *From Venice*: Count Renato de Maritino. *From Port Said*: Mrs. Bone.

For Singapore: Miss Thomson, Mr. A. B. Rathborne, Mr. E. B. Skinner.

For Alexandria: Lieut. W. Woodgate, Lieut. G. Thomas, Sergt. A. N. Mathias, Miss Fawcett, Lieut. F. H. Young. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Merrill. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Mieville.

For Colombo: Lieut. A. S. Wingate, Mr. F. Palmer.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Surg.-Maj. D. J. Johnston.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Struthen.

HOMEWARD MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 18; Calcutta, Apr. 16; Madras, Apr. 16.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber.

For Brindisi: Prince and Princess Schirbatoff, Mr. Kulenkampff, Mr. H. V. P. Horst, Dr. R. Gray, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. Nolde and friend, Mr. W. G. Moran, Mr. Justice Scott, Sir Robert Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Mr. Charles Boileau, Mr. Croft, Mr. Hartt, Miss Roger, Miss Beatty, Mr. Mammoth, Mr. Caldwell, Lieut.-Col. Lynch, H.I.H. Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, H.I.H. Grand Duke Sergius, Count A. N. Grabbe, Dr. A. N. Zander, and Professor Radde.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Muloch, Mrs. Neale, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Col. McMullen, Lieut. R. R. Vaughan, Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. Dunsford, Mr. Goldring, Mr. Mellor, Capt. Radcliffe, Mr. W. A. Harrison, R.E., Mrs. R. Decy Spedding, Mr. E. W. Kelly, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, and Capt. Wilke.

For London: Mrs. Gerard and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Heinig and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Burdett, three children, and infant, and Mr. Ahmedshere.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, April 25, 1891.

For Brindisi: Col. C. H. S. Marshall, Col. G. F. L Marshall, Gen., Mrs. and Miss East, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. H. Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. H. H. Butts, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Colvin, Capt. Clough Taylor, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. Duncan Irvine, Col. J. M. C. Galloway, Mr. J. Bolton, Mr. B. O. M. Deane, Mr. G. E. Coles, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. M. Durst, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. C. Sen, Col. Davison, Mr. L. H. Spence, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Bruce, Rev. Z. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Doukin, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Thos. Anderson, and Mr. Gutzmann.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and Mr. Cunningham.

For London: Dr. Shircore, Mr. F. Hollway, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Street and two infants, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Miss Acworth, Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Rev. J. F. Steele, Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nedham, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Addis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Speechly and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denny, Mrs. Nicolls and two infants, Mrs. W. W. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clifford, two children, and infant, Mrs. Bamford and child, Capt. F. H. Yate, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Harman Singh Ahhwalia, two children, and infant, Mrs. Fraser and friend, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curtis and two infants, Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs. Maries, Mrs. Baker, two children, and infant, Miss Delmye, Mr. W. C. Clemento, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mr. D. Ismay, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. T. Salano, Mr. Woodward and child, Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. Lavel, Mrs. Briggs and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Maclaren and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Geyer and infant, Mr. Honard, Miss Marshall, Surg. and Mrs. R. H. Charries, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence, two children, and two infants, Mr. Mahomed Arjah, Mr. Goolam M. Ahmed, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hartington, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Capt. E. C. Russell, Mrs. Conlan and child, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. F. R. Lucas, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. Tyebjee, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Hartley, jun., Mr. Writter, Mr. A. Nawab, Mr. S. Ahmed, Miss Ormiston, Lieut. Sutton, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. P. Clement, Mr. A. G. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Col. W. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Uloth and two children, and Miss Stewart.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, May 2.

For Marseilles: Major Garwood, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. Alfred Penny, Mr. A. M. Reuther, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Harington, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Mr. Fawcus, and Major Johnston-Douglas.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong; and Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For London: Mr. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and 3 children, Mrs. Jervis and child, Mr. James Beckerleg, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Hall, Mr. Middlemast.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, May 9, 1891.

For Brindisi: Capt. J. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roberts and infant, Mr. Straith, Mr. R. D. Hare, Major M. W. Saunders, Capt. W. Cooke, Major Sawyer, Mr. Walter Perman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Lieut. F. F. Weedon, Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Mr. L. B. Ker, Sir Robert Sandeman, Rev. F. Montgomery, Mrs. Buckle, Miss Buckle, Mr. Lewis Moore, Mr. Ion Naylor, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Mr. F. Graham, two Misses Shephard, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Dr. H. S. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart, two Messrs. Tyabjee, and Mr. R. F. Young.

For Ismailia: Mr. Salmone.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. English, Major E. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Down and two children, Mr. J. Black, Capt. J. G. Smith, Sir H. M. and Lady Rowden and two infants, Mr. F. L. Thomson, Col. McLeod, Mr. Sparkes, Mrs. Rosario and child, Mrs. MacDonald and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Masters and child, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. F. Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead and two children, Mrs. Gore-Browne, Mrs. H. MacMillan and four children, Mr. H. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Grant, jun., and two children, Mr. N. O. Drummond, Mr. H. C. King, Mr. C. C. Hicks and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Beckett, Mrs. Temple and two children, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Lady Thompson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Melville, Lieut. Houghton, Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mrs. Storey, Mrs. Needham, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sleater, Lady Souter and child, Mr. F. W. Tree, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Shannon and two children, Mr. T. Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, Mrs. Le-Marchant, Mrs. McAde and two children, Mr. L. Dickinson, Col. Shaw, Mr. H. R. Morgan and friend, Col. W. S. Hebbert, Mr. Marshall Hill, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Rennie, Mr. S. R. Berington, Col. and Mrs. Henry, Surg.-Major A. F. Crofts, and Mrs. Ogilvie.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. C. F. Preston, May 16, 1891.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Miller, Mrs. Lee Warner, Miss Holland, Mr. A. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. C. J. Connell, Col. T. G. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wroughton.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mr. F. W. Gymer, Rev. J. and Mrs. Foley, and J. J. Page.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parffit, May 23, 1891.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Moore, Major H. J. Lyster, Major and Mrs. Dobbs, Col. W. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Phipson.

For London: Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Miss Lizzie Duncan, Master A. W. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Caron and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ashdown, Mrs. Turner, child, and infant.

The s.s *Bellagio* sailed on Wednesday for Dunkirk, with the following passengers:—

Mrs. L. Firth, Mrs. Firth, Miss Firth, Master Firth, Capt. and Mrs. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Gimlet, Mr. Atkins, Capt. Newmarch, Mrs. Dillon, and Mrs. Canavan.

OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.

From London, Mar. 27. Arrived at Bombay, Apr. 13.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Webber.

From London: Mr. J. E. M. Boydell, Mr. D. W. G. Coley, Mr. F. O. Franks, Lieut. G. R. Row, Lieut. G. Sanders, and Surg. B. J. Singh.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. N. Beresford, Mr. Wells Cole, Dr. Fonseca, Surg.-Major C. Mallins, Mr. C. Maitland, Capt. R. D. Paget-Jones, and Mr. S. G. Wood.

From Suez: Sheik Abdool Rasool.

From Aden: Abdoorehman Tegnul, Ebraim Hassun, Jusrad and three friends, Kika Nuroodin, Capt. M. T. Lyde, and Rev. W. Morris.

STORIES about children, provided they are true and not made up, are always delightful. It is related of Sir Henry Daly, when he was Governor-General's Agent for Central India, that he was once going round a school where a number of young Rajpoot princelings were being taught, and that, stopping opposite a bright little fellow, he asked him good-naturedly how he was getting on. "Sir," said the boy, with the greatest readiness, "I am now persecuting my tutor with the utmost acidity." This, of course, came of rather rash diving into a dictionary, but after all it was just as good as saying that he was prosecuting his studies with the utmost assiduity, which was of course what he meant.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY.—March 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 104	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	107¼	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 (fully paid up)	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	6 pr. ct.	930-4
Bank of Bengal	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr. ct.	975
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Hong Kong&Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	—	—
Albert	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	—	—
Apollo	2,200	nil.	205
Bellary	1,100	—	—
Bombay Cotton	125	20	127½
Breul'sCawnporePress Co., Limited	200	16	93-94
Colaba	1,880	55	345
Dhollera Ginning	all	—	—
East India	1,000	130	1,360
Fort	8,500	150	965
French	all	50	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	—	—
Khangaum	450	45	425
Mercantile	125	—	—
Mofussil Co.	400	50	427½
Munmar M.	250	15	191
New Berar	500	45	540
New Indian	125	10	96½
Prince of Wales	400	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	—	—
Sassoon	500	—	—
Sind & Punjanb Co.	1,000	120	1,200
Sind	750	50	410
Volkart	all	80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	90	1,400
Alfred Manufacturing	500	15	195
Alliance Spinning	all	20	495
Albert Edward Mills	500	20	135
Anglo-Indian	500	35	79x
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	—	—
Bombay United	1,000	25	670
Central India	500	65	1,005
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	450
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	50	850
Empress Co.	all	10	585
Framjee Petit	1,000	15	535
Golam Baba	400	—	—
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	—
Hindustan	1,000	50	810
Hingunghat Mill	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	40	320-22
Imperial Cotton	500	nil.	325-40
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	500	10	615x
Jaffer Ali	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	25	790
Khandeish	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	40	500
Leopold	100	15	192
Madras United	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmiee	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit	all	50	1,270
Mazagon	250	5	115
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	70	1,645
Naigam	100	—	—
National	1,000	—	170
New Great Eastern	1,000	25	750
Oriental	625	10	380
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	250	—	—
Prince of Wales	500	—	—
Sassoon	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	1,000	nil.	400
Southern India	500	nil.	100n
Southern Mahratta	250	12	27½
Victoria Mills	1,000	—	360
Western India	1,000	25	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	1,080-15	5 per ct.	2,400
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do.	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares	196-5-6	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,475
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping	300	102
Kemp & Co.	170	298
Mechanics Buildings Co.	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security	50	170
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	15
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	2,350
Treacher & Co.	all	990
Thacker & Co.	100	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	—
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	—

CALCUTTA.—April 13.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 105 8 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	— to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893)	107 2 to	—
3½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 2 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1890)	— to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	101 8 to	—
5	of 1878 (1908)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1884-5 (1905)	105 0 to	105 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	106 0 to	106 8
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	106 0 to	106 8
4½	of 1882 (1902)	103 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—x
Allahabad	100	200	to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	170	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	1,000	to	1,002½
Do. of Upper India	100	150	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175	to	180
Himalaya	100	115	to	—
Mussoorie	100	107	to	—
National of India	£12½	174	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	—	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	Liquidation.		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	—	—	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.9	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	—	—	to	—
Bally Paper Mills	£89	178	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	89	to	—
Bengal Coal	100	1,780	to	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (prefnce. A. shares)	£1	7½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	2	to	—
Bengal Mills	£10	170	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	70	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	455	to	460
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	53	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	111	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	152	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	94	to	95
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	135	to	—
Carew and Co., Limtd. (Sugar)	100	107	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	81	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	150	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	70	51	to	52
Equitable Coal	250	156	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	95	to	96
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	175	to	—
Gourepore	100	120	to	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	70	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	100	to	—x
Howrah Mills	100	105	to	106
India General Steam Navigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	127	to	128
Landing and Shipping	100	92	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	180	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	128	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	83	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	168	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	36	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	50	to	—
Riverside Press	100	62	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	265	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	76	to	77
Watson's Patent Press	100	94	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Amluckie	100	48	to	50
Acruttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	600	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	83	to	—x
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50	to	—x
Do. contributory	80	33	to	—x
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	170	to	—
Do. contributory	100	85	to	—
Burkola (Cachar)	100	23	to	—x
Central Cachar	200	103	to	105
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	28	to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25	to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	20	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	Liquidation.		
Darjiling	100	93	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	35	to	36
Dehra Dun	100	43	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	40	to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	46	to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	23	to	—
EastIndian,Assam,and Cachar	100	31	to	32
Endogram	£10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	53	to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	—	to	—
Grob (Assam)	100	30	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	42	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	55	to	56
Indian Terai	500	94	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	15	to	—
Kangra Valley	—	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	60	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	65	to	—
Do. contributory	200	50	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	190	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	54	to	55x
Longview (Darjiling)	100	48	to	49
Loobah	100	95	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	70	to	75
Majagram (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	Nominal.		
Do. contributory	90	Nominal.		
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mohtola (Assam)	100	165	to	—x
Do. contributory	90	95	to	—x
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttock (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Do. contributory	—	—	to	—
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	—	—	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	40	to	—x
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	43	to	—x
Pattareah (Sylhet)	100	37	to	—
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Sapakati	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	30	to	—
Seemah	—	—	to	—
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Singell (Darjiling)	100	42	to	—
Soom (Darjiling)	100	80	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—x
Sungu River (Chittagong)	—	—	to	—
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	40	to	41
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	93	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	91	to	—x
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LONDON.—April 18.

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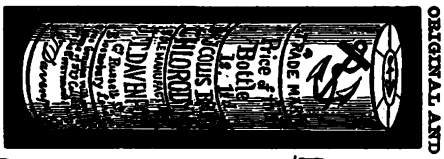
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The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storms of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

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GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to April 22; Madras, April 23; Bombay, April 25.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes on May 8:—I am able to give an unqualified contradiction to the report, published in several English and Indian newspapers, that the Viceroy has intimated to the Home Government his intention of resigning at an early date. The statement is absolutely devoid of foundation. His Excellency has never even hinted at such an intention.

The Russian Grand Dukes Alexander and Sergius and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott were among the mail passengers to Brindisi on April 18, also Prince and Princess Schiroatoff.

Lord Wenlock is, we (*Madras Times*) understand, recovering from the accident he met with at cricket, and we hope he will soon be quite well again. Lady Wenlock is still suffering from a severe cold, which has hung about her for several days.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Simla on Saturday, May 16.

Sir Auckland Colvin will shortly visit the Rampore State in connection with the new arrangements rendered necessary by the murder of the late Regent, General Azim-ud-din.

The Governor of Ceylon, in the course of a speech in Uva the other day, said that before going out to Ceylon he went to see Sir Samuel Baker, who said that tea was a plant indigenous to Ceylon, and who produced a book and proved it to be so; and he asked him (Sir Arthur Havelock) to put that fact before a body of planters in Ceylon on the first opportunity, as the fact, he knew, would be welcomed.

The Central News states that Oday Pertab Singh, Raja of Bhinga, in Oude, has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of India.

A Bangalore paper is informed on good authority that Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the British Resident in Mysore, has, under telegraphic orders, proceeded to Rangoon. Nothing has transpired as to the object of his being sent there. It is not, however, unlikely that he has been selected for some special duty, owing to his past experience among the hill tribes in the north of India.

The Madras Bradlaugh Memorial Fund appears to have benefited somewhat by the publication of Mr. Eardley Norton's recent remarks. The subscriptions have now reached about 600 rs. Some boys of the Presidency College have contributed 37 rs. This, says the *Bombay Gazette*, is only as it should be, seeing that Indian schoolboys are the most clamorous of the Congress politicians.

A rumour has recently obtained currency that the Government of India intend at an early date to increase materially the income tax, even to the extent of doubling it. We (*Pioneer*) are able to state on excellent authority that there is no truth whatever in the statement.

A contemporary hears that Sir Lepel Griffin's Cashmere Railway scheme, which is backed by the Rothschilds, is not likely to meet with warm support from the Government of India. The promoters ask for a gold guarantee of 3½ per cent., plus a share of the surplus profits.

There is of course, says the *Bombay Gazette*, no truth whatever in a statement, which has gained some currency, that the Commander-in-Chief will open the Khojak Tunnel in June. The idea that Sir Frederick Roberts would undertake a journey across the fiery plain of the Put and over the scorching plateau of Quetta in the hottest of the hot weather to perform a purely formal ceremony might have been left to contradict itself, thinks a contemporary.

Moreover, there are other reasons in the way. Some months ago it was expected that the tunnel would be finished in June, and possibly by that time it may be feasible to get an engine through; but the work will not, it is expected, be completed till later in the autumn, and no final arrangements have been made in regard to the opening ceremony.

The Bengal Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the subject of destitution among Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta.

According to a Madras telegram, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, Travancore seems to be justifying its claim to be regarded as the most advanced native State in India. A number of natives have petitioned the Maharaja to recognise their claims to have a proper share in the government of the country. The Maharaja gave a reply, which is regarded as favourable, though not quite satisfactory. The Dewan is to meet a deputation and discuss their proposals.

Emigration from Madras to North Borneo is now practically an accomplished fact, the North Borneo Government having agreed to the conditions desired by the Madras Government.

Mr. Caine, says the *Times of India*, expresses surprise that his charges made no stir in the Anglo-Indian Press. Surely he has studied the Anglo-Indian Press sufficiently by this time to understand the estimate that has been formed of him here. If we regard him as nothing more than a political mountebank yearning for notoriety at any cost, he has no one but himself to thank for it; and if we

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believe him to be incapable of speaking of Anglo-Indian affairs without misrepresenting them, the justification of that attitude is to be found in every letter he has written and every speech that he has made on the subject.

The survey of the Mogulserai-Daltongunge Railway has been brought to a successful conclusion, and the alignment obtained is said to be very favourable.

A correspondent states that no work is being executed on the Ganjam section of the East Coast Railway for want of funds.

Cholera seems to have broken out all along the line between Barak and Fenchuganj, but it is believed not to be of a severe type.

A scene of great excitement occurred at the Lahore railway station on April 13, when a Pathan attempted to murder a sepoy, with whom he had a quarrel about money, with a sword. Although the platform was crowded at the time, the assailant managed to inflict a number of severe wounds upon his victim before he was seized and disarmed.

THE feeling which has been aroused in the British community of Shanghai by the recent incomprehensible resolution of our Foreign Office to unite the judicial and consular offices in one functionary will perhaps not be readily understood by those who are accustomed to see such an amalgamation of offices at work in other parts of the world. But the position at Shanghai is a peculiar one, the interests to be protected being large and the relations to the Chinese authorities differing in many important particulars from those of any other country. The case is very well put in a protest which the British community has forwarded to our Minister at Pekin for transmission to LORD SALISBURY. The memorialists say :—"We view with alarm any change which may hamper the influential and independent position which her Majesty's Consul-General has hitherto held in advocating and protecting our rights by the means of representations to the Chinese authorities," and they urge that the most able Chief Justice cannot possibly do his duty as a judge and at the same time fill the Consular position with efficiency. If the posts are to be combined for economical or other reasons, it is admitted that no better selection for the office could be made than that of the gentleman who now fills it. But how can the Chief Justice Consul-General give effective help to British subjects in his Consular capacity on matters out of which law-suits with natives may possibly arise? The protest deserves LORD SALISBURY's careful consideration, and if it fails to produce an effect, the matter should be made the subject of Parliamentary action. The Premier, however, is a man who needs no jogging from the House of Commons to help him to perceive the merits of a case when it is clearly put, and it is to be hoped that the representations made by the Shanghai merchants, backed by our own Chambers of Commerce, will convince him of the wisdom of revoking an inconsiderate decision.

ON May 7, during her visit to the Naval Exhibition, Her Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS honoured the Peninsular and Oriental Company by paying a visit to their handsome kiosk, of which we publish a description elsewhere, and spent some time in examining with great interest the photographs of Indian scenes and other objects which are there displayed. SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND did the honour of the reception. The *Court Circular* records the visit in these terms :—

Her Majesty proceeded thence to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's kiosk, where her Majesty was joined by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, and received by Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the company.

It is curious that while the *Times* and *Daily News* reports mention this visit, no notice is taken of it by the reporters of the *Standard* and *Daily Telegraph*.

At the opening of the Naval Exhibition, the Guard of Honour was formed by about one hundred and fifty men of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, who marched from their headquarters on board H.M.S. *Frolic*, off Somerset House, to the Exhibition, attracting much admiration by their smart appearance. The London journals—owing probably to the incompetency of the Secretariat to recognise its duties to the Press—took no notice of this rather unique body of men. They were mistaken by many for genuine jack-tars, but most of them are in reality gentlemen engaged in City offices who give up a good deal of time and energy to artillery naval and boating drill. It seemed rather odd that just at the moment when this useful corps of volunteers was demonstrating its efficiency before the Prince of Wales, the Lords of the Admiralty should have issued the following memorandum :—

"My Lords desire that, pending further orders, new Enrolments shall be stopped, and that it may be intimated that the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers will not be embarked in Gunboats this year."

The First Lord on May 7 explained in the House of Commons that there was no intention of disbanding this fine body of men, but it was not intended to give them the sea-training they have hitherto had. The result will, we fear, be that one of the inducements to recruit will be taken away. Rumour attributes jealousy of the R. N. Volunteers on the part of the Royal Naval Reserve. We are not inclined to give much credence to these rumours for it is difficult to see wherein the Artillery men can come into any harmful competition with the sea-going corps. In case of a threatened invasion it is obvious that it would be an immense advantage to have all round our coasts a body of young men who have been trained to handle artillery on board ship and have seen something of sea-life. The Admiralty will make a great mistake in checking the development of this corps, which was beginning to attract a number of energetic and muscular young fellows to its ranks. Their appearance in such good form at the opening of the Exhibition might have been used advantageously to increase the number of recruits.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent dated *April 20*, 1891, to grant to Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., late one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, an annuity of 3,500*l.*

I am informed, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, that there is no truth in a report which has been circulated that the negotiations between the Chinese and Indian officials in regard to Thibet are not proceeding satisfactorily. The latest information, received in London, shows that the reverse is the case, and that the broad outlines of a settlement of the terms on which trade should be carried on, and the people on each side of the frontier be permitted in the various seasons to pasture their cattle on the other side, have been arranged for some time past. It is equally incorrect to say that any difficulty may be apprehended by the refusal of the Thibetans to observe an arrangement made by the Chinese, for the Indian Government, before negotiating, had satisfactory assurances on that point.

A telegram from Lloyd's agents at Port Said, dated May 9, states :—"The British steamer *Harrow*, Singapore for New York, and her Majesty's troopship *Tamar*, China for Plymouth, have been in collision. The former vessel is badly damaged ; she has plates bent, and must be repaired to enable her to proceed. Her Majesty's ship *Tamar* has sustained slight damage."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams have been received from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* :—

MAY 5.—A Miranzai telegram, dated Mastaon last night, states that many men with standards were seen coming down from Tilah to Khanki, and 2,000 Shekhans and Mishties are reported as being collected at Kangarbur ready to oppose the advance of the troops. The enemy is said to be preparing to commence active hostilities again on the Eed Festival, which takes place on the 9th inst.

Sir W. Lockhart arrived at Mastaon yesterday.

With regard to the Black Mountain expedition, the Government has sanctioned the construction of temporary shelters for the troops near Seri, and the question of the necessity of keeping European troops on the spot after the cessation of hostilities is now being considered in consultation with General Elles and the Punjab Government.

MAY 9.—The last reports from the Miranzai Valley state that deputations from the Samil clans came again to the camp at Gulistan on Thursday, bringing back the Government property which had been taken by them. This shows that the severe losses they have suffered have proved to them the uselessness of further resistance. By the submission of these tribes the backbone of the opposition may be considered to be broken. A few other sections still remain to be dealt with, for which purpose a movable column is assembled at Gulistan, consisting of a wing of the 60th Rifles, a wing of the Manchester Regiment, the Peshawur Mountain Battery, the 5th Company of Sappers, the 2nd, 6th, and 29th Punjab Infantry, and the 3rd Sikhs. Sir W. Lockhart commands in person.

The Commissioner of Peshawur has arrived in the camp to advise in the matter of dealing with the tribes, and to reassure the Afreedis, who are showing signs of suspicion, although they were distinctly told that there was no intention of interfering with their country.

The troops are suffering great discomfort from the heavy rain, as the tents were left behind, but all are cheerful and eager to advance.

In the Black Mountain district two battalions and one battery will remain at Seri pending the compliance with the terms imposed on them of the three tribes subject to Hashim Ali. This chief is a

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fugitive whose surrender has been demanded. The Akazais have not yet submitted. Their country is deserted and active opposition has ceased, but pending the settlement our force will be maintained at its present strength.

MAY 10.—The incessant rain in the Miranzai Valley has delayed the restitution of the stolen property by the tribes, and Sir W. Lockhart's further advance has been postponed until to-day. The excitement among the Afreedis is believed to be subsiding.

The inquest on the bodies of the two Parsee girls who were killed by falling from the University clock tower in Bombay is not yet completed. The medical evidence given yesterday seems to point to foul play, or, at least, to their having been assaulted. Great excitement prevails among the Parsee community. They appear to be convinced that it was a case of murder, and they have subscribed a large sum of money to be devoted to the detection of the culprit. The small size of the tower windows tells against the theory that the fall was an accident, but suicide is still a possible explanation.

The trial of the Benares rioters has begun. Owing to the number of prisoners and witnesses it is likely to last some time. The city remains quiet.

LATEST "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, SIMLA, APRIL 24.)

Capt. Melville, assistant commissioner, Merwara, has been granted leave for one year.

Lieut. F. Hughes has been appointed station staff officer, Erinpura, in addition to his other duties.

Surg.-Major Gimlette has been confirmed in the appointment of agency surgeon at Baghelkhand.

Major Jenkins to be assistant adjutant-general, Miranzai Field Force, vice Egerton, wounded.

Lieut. R. Edwards, 18th Bengal Inf., to be orderly officer to the officer commanding the Silchar Column.

Capt. Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be brigade-major, Silchar Column.

Lieut.-Col. St. J. Mitchell to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Col. Money, who vacated his appointment.

Lieut. R. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cav., has been appointed adjutant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, vice Capt. Turner, whose term of appointment has expired.

Brig.-Surg. J. Hamilton officiates on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surg.-gen., vice Deputy Surg.-Gen. Collis, transferred to the Home Establishment.

Col. W. Dalrymple to be deputy qrmr.-gen., vice Col. W. Gatacre, appointed adj.-gen., Bombay Army.

Lieuts. J. Home, R.A., and E. Wall, Devonshire Regt., have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieut. P. Eckford has been posted to the Bengal instead of the Madras Army.

The following officers have been granted leave for the period specified against their names:—

Cols. J. Green, four months, and D. Inglish, six months; Major B. Graves, one year; Capts. G. Watson, 210 days; P. Buckland, one year; and W. Brooke, ten months.

Extensions have been granted to the following officers:—

Col. B. Goldie, six months; and Capt. G. Rowcroft, six months.

Col. A. Hawes has been permitted to reside out of India from April 1.

Mr. J. Greatorex, deputy examiner, Military Accounts, retires from April 1.

The following promotions have been made:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major A. Evans Gordon.

To be Captain.—Lieut. H. B. Vaughan.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Hudson has been admitted to colonel's allowances, vice Col. C. Hodgson, retires.

Lieut. A. Pilcher, assistant engineer, second grade, has been promoted to first grade.

The following officers of the Bombay Survey Department have been appointed to the survey of India as assistant superintendents, second grade:—Messrs. B. Gilbert Cooper, C. Erskine and A. Spring.

It is notified that rules for quarantine against plague, which were made by the Bombay Government, will have effect from March 28 as a temporary measure, in Aden, Persia, and the Somali Coast.

The services of Capt. H. Thornhill, of Port Blair, have been placed at the disposal of the N.-W. P. Government.

The services of the Rev. H. Moore have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Sir Oliver St. John acts during the absence of Sir R. Sandeman as Agent Governor-General for Beloochistan. Sir Oliver is now on his way to Rangoon for the benefit of a sea trip.

LATEST BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, POONA, APRIL 24.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. Chapman, wing officer, 25th Regt., 3rd batt. Rifle Regt., Bombay Inf., to be officiating superintendent of Army Schools, as a temporary measure.

The Comdr.-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).—Lieut. Faulkner, wing officer, to be quartermaster, with effect from April 6, 1891, vice Capt. Hartigan, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

25th Bombay Infantry, 3rd battalion Rifle Regiment.—Surg. Jackson, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, detailed for field service.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service have been detailed for the Miranzai Expedition:—Surgs. Anderson, Street, and Jameson.

With reference to paragraph 2 of regulations for the Indian Army Reserves, it is notified that all transfers of non-commissioned officers to the active reserve of regiments of Native Infantry are suspended until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Deputy Surg.-Gen. Warren, medical staff, to be administrative medical officer in the Bombay Presidency, in succession to Deputy Surg.-Gen. Hinde, C.B., whose tour has expired.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Second-Lieut. Swift, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to England, and join the 1st batt. of his regt. to which he has been posted. Second Lieut. Swift will travel at the public expense under paragraph 228, part I., and paragraph 512 K., part II., Army Regulations, India, Vol. X.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

Connaught Rangers, 1st batt.—Major Carpenter to remain in England, in extension, from April 18 to June 26, 1891, on medical certificate.

Army Order, No. 117 of Feb. 27, 1891, has been cancelled.

In anticipation of approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Worcester Regt., 1st batt.—Capt. Wilkie, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

North Lancashire Regt., 1st batt.—Capt. Dowell, to remain in England, in extension, from April 1 to June 15, 1891, on medical certificate; and Lieut. Humphreys, to remain in England, in extension, from April 16 to Oct. 16, 1891, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surg.-Major Browne, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

The leave in India granted to Major Alexander, Staff Corps, 21st Bombay Inf., by Army Order, No. 152 of March 13, has been cancelled at his own request.

ERRATUM.—In Army Order, No. 179 of April 3, referring to Lieut. Macgeorge, for "Kurrachee" substitute "Bombay."

GUP.

MANY who said good-bye to Mr. Justice Scott, says the *Times of India*, must have regretted that Mrs. Scott was not present to see the esteem and regard with which he is held by all sections of our Bombay community. Her own friends, especially among the native ladies whose cause she had so closely at heart, will be interested in a few brief extracts from a letter received from Mrs. Scott this mail. "Though," writes Mrs. Scott, "we care for Egypt, though the old saying is come true for us—that 'Who drinks the Nile water once will come back and drink it again'—still it is to us both a great wrench to leave India. Bombay has been our home—our happy home—the people there, the natives as much as the English, are our fellow-countrymen—*our own*. They are not so in Egypt: that is the great difference. . . . We have been seven years in Bombay, and people have been so kind to us, no wonder it has got tight hold of our hearts. . . . I wish I could see my dear Indian ladies again and the children in the schools and all our kind friends. I feel as if we were deserters, yet we cannot help it."

Mrs. Sheldon, says the *Englishman*, is scarcely lost to view in the mazes of the Central African jungle, when another intrepid lady explorer emerges into the broad light of day after a long tramp through the forests of Southern Asia. Starting from Moulmein in February, Mrs. Barstow, the lady in question, made her way to Raheng, crossing the intervening mountains on elephants. From Raheng she continued her journey down the Mei Phing to Packham-po, where she was warmly welcomed by the Native Governor. Engaging boats at this place, she travelled eastward by slow stages, making exhaustive notes by the way, and eventually arrived in Bangkok at the close of last month. At Bangkok she has been interviewed by the ubiquitous reporter, who is impressed with the matter of fact manner in which she refers to unruly elephants, night alarms, the visits of alligators, and the thousand and one inconveniences inseparable from a journey of this kind. Mrs. Barstow speaks in high terms of the courtesy of Siamese officials, who did all in their power to oblige her, providing guards in dangerous parts of the road, and assisting her with elephants when her own broke down. There is much, no doubt, to be said for Mrs. Sheldon's contention that in dealing with savage or semi-savage races, women can do more by persuasion than the sterner sex by force of arms. Her example, together with that of Mrs. Barstow, will in all probability find a host of imitators in the course of the next few years. The sequel of those adventures cannot, however, be for a moment doubtful. In wandering from the beaten path of travel, the lady explorer will one day place herself in the power of a chief on whom all her blandishments will be thrown away. Not until then, probably, will she and her adventurous sisters recognise at what a heavy price the fame of the explorer may be bought.

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The mention of Captain Bower's name reminds a contemporary that his famous exploit was worthily recognised by his admission to the Intelligence Department. As he does not act or play upon the penny whistle, or otherwise seem up to the standard of Simla accomplishments, his presence in the Intelligence Department caused some good-humoured surprise to his friends; but it is rumoured that a change is shortly to come over the system of recruitment for the Department, and that the selection of men like Bower will in the future be the rule rather than the exception.

Some coolies, while excavating a cutting on the Hindoopore Railway line, near Subadars' Chuttrum, came across a brass pot containing about 163 very ancient silver coins, just two feet below the surface of the ground. Messrs. Maile and Beveridge, of the Hindoopore Railway, who were on the spot at the time, took charge of and made over the treasure to the police. The coins were each about as large as an eight-anna piece, and as far as Messrs. Maile and Beveridge could decipher them, the characters seemed to be Greek. The devices on some of the coins were peacocks, fishes, &c., and on others something bearing a resemblance to a woman's head more than anything else.

The Pope has paid a compliment to the Maharaja of Vizianagram by sending for his acceptance a beautiful Roman mosaic, a work of art which his Highness's cultivated taste is well able to appreciate. The gift is a token of appreciation by his Holiness of the liberal-mindedness of the Maharaja who has not been lacking in generosity towards the Roman Catholic institutions in his State and elsewhere.

The King of Siam has prescribed a rigorous test for those of his subjects who claim to be endowed with the mantle of prophecy. An enactment has now been made providing that no prophet shall be entitled to public confidence unless he has the gifts of sitting unharmed in the midst of a fire for the space of at least half an hour. Few, remarks an Indian paper, will care to qualify for prophetic honours on these terms.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN M. WOODHOUSE has been appointed President, and Mr. A. H. Macmillan, Secretary, of the recently established Vizagapatam Harbour Board.

Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E., Political Superintendent, Pahlanpore, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Colonel Pemberton, R.E., Public Works Member, after visiting the Bolan Pass, was to visit the Salt Mines at Khewra.

Nothing definite has been settled, but, says the *Times of India*, it is very probable that Dr. John Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, will succeed Mr. Ward as Judicial Commissioner of Burma.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., has assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent of the Shan States, and Mr. J. G. Scott, Officiating Superintendent, has reverted to his substantive appointment.

It is probable that when Mr. Halliday retires, six months hence, his place on the Bengal Board of Revenue will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Stevens, Commissioner of Patna. Mr. A. Smith, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, completes his service about the same time as Mr. Halliday.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, Burma, who is now at Sagaing, has been appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief temporarily till the arrival of another officer from India.

April 17 being the last day of the sitting as District Judge, Coimbatore, of Mr. G. D. Irvine, who retires from the service from June next, the members of the local bar took the opportunity of addressing a few words of farewell to the District Judge. Mr. Irvine has acquired a reputation for honesty and for impartiality in administering justice between man and man, though, says the *Madras Times*, he has been held by some to have been too strict with the members of the bar.

A rumour is rife in Mysore that Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector-General of the Nizam's Police, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of that district. He originally belonged to the Mysore Commission, and was for a long time in the district as an Assistant Commissioner, as well as in Bangalore; he was also the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District during the most critical period of the late famine in the Province, and rendered exceptional service to the Mysore country before he retired.

It is with much satisfaction, says *Indian Engineering*, the Simla public hear that Mr. Rowe, who was for many years Judge of the District Court, is likely to be appointed the President of the Municipality. Having been for a long time connected with the Delhi Municipality, he has had considerable experience in matters under the control of such Corporations. The future President will be paid by Government, and will hold magisterial powers. Mr. Rowe will probably enter on his municipal duties in June, when he retires from Government service.

The *Pioneer* says:—The public service is about to lose an old and valued servant in Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I., who during his forty-five years of official life has rendered invaluable service to the Government of the North-West Provinces. Commencing his career in March 1846 as treasurer in the collector's office, Moradabad, Jai Kishan Das gradually worked his way up the ladder, and was permanently appointed a deputy collector in 1865. For services rendered both by himself and his brother during the Mutiny, Jai Kishan Das obtained his present title, a khilat of 5,000 rs., and lands assessed at 10,000 rs., with partial remissions of revenue for his own life and that of his immediate successor. He received the C.S.I. on July 25, 1890, and now stands third in the highest grade of deputy collectors. He is an officer of the old school, kind and benevolent, and his retirement will be a loss alike to the Government he has served so faithfully as well as to his numerous friends.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

A very sad accident occurred at Simla on April 9. **Miss Watson**, of Calcutta, was going down to Annandale for a picnic with her friends, when her pony stumbled and she was thrown upon her head. This was about noon, and she died at four o'clock of a fractured skull. Miss Watson had no relatives in Simla, but she leaves a widowed mother and a brother in Calcutta. Her age was nineteen.

We (*Madras Times*) regret to record the death, from sunstroke, on April 15, of **Captain Norman Alton Bray**, of the 2nd battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Mandalay. The sad intelligence only reached the military authorities on the 20th idem. He entered the Army as second lieutenant in the above regiment on Nov. 12, 1873, and was promoted captain on Aug. 10, 1884. He was a passed Staff College officer, and on that account was selected for the important post which he held in Burma at the time of his death, in which position he was doing excellent work. He was out with General Wolseley's column during the Wuntho Expedition, as intelligence officer.

Colonel Herbert George Deedes, assistant secretary to the War Office, died on May 6, the primary cause being an attack of influenza. He formerly belonged to the 60th Rifles, and he served with the 1st battalion of that regiment in the campaign of 1857-58 against the mutineers in India, including the actions on the Hindun, the battle of Budlee ke Serai, and the taking of the heights before Delhi, the subsequent siege operations, and the assault and capture of the city, with the final attack on and occupation of the palace. He served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Jones during the campaign in Rohilkund, including the actions of Bungawalla and Nugena, the relief of Moradabad, the action on the Dojura, the assault and capture of Bareilly, the attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore, the defeat of the rebels and the relief of the garrison, the capture of the Fort of Bunnai, the pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and the destruction of the Fort of Mahomdee. He served as extra aide-de-camp to Sir A. Wilson at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and as orderly officer to Brigadier Barker in the operations in Oude from Dec. 3, 1858, to Feb. 1, 1859. He retired in 1877.

Major Mackay.—The death is announced of Major Mackay, Governor of her Majesty's Prison, Lincoln. The deceased, who was sixty-four years of age, was appointed Governor of the then Lindsey Prison in December 1871, and he continued the appointment when the gaol became the county prison and the use of the other prisons in Lincolnshire was discontinued. He was born in Ireland, and prior to taking the appointment he had a distinguished military career. He joined the 49th Regiment (Royal Berkshire) on Nov. 11, 1845, as private; was promoted corporal on Aug. 1, 1847; sergeant Dec. 1, 1848; and sergeant-major on Dec. 1, 1851. On Nov. 5, 1854, for distinguished service at Inkerman, he was commissioned as ensign, and was promoted lieutenant March 2, 1855. Major Mackay was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the repulse of the sortie from Sebastopol on Oct. 26, 1854, and he was recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry and conspicuous bravery in the field. From 1871 he has held the appointment of Governor of Lincoln Prison.

The death on May 9 is announced of the **Hon. Kenelm St. Lawrence**, 5th Dragoon Guards, of typhoid fever, at Ardmore, Booterstown, near Dublin.

Madame Blavatsky, the head and foundress of the Theosophical Society, died on May 8 at 19 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, in her sixtieth year. She had been ill for about three weeks. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the body will be cremated. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky was born at Ekaterinoslav, in the south of Russia, in 1831. At the age of seventeen she married, but soon left her husband. For some years she travelled extensively over the American Continent and Asia, and when barely twenty-five years old succeeded in penetrating into Thibet. After numerous adventures and travels, she founded, in New York, in 1875, in conjunction with Colonel Olcott, the present "Theosophical Society." She wrote a number of books and pamphlets in support of her peculiar theories.

Sir James Caird on Indian Agriculture.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Sir James Caird has not reiterated a day too soon his opinions on the best means of diminishing the pressure of the population on the soil. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that this great agricultural authority had given to the Government of India precisely the same advice nearly eleven years ago in that admirable monograph on the "Condition of India," specially written at the express wish of Lord Salisbury. We have always attached great value to Sir James Caird's suggestions. His cardinal proposal is to increase cultivation by better manuring the exhausted soil. India has no reserve of food-stores to speak of. At the best it has enough to last ten days. It is not known whether there is an improvement in this respect during the last ten years. Cultivation has extended no doubt; but it is cultivation of poorer soil which yields barely good crops. So that we are sceptic as to India being better off to-day in point of reserve food stores than what it was in 1880. The second proposal is of course the redemption of the land tax. This would no doubt revolutionise the fiscal system of the empire. But the remedy has frightened the powers that be. That is not to be wondered at. The economic evils from which India is suffering for half a century and over is owing in a great measure to want of financial statesmanship. India wants badly an English financier of the first magnitude to overhaul her entire fiscal system.

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THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received since our last issue :—

MANIPORE (*via* KOHIMA), May 1.—There is no foundation for the recently reported death of Surgeon Styles, of the 18th Bengal Infantry. Twenty-six of the elephants which belonged to the Raja have been captured up to the present.—*Reuter.*

May 2.—One native officer of the Raja's army, a man of importance, was arrested to-day. Cholera is still prevalent. All the troops composing the Burma column have now returned to Tammoo.—*Ibid.*

MANIPORE (*via* KOHIMA), May 3.—It is expected that the Maharaja will be captured or that he will surrender within the next few days. The Kukis, who destroyed some bridges, have been heavily punished. The cholera is declining.—*Ibid.*

May 5.—Mya Mynzarrow, the man who is said to have been the actual murderer of Mr. Quinton, was brought in yesterday under a guard sent from Thobal by General Graham. He was carried on a litter, as he had been wounded when fighting against the British troops.

The 4th Goorkhas left this morning for India *via* Kohima, which will be a great relief, as the question of supplies is very serious owing to the limited amount of transport accompanying the expedition.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA, May 5.—The Mounted Infantry have returned to Manipore without capturing the Princes; but further efforts with that object are being made by means of the military police. Twenty-five thousand rounds of smooth-bore ammunition and a quantity of caps have been found and have been all destroyed. It is understood that the Indian Government are opposed to annexation, and would prefer to establish in Manipore a new rule under British influence.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

LATER.—A despatch from Manipore, dated May 2, states that the Regent and his youngest brother have separated from the Senaputty. One hundred men of the 43rd Goorkhas have gone, under Lieutenant Clay, with Captain Dun and Mr. Mitchell, interpreter, to endeavour to capture the Regent, who, it is thought, may be returning to surrender. A Manipori has been captured near Tammoo, whom the villagers declare to be the actual murderer of Mr. Quinton. He was found to be severely wounded by three bullets, but it is uncertain when the wounds were inflicted. The instructions given to Mr. Quinton were to expel the Senaputty, and the method was left to his own discretion, no orders being given to effect the arrest at the Durbar.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA, May 10.—There is still no news of the fugitive Manipori Princes, but, as the pursuing party took only eight days' rations with them, they ought to return, and the result of their search should be known by Tuesday. The only important arrest during the last few days, besides that of the alleged murderer of Mr. Quinton, is that of an aged Tongal general, the extent of whose connection with the outrage is still somewhat uncertain.

Two skeletons, believed to be those of Mr. Neville and Mr. O'Brien, were found at Myanghan, and were buried near the ruins of the rest-house where they were dining on the evening of March 24, when a number of Maniporis and Nagas attacked and murdered them.

The Manipore field force has now ceased to exist, but the State will be held for the present by a garrison consisting of 50 British officers, six guns, and about 1,800 native troops.

Lieutenant Grant, who is now recovering from the effects of his wound, has given an interesting account of the doings of his little force, from which I send you some extracts. He left Tammoo on March 28 with 50 Punjabee Sepoys of the 12th Burma regiment, and 40 men of the 43rd Goorkhas. The former were armed with Sniders and carried 150 rounds each, but the latter had Martinis and only 50 rounds each. Fighting began within a few miles of Tammoo and continued till the force reached Thobal on the 30th. There Lieutenant Grant entrenched himself in some deserted compounds—not in a fort as stated—and held out against the entire Manipori army till April 7, when a peremptory order of recall reached him.

The Maniporis opened negotiations several times, and tried to induce him to withdraw, Mr. Williams, their only European prisoner, being employed as a messenger on one occasion. Lieutenant Grant made a point of receiving the emissaries at some distance from the position, in order to conceal the smallness of the force, and he represented himself as Colonel Howlett, borrowing two stars from a Jemadar's shoulder-strap to carry out the ruse. It deceived Mr. Williams as well as the Maniporis, and effectually prevented the only danger which Lieutenant Grant feared—namely, an attempt to rush the camp by an overwhelming force. To all messages he replied that he would not withdraw unless all the prisoners were released, and an officer of high rank was sent as a hostage.

He describes the Maniporis as arrant cowards. Even when they brought guns and began to shell him, they soon retreated on finding the gunners picked off by the fire from the Martinis. His loss only amounted to one killed and two sepoys and one muleteer wounded. Lieutenant Grant attributed his success to the magnificent courage and coolness of the men, both Punjabees and Goorkhas. The men on their part are no less willing to do justice to the gallantry and readiness of resource of their young commander, and they are reported to have said when asked about their doings, "How could we be beaten under Grant Sahib. He is a tiger in fight."—*Ibid.*

LATER.—News has just arrived that the Regent of Manipore has been given up by the Maniporis. It is believed that Captain Davis's party have taken him prisoner.—*Ibid.*

RANGOON, May 10.—No trustworthy news has been received so far as to the whereabouts of the Senaputty, although the Regent has been captured by the Maniporis. The mounted infantry and military police are scouring the Manipore frontier in search of the Senaputty.—*Ibid.*

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication :—

"From Viceroy, Simla, May 10. Maxwell telegraphs, 7th :—'Tongal general surrendered himself to-day and is now in custody.'"

"Collett telegraphs, 8th :—'The Regent was arrested this morning by some Maniporis sent out by Major Maxwell, and is now a prisoner under a military guard.' Efforts are being made to capture other Princes."

Much of the news in the Indian papers by this mail has been anticipated by the voluminous telegrams which we have reproduced from the *Times* and other papers; but we have selected some of the more interesting communications and details which have appeared in India.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE *PIONEER* ON THE DISASTER.

The Kohima correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on April 19 :—

When the Government of India decided to recognise the Regent as Raja, but to deport the Senaputty as the cause of constant mischief in the State, it was determined that Mr. Quinton should carry out the orders in person, and that an escort, 400 strong, should accompany him under an experienced officer. It was not contemplated that any resistance would be offered, and in fact Mr. Quinton some weeks before had expressed a desire, in case of going to Manipore, to take only 200 military police with him. The Government of India, however, held that a regular military escort was necessary, and General Collett was asked to provide this forthwith. Accordingly, 200 of the 42nd Goorkhas and 200 of the 44th Goorkhas were told off for this duty, Colonel Skene being placed in command. At the same time Colonel Evans, who was returning from Lushailand with 300 men of his regiment, the 43rd Goorkhas, was ordered by General Collett to detach Captain Cowley with 200 rifles to proceed to Manipore direct by way of Cachar. This order was received at Aijal on March 7. There were thus 600 men assigned as an escort to Mr. Quinton, though only 400 took the Kohima route. It must further be remembered that at Manipore itself were 100 of the 43rd Goorkhas, the permanent escort of the Resident, Mr. Grimwood. It may be as well here to clear up

THE QUESTION OF AMMUNITION

which has attracted so much criticism. When orders were first issued it was decided that the 400 men under Colonel Skene should take 40 rounds in their pouches and 30 rounds per rifle should be carried in boxes. It was recognised that there might be difficulty in proceeding with transport, and inquiries were made as to what supply of ammunition there was in the Residency at Manipore. In reply to a telegram, Mr. Grimwood stated that there were 13,000 Snider cartridges. The 100 men of his escort were armed with Martinis and had 140 rounds per rifle. On this being made known it was ordered that the 400 men accompanying Mr. Quinton should start with only 40 rounds, carried in their pouches. Some little time after this General Collett thinking over the matter, and in order to provide against contingencies, instructed Colonel Skene to take on from Kohima on arrival there such amount of ammunition as he might think necessary. There was an ample supply of Snider cartridges at Kohima, 60,000 rounds having been left in reserve there, with the intention of being made over from time to time to the military police, instead of being returned to the store in India. Colonel Skene, it appears, did not think there was any occasion to add to the forty rounds which each of his sepoys carried, particularly as there were 13,000 rounds awaiting him at the Manipore Residency, which would give him another thirty-two cartridges per rifle. The troops were not proceeding on an expedition, there was no idea of fighting, and, as has been said, the difficulties of transport in these hills are always great.

THE ATTEMPT TO ARREST THE SENAPUTTY.

In narrating what then occurred I must guard against possible misstatements by saying that the report called for by the military authorities from the senior officer surviving has not yet reached here, but evidence has been taken of native officers and sepoys who escaped, and the story is much as follows :—The palace enclosure was entered between four and five in the morning, and Lieutenant Brackenbury reached the Senaputty's house without meeting any resistance. There he found a sentry, or, as some state, a subadar on guard, who asked him whether he came to make war. Some parleying followed, and then a shot was fired at Lieutenant Brackenbury, striking him in the ankle. He fell, and more shots were fired at him. Then began a sharp fight between the Ghoorkas and the Maniporis. The Senaputty's house was eventually stormed and held possession of all the day, the 100 Ghoorkas being reinforced by another 100 sent from the Residency when firing was heard; but the Senaputty had escaped to the Regent's palace, and though a hot fire was kept up upon this it could not be taken, as it was filled with armed men, and guns were in position to sweep the approaches to it. To show what the nature of the fighting was I will quote evidence given by a jemadar of the 42nd Goorkhas, who is now here, having been released by the Maniporis. He says :—"About 5 A.M. on March 24 we went with a party under Captain Butcher into the fort. We managed to get on the top of the Senaputty's palace, from which we fired volleys. Lieutenant Brackenbury was lying about 150 yards across a plain, just under a wall. Several efforts were made to get in, but each time anyone rushed across a heavy fire was turned on him. At last a jemadar, Thapa, took a rope, ran across and fastened it round Lieutenant Brackenbury, and then others pulled and dragged him away. Captain Butcher was with our party all day long. We were joined by Colonel Skene about 10 A.M. About 6 P.M. the Colonel said :—'It is useless stopping here. We must retire.' The retire sounded, and we all went to the Residency."

To quote another eyewitness, a naik who was with Lieutenant Brackenbury's party :—"The Senaputty came out, but soon after went in again, and a tremendous firing took place. We arranged to invest the Jobraj's and Senaputty's palaces. In the latter I found a lot of cartridges—about four boxes; we filled our pouches. We could not advance further. About 5 P.M. the retire sounded. We went to the Residency. As the ammunition was running short Colonel Skene ga e

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orders not to fire unless the Maniporis advanced close to us." You may by this time be in possession of the account given by the officers who were actually engaged in this fight within the palace enclosure, and the story I am now telling may be open to correction by them, but it seems clear that during the whole of the 24th there was heavy interchange of fire between the Goorkhas and the Maniporis, and small loss was suffered by the former, which was no doubt due to their being within the Senaputty's house, which they captured comparatively early in the day. Then the expenditure of ammunition must have been heavy, considering they had to retire with almost empty pouches. Meanwhile during the day the Senaputty, finding the Regent's palace safe enough, sent out large numbers of men to attack the Residency. It was about noon that these suddenly opened musketry fire, and to this the garrison had of course to answer to the best of their ability, though the Residency was not at all calculated to serve as a good defensive position. It would, as a survivor remarks, have taken a couple of thousand men to hold it properly, but fortunately the Maniporis did not attempt to storm it, contenting themselves with keeping up an incessant fire at the walls.

The Parley and Massacre.

Some little time before sunset the "cease fire" was sounded on both sides, though the relaters here vary as to which party sounded it first of all. In any case there was a cessation of the fighting. Then it was that Mr. Quinton sent a letter to the Regent—and here again I am open to correction, as I have not personally met any of the surviving officers—but it is certain that communications were interchanged, and that as a result of those Mr. Quinton, with Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson, went out, taking no guard with them, but only a bugler. They were seen to enter the palace enclosure, and then the bugler came out again. He had slipped back on seeing the little party suddenly surrounded by armed men. We have only native reports as to what occurred within the walls, and to piece these together is a difficult task. It may, I think, be taken that the Regent or the Senaputty, or both, met Mr. Quinton, and that a conference took place, lasting, it may be, two or three hours. What proposals were made or what arrangements were discussed cannot even be surmised. The little knot of British officers were from the first surrounded by an excited crowd of men, no doubt devoted to their Senaputty, and ready to carry out his orders. Their passions were still excited by the day's fighting, which had only just come to an end, when at last it was seen that no conclusion could be come to. It is said that Mr. Quinton was seized and dragged towards the Regent's palace. He was cut down almost at once, and he and his companions butchered on the spot. It is impossible yet to say when this actually took place. The only message that the anxious waiters in the Residency received was that suddenly between eight and nine o'clock that night a Manipori called out some unintelligible words on the wall.

THE *ENGLISHMAN'S* NARRATIVE.

The *Englishman* of April 22 says:—A narrative of the Manipore outrage has reached us which supplies many fresh points of interest, and brings the tragedy home to us with realistic force. We are told that on the night of the 24th, some time between 7 and 8 P.M., when the shelling of the Residency had gone on a good while, our troops were ordered to cease fire, and a few moments afterwards a large gong was sounded within the walls of the Palace which caused the firing on the part of the Maniporis to stop. It was now that Mr. Quinton sent a written message to the Regent, from whom, after an interval of about half an hour, he got a reply in the Bengali character. Soon after this, and on the heels of the Regent's reply, came another messenger from the Palace, and it was then that the Chief Commissioner and his ill-fated party left the Residency and made for the Palace. They were accompanied as far as the gate of the Residency by some of the other officers, who sat on the parapet wall of the culvert at the gate and watched Mr. Quinton go down the road and freely enter the Palace gate. Had they seen any attempt of foul play, we are told, they would have made an effort to rescue the party, but it is not made plain that they were suspicious of anything of the sort happening.

From all that has transpired, indeed, it would seem that fears were not entertained for the safety of the party till a late hour. The assurance given by the Manipori officer to the Chief Commissioner had the effect of lulling any feeling of anxiety that might have existed in the minds of those in the Residency. "Are you not our god?" said the Regent's emissary, and the phrase is one that carries a special meaning among Maniporis, who are themselves accustomed to pose as the gods of the Kukis. But as hour after hour passed and the officers did not return from the Palace, those who were waiting at the Residency began to grow anxious, and it was Mrs. Grimwood who first put the haunting sense of dread into words. When midnight struck she exclaimed, "What can they be doing at the Palace all this time?" Shortly afterwards the enemy's guns suddenly opened fire again on the Residency, and the long line of the Palace wall burst out in a sheet of fire, as the swarm of soldierly at the loop-holes poured in a tremendous volley, evidently on a preconcerted signal. The service of the two guns was very poor, and the firing generally was far from being effective. This was shown to have been the case even during the day by the small percentage of casualties.

Our informant is desirous of correcting the supposition that Mr. Grimwood was kept uninformed of the true nature of the Chief Commissioner's visit to Manipore. It is only fair, he says, to the memory of Mr. Quinton to state that, far from keeping the object of his mission a secret from Mr. Grimwood, he took considerable pains to have the orders of Government conveyed to that officer on as early a date as possible. The undoubted facts are now revealed for the first time. Fearing, it seems, a possible leakage in the Telegraph Office, on his arrival at Golaghat, Mr. Quinton selected Mr. Gurdon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Subdivisional Officer at Golaghat, to be the means of personal communication between himself and the Political Agent, and despatched that officer to Manipore to convey to Mr. Grimwood the decision of the Government of India in the Manipore case, and the manner in which the orders were to be carried out. Mr. Gurdon, who was told to make all possible speed to reach Manipore, left Golaghat on the 7th, and arrived at Manipore on the 15th, having covered nearly 200 miles in eight days. He made a halt on the 16th, and on his return journey to Kohima met the Chief Commissioner on the 18th at Kerong, whence he retraced his steps to Manipore. It is thus placed beyond all possibility of doubt that Mr. Grimwood knew in advance both the object of Mr. Quinton's visit to Manipore, and the manner in which it was proposed to attain that object. Moreover, it has been shown that the Resident also knew on the night preceding that of the massacre that the Manipori soldiers were being drawn into the Palace, and that mischief was afoot.

According to one statement, it was reported to the party in the Residency that the place was literally swarming with soldiers. This was the state of things on the evening when Mr. Grimwood had his second interview with the Jobraj in order to induce him to appear at the Durbar, which had already been twice postponed because of his non-attendance. When, therefore, the inevitable inquiry comes to be made, it will naturally be asked whether, knowing what was going on around him in the Palace, and also knowing the weakness of the force at the Residency, Mr. Grimwood told the Jobraj that he would be taken by force if he did not surrender. Mr. Grimwood, we believe, was not accompanied at this interview by any English officer, and therefore it is possible that we may never learn exactly what transpired. But doubtless Mr. Grimwood gave some account of the interview to the officers at the Residency on his return, and it will be important to ascertain the fact, even although it can be shown that the news of Mr. Quinton's mission had reached Manipore long before the arrival of the Chief Commissioner. It may be worth mentioning in connection with this phase of the matter that a report is current of an enigmatic telegram having been despatched from Calcutta to Manipore some time ago. The message ran:—"A big tiger will soon be killed at Manipore," and this is supposed to refer to the instructions which were just then issued regarding the punishment of the Senaputty. Whether or not there is any truth in this report, it is to be regretted that the final letter of Government to the ex-Raja, disposing of his case, contains a direct reference to the punishment that awaited the authors of the late disturbance. By showing its hand in this manner, Government was placing it within the power of any intriguer in Calcutta to warn the Senaputty and his friends of the treatment they might expect, in spite of the formal recognition to be extended to the new ruler whom they had placed on the throne. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the Manipore ruler is always in a position to summon a large body of troops at short notice. Within twenty-four hours it would probably have been possible for the Senaputty to fill the Palace with troops, and to make all the preparations necessary for the contemplated resistance.

A BRUSH WITH THE MANIPORIS.

Advices from Tammoo, an Allahabad correspondent says on April 17, state that Captain Presgrave and Lieutenant Grant have had another brush with the Maniporis. They sallied out with two hundred men towards Aimol, where a strong party of Maniporis had been seen. On our troops approaching Aimol the enemy fled, leaving four killed and two prisoners. On returning to Palel three hundred of the enemy were seen making for Manipore. The Mounted Infantry under Lieutenant Grant pursued and killed fifty, among whom is reported to be Thulja Minza. The Infantry followed at the double, but could not overtake the enemy. Our casualties were *nil*. Lieutenant Grant's charger was shot under him. The Maniporis, it appears, have been sent out to induce the Chins to block the road, but the prompt action of Captain Presgrave took them by surprise and prevented them from holding the road between Tammoo and Palel. Ah Nub, a Manipori Chin tribe, have sent in the head-men from ten villages, and they state that they desire friendship with the British Government and are willing to supply Chin coolies. The Maniporis are endeavouring to tamper with the Chins, but we are informed that the Zati tribe will remain neutral.

CAPTAIN PRESGRAVE'S REPORT.

A telegram from Tammoo, dated Palel, April 14, sent by Captain Presgrave, has been received, and runs:—With 50 rifles of the 2-4 Goorkhas, 29 rifles of the 43rd Goorkhas, and 8 of the Burma Regiment and 33 rifles of the Mounted Infantry, I returned to Palel on the 13th. Nearing Aimol village I saw Manipori picket, 50 strong, who fled with a loss of 4 killed and 2 prisoners. A mile from Palel I was fired at, and 300 of the enemy were seen in full flight towards Manipore. The Mounted Infantry pursued and killed 50, among whom is supposed to be the Thulja Minza. The infantry followed up at the double, but the enemy had too much start. Our casualties were *nil*. Grant's charger was shot under him. A picket had been sent on to induce the Chins to block the road, but our sudden return entirely surprised them, and has, I think, prevented the road from being held between Tammoo and here.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIEF ASSASSINS.

The following proclamation has been issued by Government:—

Whereas, the Regent of Manipore has rebelled against the British Government, and has, on March 24 last, treacherously murdered a number of British officers; and whereas troops are now being sent to Manipore to capture and punish the said Regent, and those of his Councillors, Generals, and followers who were concerned in the above outrage; and whereas it is probable that these persons will flee on the approach of the British troops: This is to give notice that any such persons taking refuge in Burma are to be seized and delivered up to the nearest magistrate or police officer, and that rewards will be granted as stated below for the capture of the persons named.

1. The Manipore Regent.—Reward 5,000 rs.—Description: Age thirty-five years, very stout, dropsical, height about 5 ft. 8 in., complexion darkish, small moustache.

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2. THE SENAPUTTY.—Reward 5,000 rs.—Description: Age about thirty-two, taller than Regent, stoutish, very strongly built, small moustache and whiskers, one of his front teeth slightly broken.

3. DOLOROI HENJUDA.—Reward 2,000 rs.—Description: Age about eighty, stoutish, tall, darkish complexion, very small moustache.

4. ZILLA SINGH.—Reward 2,000 rs.—Description: Age about twenty-two, short and slight, fair complexion, no moustache.

5. TANGAL GENERAL.—Reward 2,000 rs.—Description: Age about eighty, fair complexion, short and stoutish, hair quite white, very much bent.

6. NIRANJAN SUBADAR.—Reward 1,000 rs.—Description: Hindoostani, age about thirty-five.

By order, E. S. SYMES, Chief Secretary.

Rangoon, April 11, 1891.

An Allahabad correspondent writes on April 20:—

Everything was arranged at Kohima for an advance yesterday. The force, consisting of 1,200 men, were arranged in three divisions as follows:—First—Colonel Evans commanding, 440 of the 3rd Bengal Infantry; second—Major Ridgeway commanding, 340 of the 4th Bengal Infantry; and 100 of the 13th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Giles; third—Captain McIntyre commanding, 240 of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and 200 military police. The 44th have taken their two 7-pounders with them. Captain Birch, with three guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery, accompanies the column. Colonel Elison, 42nd Goorkhas, remains in command at Kohima with 400 Goorkhas and six companies of the 13th Bengal Infantry, under Major Bingham; Lieuts. Camelleri and MacBarnett, of the 13th Bengal Infantry, are attached to the 42nd B.I., and proceed with the column. Ten days' rations and 200 rounds of ammunition per man accompany the column. The staff consists of General Collett, commanding; Major Gwatkin, A.A.G. to the Manipore Field Force when concentrated at Manipore; Captain Kitson, D.A.A.G.; Captain C. W. Fitzgerald, chief commissariat officer; Captain, J. Wilcocks, chief transport officer; Mr. Eales, signaller; Surgeon Hudson, principal medical officer; Mr. Davis, deputy commissioner; Mr. Pinhey, telegraph department; and Mr. Hall, postal department.

There were as prisoners at Manipore 1 jemadar, 12 sepoys, and 14 followers of the 42nd Goorkhas, 14 sepoys and 2 followers of the 43rd Goorkhas, 21 rank and file and 5 followers of the 44th Goorkhas, 17 Chief Commissioner's servants, 32 post and telegraph servants, 14 Political Agents' servants, and 40 syces.

The Kohima column bivouacked on the night of the 20th at Kigwema. No tents, telegraphs the *Pioneer's* special correspondent, have been taken by the column, and as a storm of wind and rain came on for some little while every one was uncomfortable. On the 21st the column marched to Khuzama, and to-day they were to cross the frontier, which is only half a mile distant from their present camp, and make a march of sixteen or seventeen miles. There are seemingly no troops between Mao and Sengmai, and the report of two guns being on the frontier at Kaithamalabi proves to be untrue, as the spies declare there is nothing there. The Naga villagers in Manipore territory are offering themselves as coolies, and the Regent's officers are seeking for orders from the officer commanding the column. It is stated that the senaputty killed by Lieutenant Grant was Anjoia Sing. General Collett is to have supreme military and political control at Manipore. The Maniporis are said to have strongly fortified the capital.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

A well-informed correspondent writes to the *Bombay Gazette* from Simla as follows, in regard to the results of the outbreak in Manipore:—"Nothing is yet known of the intentions of the Government in regard to Manipore. Nor is it likely that any declaration will be made until the last moment. It will be time enough when General Collett has occupied Imphal and quelled all resistance, and the announcement of the decision may even then be deferred. Annexation is generally regarded as unavoidable. What guarantee can we have against a repetition of revolutions and attacks upon our officers? The only solid guarantee would be the maintenance of an efficient military force in the city and the disarming of the ruling caste. If we are to go so far as that, we ought reasonably to go further. The civil administration would not involve any heavy expenditure. It would doubtless be conducted in the same manner as the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and of British Nagaland. The people are nearly all savage. Some tribes wear only the garments in use in Eden before the fall. All that would be necessary would be to convert the Resident into a Deputy Commissioner and give him a body of armed police sufficient to keep the peace. A military road from Silchar to Imphal, and thence to Tammoo and to Kohima, would be the chief expense. The inhabitants of the country do not much exceed 200,000 all told; and they would not object to a change of masters. The great body of them consist of various aboriginal tribes, whose only bond of union is hatred of the Maniporis, an invading race like the Goorkhas in Nepaul. As I have said, everyone here is in favour of annexation, and though I am fully aware of the grave reasons which have discredited the annexationist policy generally, in the present case, I think, the annexation would be fully justified, and is the best course. However, before that step be taken, justice must be meted out to the guilty. It is difficult to understand the fatuity of the officials when negotiating for terms with such people. But from some recent information it was seen that it was not Mr. Quinton who initiated the negotiations, but that he was invited by the Jobraj to treat under a flag of truce. The military men are the severest in their condemnation of the military proceedings. I hear that Sir George Chesney warned Mr. Quinton before the mission set out that if he employed force he should take a much larger number of men than he proposed to take." With regard to this latter point, we mentioned some days since that Mr. Quinton, anticipating no difficulty or any organised resistance, considered that a force of two hundred men would be a sufficient escort. The Government of India, acting apparently on Sir George Chesney's opinion, gave instructions that the strength of the proposed escort should be more than doubled.

It is proved from Mr. Grimwood's diary, says a *Pioneer* correspondent, that some days before the arrival of Mr. Quinton considerable excitement was caused in the minds of the Manipori leaders by the receipt of a telegram from Calcutta to the following effect:—"The Big Tiger will shortly be caught in Manipore." Mr. Grimwood evidently knew of this telegram, as he mentioned it in his daily report to the Chief Commissioner. The Regent and the Senaputty evidently thought Mr. Quinton was coming to arrest one of them, and was bringing the ex-Raja with him in order that he might be replaced on the throne. They were determined that this should not be done, and gathered all the available troops into Manipore. When they discovered that the ex-Raja was not with Mr. Quinton their suspicions were allayed for the time being, until they discovered in some way what the exact position of the Government of India was. How they discovered this is a mystery, as the greatest secrecy was maintained by Mr. Quinton regarding his mission.

Much confusion, says the *Englishman*, has arisen from the vague use of the Manipori titles Jobraj and Senaputty. At present there are two claimants to the title of Raja, and therefore two persons to whom the title Jobraj, or heir-apparent, is applied. Sura Chandra Singh, the old Raja, is now in Calcutta, and his heir, Kula Chundra Singh, is now ruler *de facto*. But Kula is still frequently called by his former title, which is also given at times to his full brother, Tikendrajit Singh, the heir-apparent since the usurpation. Tikendrajit Singh, as Jobraj, retained his old post of Senaputty, or Commander-in-Chief, but he is most easily distinguished either as Tikendrajit, or by his nickname of "Koireng," the wanderer. The Government of India has not simplified matters by addressing Kula Chandra as Regent, a title which incorrectly designates the usurper.

As there are two Rajas and two Jobrajs of Manipore, so there are two palaces. The "Pat," strictly speaking, is the Raja's enclosure, and is upwards of half a mile square. In the centre is the Raja', palace, and some little distance to the north-west is the Jobraj's palaces a building of modest dimensions. It was against the latter building that the first military move was made the other day, and not against the palace enclosure as a whole. It ought to be apparent from the size of the party—159 men, including a flanking support—that the intention was not to surround the outer wall of the Palace enclosure (!) Besides, there is the distinct statement of Captain Boileau that the party was told off to "surround the Jobraj's Palace and to seize the Jobraj." Captain Butcher's party of seventy-nine men, which made the direct attack on the Jobraj's Palace, was too weak for the purpose, but to have sent eighty men to surround a walled enclosure half a mile square would certainly have been an act of madness. The very suggestion that Colonel Skene or anyone in the Residency could have dreamt of such a thing is incredibly absurd.

COLONEL JOHNSTONE'S OPINION.

The opinion of Colonel Johnstone, says the *Pioneer*, is of course one that deserves to be heard with all respect on any question of Manipori politics. He was agent in the State from 1877 until four years ago: his rule, for so it might be called, at the Residency at Imphal, was conspicuously successful, and that he established a hold on the regard of the people and gave them his in return is sufficiently indicated by the tone of his letters. But Colonel Johnstone's success with the Maniporis does not alter their treatment of his successor. A more brutal and insolent crime was never committed in the annals of our history than that with which the Maniporis have just stained themselves, and the conditions of the British Empire forbid that it can tolerate to be defied and opposed in arms, and have its officers murdered by the people of a protected State, however insignificant, without exacting a heavy and conspicuous penalty. The rosewater treatment which Colonel Johnstone apparently recommends of sending an officer likely to be sympathetic and acceptable to the people into the country, with sole discretion as to what he shall do, and a strong hint to do nothing at all, seems to us to be absolutely misplaced under the circumstances. It would probably not even in the long run be humane: for if anything can hereafter be certain, it is that the Maniporis, like semi-civilised people, would mistake clemency for fear, inspired as they would suppose by the murder of the British officers, and would be tenfold more disposed to give trouble until this idea had been forcibly uprooted. No reasonable man, of course, wishes, any more than Colonel Johnstone, to see even the late murders requited by a commission of indiscriminate vengeance, but every means must be used to bring all who were concerned in the deed to the gallows. Moreover, some public manifestation there should be of the sense in which the British Government regards the doings of that very considerable section of the populace which was under arms that night, and the way in which they terminated. If the town of Imphal were razed to the ground and the site declared to be barren for ever, the Maniporis would have in their midst such a public memorial of the occasion as the circumstances require.

But the main question that will present itself in connection with these events for the decision of Government is, whether after what has happened, the State of Manipore can be permitted to maintain a separate existence. Colonel Johnstone, of course, deprecates annexation; and such a course would no doubt to a certain extent extinguish the individuality of his interesting favourites; but if this is a loss, it has several counterbalancing advantages. Previous to the annexation of Upper Burma the State served as a buffer which prevented our frontier from coming into contact with such troublesome neighbours as the Burmese. It was this consideration which induced the Government in the first place to enter into political relations with the Maniporis at all; to lend them an officer to train the State troops, who were being put to it to hold their own with the Burmans in the Kubo Valley; and eventually to guarantee the stability of the

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reigning house. It must be acknowledged that up to the time of the recent catastrophe, during the Mutiny and on other occasions, the Manipore State has always shown itself loyal and grateful for the support thus accorded; but this does not cancel the present atrocity, and does not affect the question of expediency. The State is now an isolated patch in the midst of surrounding British territory, and its acquisition would be a convenience in many ways, particularly as enabling us to get in on the rear of the northern and north-eastern Lushais, and establishing a position over these tribes that would prevent the repetition of risings such as that of last summer. Moreover, as a correspondent has pointed out, its annexation would prevent it from continuing to be an Alsatia for Nagas, Chins, and Burman dacoits who find it convenient to put themselves out of reach of the British Administration. It may be said that expediency is not a motive which policy should own in these cases. But the Maniporis having forfeited all claims to consideration, it is in truth the only one which should be allowed any standing in the matter.

ITEMS.

At a public meeting held at Fyzabad, general regret was expressed for the brutal murder of Mr. Quinton, whose former connection with the district had endeared him to the people. It was unanimously resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent to Mrs. Quinton.

A meeting was held at Allahabad on April 16, at which it was resolved to place a bust of Mr. Quinton in the Convocation Hall of the Allahabad University, to perpetuate his memory, and to express the deep and affectionate memory of his loss. A memorial tablet is also to be placed in Christ Church, Lucknow. The Hon. J. R. Reid, C.S., has kindly consented to receive communications from those desirous of contributing.

A Kohima correspondent of the *Englishman* writes on April 14:—One fact which all seem agreed in asserting is worthy of notice, namely, that the troops which went to arrest the Jobraj in his Palace, killed in the fighting that followed, probably by mistake, some women and children, relatives of the Jobraj. This may partially account for the ferocity which the Jobraj displayed towards the captives.

A Balipara correspondent writes on April 15:—Spies who have returned from the frontier report that the rumoured gathering of Akas at Ballukpong is unfounded. The report of the gathering was heightened by the knowledge that some of the Aka chiefs with their followers were in Tezpore when the news of the Manipore disaster reached the station, and that they hurried back *via* the Hazara Kuas country. The Deputy Commissioner has wired his thanks to the Commandant of the Durrang Mounted Rifles for his vigorous and prompt action and the almost immediate response of twenty-six out of a total of twenty-eight district members of the corps, some of whom came in from a distance of sixteen miles. It reflects much credit on the spirit and usefulness of the Volunteers, especially in a frontier district where they are left in cases of emergency to their own resources.

THE MANIPORE FIELD FORCE.

THE following is the order in which the Governor-General in Council sanctioned the despatch of a force for operations in Manipore. The force to be styled the "Manipore Field Force":—

I. *The Kohima Column.*

No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery (four guns).
The 13th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

II. *The Silchar Column.*

No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery (two guns).
The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps (Pioneer Company).
The 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (six companies).
The 1st battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

III. *The Tammoo Column.*

No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery (four guns).
The 2nd battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (200 men).
The 4th battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (half-battalion).
The 2nd battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment.
The 12th Regiment (2nd Burma battalion) of Madras Infantry.
The 32nd Regiment (4th Burma battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Line of Communications.

The 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

2. The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force, and their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter on the duties thereof:—

The Kohima Column.

To Command.—Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., Staff Corps, commanding the Assam District.

Orderly Officer.—Captain A. E. Jones, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—Major F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Assam District).

Assistant Quartermaster-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. F. Michell, 1st Bengal Cavalry (assistant adjutant-general, Presidency District).

Brigade-Major.—Captain G. C. Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Meerut District).

Field Engineer.—Captain R. F. Allen, R.E.

Superintendent of Army Signalling.—Captain W. D. Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Chief Commissariat Officer.—Captain C. M. Fitzgerald, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general.

Assistant Commissariat Officer.—Captain D. M. Thompson, Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general.

Chief Transport Officer.—Captain J. Willcocks, D.S O., Leinster Regiment (station staff officer, Delhi).

Principal Medical Officer.—Deputy Surgeon-General C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service Administrative medical officer, Assam District.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Veterinary Surgeon S. M. Smith, Army Veterinary Department (assistant superintendent, Army Veterinary School, Poona).

The Silchar Column.

To Command.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry.

Orderly Officer.—Captain G. F. Willes, 15th Bengal Lancers (adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse).

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.—Capt. E. W. Dun, D.S.O., 38th Bengal Infantry (deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Army Headquarters).

Assistant Field Engineer.—Lieutenant P. H. du P. Casgrain, Royal Engineers.

Commissariat Officer.—Captain C. V. W. Williamson, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general.

The Tammoo Column.

To Command.—Brigadier-General T. Graham, C.B., R.A., commanding the Myingyan District.

Orderly Officer.—Second Lieutenant C. J. Sackville West, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Assistant Adjutant-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. B. Ternan, 44th Bengal Infantry (assistant adjutant-general, Myingyan District).

Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant F. H. S. Thomas, 15th Madras Infantry (deputy assistant commissary-general).

Transport Officer.—Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, 23rd Madras Infantry (deputy assistant commissary-general).

Superintendent of Army Signalling.—Second Lieutenant R. C. R. Owen, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Principal Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major P. N. Mookerjee, Indian Medical Service, Madras.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE CHESNEY.

ON the occasion of the departure of General the Hon. Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., Military Member of Council, from India, he was entertained at the United Service Club, Simla, by the members of the Club, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Roberts, being in the chair. Sir George Chesney has been President of the Club for some years, and the opportunity was taken to unveil a full length portrait of General Chesney, painted by Mr. Swynnerton. A large number of officers of the Government of India and of the Army Headquarters were gathered to render honour to Sir George Chesney. Among those present were General Collen, Military Secretary to the Government of India; General Galbraith, Adjutant-General in India; General Sir James Browne, Quartermaster-General; Surgeon-General Thomson; Mr. Finlay, Secretary in the Finance Department; Mr. Harry James, Secretary in the Legislative Department; Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Brigadier-General Badcock, Commissary-General-in-Chief; Colonel Dalrymple, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Colonel Ware, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance; Colonel Cooke, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Nicholson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Major Bowyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, R.E.; Dr. Taylor; Major Rind, Commissary-General for Transport; Captain Gordon; Captain Day, R.E.; Colonel Woodthorpe, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Colonel Sanderson, Judge Advocate-General; Colonel Maitland, Assistant Secretary, Military Department; Major Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Principal Veterinary Surgeon Russell, and many others. The entertainment was a most successful one, and the Commander-in-Chief proposed his friend and colleague Sir George Chesney's health, in an excellent speech, to which Sir George Chesney responded in eloquent terms. Subsequently Sir James Browne proposed the Commander-in-Chief's health, which was drunk with acclamation.

Sir George Chesney said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to express adequately the deep sense I feel of the honour you have done me this evening in this meeting, as well as in the flattering acknowledgment of my connection with this Club afforded by this memento of me which has just been unveiled. It is a source of great satisfaction to feel that my tenure of the office which you have done me the honour to confer on me—of the President of this Club—has been signalised by the reconstruction of the Club buildings, which has now been brought to a completion. His Excellency has referred in flattering terms to my services in India. It has always been a matter of regret that circumstances should have taken me away so early in life from active military duty. I have, however, watched with deep interest and sympathy the progress in his distinguished career of Sir Frederick Roberts. As he has just said, he is the oldest friend I have left in India, and it has been a great satisfaction to me during my present tenure of office to have been associated with him in the administration of the Indian Army. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the last five years, apart from what was involved in the conquest of Burma, has been a busy time with those who have been occupied in this way. For during that time they have been engaged incessantly in the work of preparing the army for the greater efforts which it may be called upon to undertake in the future. I am happy to feel that, while associated in this great work with Sir Frederick Roberts, our relations throughout have been of the most cordial and harmonious kind. We have both been animated by the same purpose—to bring up the Indian Army and its equipment to a state of readiness for service, and if our labours have not been attended with the full measure of completeness aimed at, it is because the last word does not rest with us. Gentlemen, those of us who were present at the last of the many charming entertainments given during the last cold season at Government House, Calcutta, will remember that it concluded with a topical popular song. (Laughter.) While listening to that song, I could not help thinking that if I were asked to add a verse to it I could have composed an appropriate one, for in the calm and thoughtful

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brow of my honourable friend the Financial Member, whose countenance, if bland, is certainly not childlike, may be seen the veritable

BOGIE MAN

—(great laughter)—of the Military Department, the man who works such havoc among the little innocents of that department, the little items for military improvements of all kinds, the little bantlings, which are so carefully nursed during the year and wrapped in the dry sheets of the military estimate, too often only to be ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of the financial Moloch. Still, if from these and other causes we have not accomplished all that could be desired, I think we may claim that some solid progress has been made; the good work will, I am sure, be taken up by the distinguished officer who is about to succeed me in the Military Department, and it will be a source of high satisfaction to me in my retirement to feel that to the great benefit of his country, and, I hope, to his own eventual renown, Sir Frederick Roberts remains in command of the army of which he is such a distinguished ornament—(enthusiastic cheers)—continuing to devote his unexampled and unique experience and indomitable energy to the great work of getting ready that army for the day of trial. Gentlemen, when speaking of the future, the mind turns also to what we are all thinking of—the events which are happening around us, the catastrophe which has filled the hearts of all of us with horror and indignation, which leaves almost every one of us to lament the loss of personal friends, the able and trusted high official, the gallant officers done to death by treacherous murder. This and the events now occurring at the other extremity of the Empire come at this moment to point a significant moral. For in the piping times of peace, when all is quiet, the advocates of military forethought and military efficiency work under difficulties. What they deem prudence is dubbed military extravagance; they find themselves set down as alarmists—financial considerations and the bogie man get the upper hand. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, events such as these, lamentable though they be, will not be without their use if the warning they contain is taken to heart, if they remind us what in peace times is apt to be forgotten—that in India nothing is to be looked for but the unexpected, that, disguise the truth under what platitudes we may,

WE HOLD INDIA BY THE SWORD,

and that the peace and safety of the Empire are to be found only in being always prepared for war. And what constitutes the proper standard of preparation is the problem, the right solution of which is the constant subject of debate. Now, the officers at Army Headquarters and of the Military Department could tell you how the army is strained to meet the demands made on it at this moment; how, to provide the columns now marching towards the east and towards the west, troops have to be set in motion throughout the length and breadth of the country, to replace the garrisons at all the obligatory points which must be held. Yet what are these demands on the army compared with those which will be made on it when the great day comes of whose advent we have the warning, as the deep shadow already cast upon the frontier grows even broader? I need not point the moral further; let us hope that it will be taken to heart by all concerned. I have felt it a great honour and a great pleasure to be associated with Lord Lansdowne in the Government of India, and I shall carry away with me a feeling of respectful admiration for the manner in which he discharges the onerous duties of his high office. (Great cheers.) It would not be becoming in me to dwell on the merits of the staff at Army Headquarters, although I am very sensible of them; but as regards the adminstrative departments with which I have been more immediately concerned, I would ask to be allowed to say that the army and the Government are fortunate in having at the head of the Ordnance Department a man of such sound judgment and great scientific acquirements as General Walker—(cheers)—and that so able a man as General Badcock is at the head of the great department of Supply and Transport. (Applause.) I must be allowed to add my grateful acknowledgments to the staff of the Military Department for their hearty and loyal co-operation, and especially to my friend General Collen—(cheers)—to whose power of work, clear head, and intimate knowledge of the business of military administration it is due that the department is able to keep pace with the ever-increasing business with which it has to deal. Gentlemen, I will trouble you with only one more observation. Perhaps the most striking thing about the soldier's profession is the rapid transitions it presents. In other professions monotony is the rule; with the soldier, especially in these days, his life is one of constant change and contrast—the contrast, for example, between this scene of luxury and comfort and what our officers and their gallant men are going through at this moment at the extreme ends of this country, hurrying by forced marches across sultry deserts, or toiling through pestilential swamps. But happily either form of life is equally welcome. An officer does not mind being ordered to Simla—(laughter)—but he is still better pleased to be sent away from it on active service. In this respect the British officer is very much the same as he has always been; but I think the senior officers of the army must recognise that, while the juniors have all the qualities they believe themselves to possess, they have also a good deal besides, because they have the advantage of a much better education in the first instance, and a much better training after they enter the army. The change in this respect has been very great. A few days ago, when at a Calcutta dinner table, I observed a fine-looking young fellow at the end of the room, who from his likeness was evidently a son of the hostess. Asking her how he came to be there, the lady said that he had just come out to India to seek his fortune. "He was not clever enough for the army"—(great laughter)—she said, "and so they were going to make a lawyer of him." (Renewed laughter.) Such is the change which has come over the army. Great is the change wrought by education. Now, gentlemen, I present myself before you as an awful example of a man who has never passed an examination of any sort since he obtained his first commission—(laughter)—not even the Lower Standard. But if I belong to the uneducated classes myself, I can appreciate the advantage of education in others. I am old enough to remember the first introduction of the system of competitive examination and the predictions then made, that it would bring about a physical deterioration in the army, and that the fine fellows of our generation would be succeeded by a race of effeminate bookworms. We know now that this prediction has been completely falsified, and seniors as well as juniors must recognise with satisfaction that the head is not cultivated at the cost of the heart, especially at a moment like this, when Clive's celebrated defence of Arcot is recalled to recollection by the heroism of Lieutenant Grant and the handful of gallant men with him in the defence of Thobal. (Prolonged cheers.) So, gentlemen, I am no *laudator temporis acti*; I have the greatest belief in the young officers of the present day. In one respect only do I perceive a change for the worse: the young officers—I am speaking of the Indian Army—seem to be deficient in their knowledge of the native language, and so far to be on less familiar terms with their men. The reason is plain. The young officer is taken away from his regiment for this and that course of instruction—a garrison course, a signalling class, even a transport class—just at the time when the faculties are most receptive, and while so detailed he has no opportunity of making progress in the language of the country. Even when with his regiment he is so busy that he naturally makes the most of his leisure moments in amusements, where English is only spoken. "Thus from their very virtue faults do rise." One may perceive the defect without seeing the way to a remedy, although I think it calls for one. But bating this, the change, so far as there has been change, is, I believe, all for the good. And it must be a source of high satisfaction to everyone who, like myself, is taking leave of India, to do so with the conviction that her Majesty's army in India possesses a body of officers equal, to say the least, to any in the world, and who, in whatever circumstances they may be placed, will be found to meet the expectations and to win the approbation of their Queen and country. (Great cheers.)

THE "BOGIE MAN" AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—Sir George Chesney, in the speech at Simla in which he took leave of his friends the other day, made an excursion somewhat beyond the genialities of after-dinner oratory. The secular rivalry between the Financial and the spending Departments may be treated from more points of view than one. The late Military Member of Council preferred for once to deal with it as a matter for not too serious consideration. To him, and for the moment, Sir David Barbour was the Bogie Man, "the man who works such havoc among the little innocents of the Military Department, the little items for improvements of all kinds, the little bantlings which are so carefully nursed during the year, and wrapped in the dry sheets of the military estimates, too often only to be ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of the Financial Moloch." This is the playful periphrase in which Sir George Chesney illustrated the general observation that though he and Sir Frederick Roberts had done their best to bring the army up to a state of readiness for service, their work had fallen short of completeness because the last word did not rest with them. Later on in the same speech, and in the same vein, he observed that "in the piping times of peace, when all is quiet, the advocates of military forethought and military efficiency work under difficulties. What they deem prudence is dubbed military extravagance. They find themselves set down as alarmists; financial considerations and the Bogie Man get the upper hand." There is a perceptible sediment of seriousness in all this, quite enough to give an after-dinner speech something more than personal importance. For it illustrates, with a distinctness that will not escape notice, the frame of mind in which the heads of the military administration habitually survey the field of Indian policy. They resent the fact that they cannot get the last word, that the play of opinion and interest by which the policy of Government is ordinarily determined should operate in the case of proposals emanating from the Military Department. That this view of things has occasionally met with encouragement outside professional circles does not give it reasonableness. The unofficial member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council who a year or two ago argued that the military expenditure of India ought, from the nature of things, to be excluded from criticism, did no other service to this unconstitutional and impolitic opinion than to get it most effectually denounced from one end of the country to the other. We do not know that Sir George Chesney, even when he conceals the idea under the appropriate banter of an after-dinner speech, has done it any more effectual service than to call attention to the extravagance of the pretensions put forward. His complaint really comes to this, that the army ought alone amongst the great spending departments to have a free hand in its expenditure, uncontrolled by any considerations as to the claims of the other departments, or by any thought for the general well-being of the Empire. There is something Napoleonic in the idea, but then, though Sir George Chesney reminds us that India is held by the sword, we have not yet deliberately elected to govern the country on the principles upon which Napoleon sought to hold France in his keeping. The army is like every other department in the State inasmuch as it would be the first to suffer from any drying up of the sources of the country's prosperity, so that it is itself dependent upon the vigilance with which "Bogie Men," whether they appear in the persons of Viceroys or Financial Members of Council, see to it that even the military expenditure undergo the same scrutiny as other expenditure. For it is not only Financial Members of Council who have had to play the part of "Bogie Man" in India. Lord Mayo had to do it in 1869, and if he had not done it effectually Sir Frederick Roberts and General Chesney would have found it difficult to procure the magnificent sums which have been laid out upon the defences of India and upon the increase of the army during the time that they have held leading places in the military administration. Lord Mayo discounted such opposition to economy in military expenditure as has again found expression of late, taking it for granted, in fact, when he saved the Empire from financial ruin that his measures would be opposed from the

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military side. The view which he took was this. Every shilling, he held, that was taken for unnecessary military expenditure was so much withdrawn from what we ought to spend for the moral and material improvement of the people. If our condition was financially most prosperous—and Sir William Hunter has given the public lately a new opportunity of learning what the financial condition of India was when Lord Mayo came here—we should not be justified in spending one shilling more upon the army than could be shown to be imperatively necessary. "We cannot think," the Viceroy wrote to the Secretary of State in 1871, "that it is right to compel the people of this country to contribute one farthing more to military expenditure than the safety and defence of the country absolutely demand." There was a good deal of the "Bogie Man" in this, and if Sir David Barbour has earned the name from his colleague by acting as often as occasion required upon the principles enshrined here he has no reason to complain. Happily the significance of Sir George Chesney's complaint is not likely to be misunderstood, though if the public memory were not strong and fresh there might be a danger lest people should take seriously the complaint that the army is not in a state of readiness for service because the Finance Minister wants to put a word in when increases of military expenditure are asked for. The record since 1885 at all events stands in direct contradiction of any complaint of this kind. Money has been laid out with a free hand upon frontier roads, frontier railways, and frontier fortifications. Special defences have been constructed in accordance with a programme under which an outlay of five crores has been sanctioned. The European army is stronger by 10,000 men than it was six years ago; the native army by nearly 30,000 men. Sums have been voted for new artillery and rifles more quickly than they could be spent. Not a year has passed without showing an increase in the ordinary expenditure on the army. In the present year additions have been made which permanently add 132,000 rx. a year to the Military Budget, and Sir David Barbour told us last month that, according to the best conclusion he could come to, the permanent cost of the army is likely to increase. This does not look like a starved department, or one whose leaders are crippled for want of resources. The truth is that if an appeal to public opinion upon this matter was necessary it should have been made not by Sir George Chesney, but by Sir David Barbour, who is much more in need of support against the inconsiderate demands of his military colleagues than they are of support against the parsimony of the Financial Department. The Military Budget for the current year has already been altered for the worse by two unforeseen events—the expedition to Manipore and the disappointing aspect of exchange. A decrease of 200,000 rx. was estimated for in the army expenditure in India, owing to the better rate of exchange for British troops. Exchange, which was taken a month ago at 1*s.* 5-25*d.*, is already more than a farthing worse than that, and we fear Sir David Barbour is more likely to lose than to gain in that direction this year. The conditions are not such therefore as to warrant any cessation of financial control over military expenditure, and we hope that the first result of Sir George Chesney's complaints will be to awaken the public here, and the governing authorities at home, to the necessity of strengthening those members of the Government of India who are acting in the spirit of a memorable declaration of Lord Derby's that "our best defences in India are a full treasury and a contented people."

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION, 1891.

MUSKETRY SCHOOLS will be opened in the Madras Presidency this year, one from June 8 to Aug. 6, and the other from Aug. 23 to Oct. 22; the permanent establishment of each school to consist of one sergeant-major and one armourer-sergeant and a temporary establishment.

The number to be under instruction at each class is:—10 officers of British regiments, 10 officers of native regiments, 20 warrant officers and sergeants, 10 native officers, 10 havildars; total, 60.

Each British officer and non-commissioned officer will take with him a copy of the British Musketry Regulations, 1887, and is recommended to be in possession of "The Treatise on Military Small Arms and Ammunition, 1888," "Maque's Fire-Tactics," and sufficient stationery to last the course. Stationery for non-commissioned officers only will be provided by the State.

All officers and non-commissioned officers must have previously gone through a recruit's course of musketry, and the British non-commissioned officers must be in possession of a second-class certificate of education. Every non-commissioned officer must be medically inspected and reported fit on the day he leaves his corps; his rifle or carbine must be carefully examined by an armourer, and any defect remedied, and he must arrive fully armed and equipped.

In the selection of officers and non-commissioned officers preference is to be given to—

British Service.—(1) Adjutants, and those commanding troops or companies, who are not in possession of a school of musketry certificate. (2) Lieutenants at or near the top of the list for promotion to captain. (3) Non-commissioned officers, sergeant-majors, and colour-sergeants not in possession of a school of musketry certificate. Commanding officers are requested only to nominate those who are likely to remain in India for some time to come.

Indian Service.—To adjutants of native corps not already in possession of an "extra" certificate of musketry.

Native Officer.—Candidates for the appointment of native adjutant.

Native officers and non-commissioned officers who are near the end of their service should not be detailed.

Gunnery Instructors.—We have on more than one occasion, writes a military contemporary, pointed out the necessity for having specially-trained Artillery officers appointed to the principal seaports of India as gunnery instructors, and to supervise the machinery in connection with the new guns, range-finders, position-finders, &c. We are, therefore, now glad to hear that two such officers have been so appointed—one, Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R.A., for Bombay, and the other, Capt. G. E. Bryant, R.A., for Aden. Both these officers have been specially trained in England as gunnery instructors, and also, we believe, in the use of the latest pattern position-finder instruments. The appointments, we understand, are to be for five years, or until promoted to the rank of major, with a staff salary of 250 rs. a month, and a horse allowance of 30 rs. for one horse, in addition to regimental pay and allowances of rank. Captain Smith has just arrived at Bombay, and will commence his new duties at once; while Captain Bryant is still in England, not having quite completed his special course of studies. We presume that, in due course, both Calcutta and Kurrachee will be given the benefit of specially-trained Gunnery Instructors.

Officers' Messes.—A Bombay contemporary once more directs attention to the vexed question of officers' messes in the Native Army. There is admittedly room for vast improvement in the present arrangements, says the *Englishman*, under which the average number of dining members is reduced in many cases to three or four—a captain, a doctor, and two subalterns. The distinctive, social, and disciplinary value of the regimental mess in the European corps is indeed almost wholly lost in the Native Army; for numbers in this case are absolutely essential to successful working. It is not only in catering that the weakness of a small membership is felt, but, as has been pointed out, it is impossible for three or four officers to perform the social duties of a dozen or fifteen. Our contemporary advocates the extension, wherever practicable, of the Station Mess, which for some years past has found favour in Poona. By this means expenses might not only be very largely reduced, but the old traditions of the Native Army, its reputation for camaraderie and hospitality, and all the other virtues might be re-established in the land.

The 7th Hussars.—This regiment, stationed at Trimulgherry, have ever since their entry into Secunderabad, been successful in most matters, but, says the *Deccan Times* their financial transactions appears to be singularly unfortunate. Forgetting the past, they are now landed in another financial embarrassment. The regimental sowcar has declared himself insolvent, and in his bankruptcy the Hussars sustain a loss of something like 26,000 rs. The officers of the Hyderabad Contingent can afford to sympathise with the Hussars, for they too had heavy transactions with the sowcar, but it is evident they prefer to accept their misfortune philosophically; for while the Hussars have preferred a charge of cheating against the sowcar, the Contingent have held aloof from following suit, although their loss is believed to be considerably more than that of the Hussars. At all events, both regiments are to be condoled with. The sowcar, whose name is Thanmull Dhanmull, had dealings with the Contingent and the Hussars for very many years, during which time he was always known to be as firm as a bank. His sudden collapse has placed him in a sadder plight than he expected, for he now stands charged before the cantonment magistrate with cheating in respect of a sum of 6,000 rs., which was accepted by him from the Paymaster of the Hussars on the 4th instant, at the time he was alleged to be insolvent. The money was intended for the payment of the troops, while other sums belonged to regimental funds.

Fatal Accident at Agra.—A sad accident occurred at Agra recently. Two European soldiers belonging to the Garrison Artillery in the fort were returning home from cantonments, when, within one-third of a mile from the fort, they left the metalled road and took a short cut along a ravine. The night being dark, the foremost man fell down the ravine, a depth of some 15 feet. Falling on his head he broke his neck and died almost immediately. His comrade narrowly escaped a similar fate by the timely warning of a dog which they had with them, and which commenced whining at the sudden disappearance of the leading man.

Departure of Troops for England.—The B.I.S.N. *Co.'s* steamer *Roma*, which has been chartered by Government to convey home the balance of troops left at Deolali after the departure of the troopship *Euphrates*, which sailed from Bombay on April 17, sailed on the same date for England with 7 officers, 1 lady, and 2 children, 371 men, 21 women, and 56 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—Surg.-Major H. L. Donovan, Med. Staff; Capt. C. F. Burton, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. A. K. Stubbs, Worcester; Lieut. S. E. Orr, Lancashire Fusiliers; Capt. H. Sherwood Smith, Manchester Regt.; Lieut. C. H. E. Poole, Welsh Regt.; and Lieut. H. Clowes, Bombay Staff Corps. In addition to the above the following is the list of other passengers proceeding by the s.s. *Roma*:—For Portsmouth—Miss Harrison, two Misses Waite, Vet.-Surg. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Baillie, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all the band and mess property of the four Bengal Infantry Regiments recently mustered out shall remain the property of the corresponding regiments as reconstituted.

The system of purchasing the remounts for the Native Cavalry through the medium of remount agents has evidently proved better than free competition on the one hand, or the committees by which that was superseded on the other. A notification in General Orders announces that the present method has been made permanent.

An up-country paper is glad to see that the 6th Punjab Infantry have been congratulated by the Commander-in-Chief for their splendid forced march from Bannu to Hangu, doing 105 miles in 100 hours. This was undoubtedly very good; but perhaps it would be only fair to the 15th Sikhs to mention their march of sixty miles in fifty-two hours, while a portion of the regiment accomplished this distance in forty-two hours.

The 8th Madras Inf., which arrived on April 17 from Rangoon by the I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, after remaining in camp on the Fort glacis, left Madras on the 20th for Bangalore by two special troop trains. The regiment consists of seven British officers (Major Baugh, Captain J. F. Wilson, Lieutenants H. A. P. Lindsay, W. N. M. Cooke, E. H. Payne, W. Y. Campbell, and Surg. F. R. Divecha), 2 officers

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wives, 5 officers' children, 12 native officers, 623 rank and file, 11 women, 39 children, 27 public and 110 private followers, also 7 horses.

No. 3 Mountain battery, which was stationed at Darjeeling till December last, recently finished a long march to Rawul Pindi. It received its orders one afternoon to join the Miranzai Field Force, and it started early next morning, reaching Kushalghar the same day, and doing a march of thirty-two miles the same night. Not a man fell out, and not a mule was the worse, the *Englishman* says. The subsequent march—one of twenty-six miles—was to take it to Hungu, on the immediate frontier, whither it was being escorted by three squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers, under Col. Briscoe. The battery has done excellent service in recent years. It was in the Zhob Expedition of 1881, and in Burma in 1886-87.

Col. Worsley has given over command of the station at Cawnpore after five years of successful and popular tenure. His name is associated with many great improvements effected in the cantonments, and his departure is regarded with general regret.

Col. G. R. Peart, S.C., Commandant, Bhopal battalion, has been granted six months' privilege leave.

Capt. R. F. M. Johnstone, S.C., has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Capt. J. B. R. Butler, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

Col. H. J. Kinsman, Royal Artillery, has retired.

Col. T. Davison is granted leave of absence to England for six months.

Major F. S. Gwatkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Kohima Column, Manipore Field Force, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., on the junction of the several columns.

BENGAL.

OUR latest advices from Calcutta are to April 22.

Frontier Disturbance.—The *Englishman* learns that the Bhootias on the borders of the Kamrup district, in the province of Assam, made a raid a few days ago on some tea villages in the plains. The thanas on the frontier have lately been considerably undermanned, constables having been taken away for the work of impressing coolies for the Manipore expedition. This fact no doubt encouraged the hillmen to come down and loot the villages. The tribe contented themselves with plundering, and no lives were lost. Steps are being taken to secure the district from a repetition of the incursion, and it is well that this is being done, for, although the authorities may be right in regarding the raid as of little consequence, we cannot forget that it was precisely such an affair as this that involved us in the last Bhootia war.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Fakir.—After the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on April 17, while the Lieutenant-Governor was proceeding from the Council Chamber to his private room in the Secretariat, he was accosted by an old fakir, who demanded a hearing while he related some grievance. His Honour informed the man that he should submit his case through the usual channel. The man, however, persisting, followed Sir Charles Elliot to the door of his private room, and seemed determined to follow the Lieutenant-Governor there. There was not even a peon about, and Sir Alfred Croft, who was with his honour, restrained the fakir until another Member of Council succeeded in obtaining the services of one of the Secretariat peons.

Outrage on a Young Lady.—A gross outrage, resulting in death, is reported to have been committed on a young European lady travelling down to Calcutta by mail train. The young lady, who was the daughter of a European official, was in the ladies' compartment of a first-class carriage, and was all right when the train reached Mokameh, the dining-station between Dinapore and Calcutta. She dined there, and her servants saw her safely into her carriage. When the train reached the next stopping station, her servants went up to her carriage as usual to inquire if their mistress had any orders for them, but they found her dead. While approaching the carriage, they saw a man jumping out, who alighted on a goods train just leaving the station for Mokameh. Telegrams were promptly despatched to Mokameh by passengers and officials, and on arrival of the goods train at Mokameh the break van was searched, and a ticket collector, who was unaware that his escapade had been discovered, was arrested asleep. It appears that while the train was steaming out of the station, the ticket collector jumped on the footboard on the off side and got into the carriage, and having outraged the girl, the scoundrel smothered her, fearing detection.

Accident to a Professor.—As Babu Brojobullub Datta, M.A., a very experienced and talented Professor of Science and Mathematics, was performing what is well known to be a difficult experiment with ether and sulphuric acid, an explosion occurred. The boiling sulphuric acid was blown into the professor's face. The principal, professors, and librarian at once exerted themselves to relieve the sufferer. The civil surgeon, Dr. Ffrench Mullen, and Dr. Haldar, the College surgeon, were promptly in attendance, and, thanks to their care and skill, it is hoped that the patient's sight will be saved. The accident occurred on the very day on which the college was being congratulated for its unusual success in science in the recent B. A. Examination, that success being largely due to the excellent teaching of the senior lecturer in science, Babu Kumadini Kanta Banerjea, M.A., and to his colleague, the afflicted sufferer in the present case.

The Riot at Benares.—The disturbance at Benares has been quelled, but, says a telegram from Allahabad, the riot appears to have been even more serious than it seemed from first account. The plundering at the Rajghat Railway station and at the Government Telegraph Office was evidently on an extensive scale, and accompanied by much demonstration of violence. Religious sentiments may have been at the bottom of the affair to begin with, but the Hindoo bigots were reinforced by a large throng, whose grievance was the present dearness of provisions. The rioters seized a large sum in the Telegraph Office, and plundered from the Rajghat Railway Station 3,000 rs. in cash, besides two parcels of silver bullion valued from 4,000 rs. to 6,000 rs. Large numbers of ladies and children took refuge at the Osmond Hotel, where the Volunteers assembled for their protection. The police had to fire on the rioters while looting Rai Sita Ram's house, and one man was wounded. The police received several bad lathe blows, and three coolies belonging to the waterworks are said to have been killed. The magistrate and some troops remained in the city all night, but no fresh disturbance took place. Later news is to the effect that at a meeting of the Municipality a resolution was passed that the idol should remain undisturbed *in situ*, the inner shrine being built for its protection, and that then the outer building, court, &c., be removed. Respectable classes express satisfaction at the result. In proposing the resolution it was stated that the recent disturbances should not be considered due to religious feelings, but to agitation against taxes and high prices. No troops are now in the city; they have been replaced by police guards. Quiet prevails, though complaints against police oppression are numerous.

European and Eurasian Poverty.—The Government of Bengal has appointed a committee to inquire into the subject of European and Eurasian poverty in Calcutta and the proper methods of relief. Sir Henry Harrison will be the president, and the other members are:—Hon. H. Beverly, president, District Charitable Society; Colonel Carey, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Father La Font; Mr. Lambert, Commissioner of Police; Archdeacon Michell; Rev. Mr. Taylor, president; and Mr. W. H. Ryland, vice-president, Eurasian Association; Rev. Mr. Hook, Baptist Mission; and Rev. Mr. Warne, Methodist Mission. Their report is to be submitted by Nov. 1.

Mr. Baldwin Latham's report condemns the Calcutta sewerage as structurally defective. He has proposed remedies for defects which, he says, will secure the good results to health that have followed in every town sanitarily drained.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to April 23.

Serious Distress.—The *Madras Mail* in a leading article draws a gloomy picture of the agricultural condition of the Presidency, and strongly urges the immediate formation of a central famine committee for the affected tracts, provided with funds and vested with full executive powers. The *Englishman* says:—There are grave reasons to fear that the distress in Madras, of which little has been heard during the past few weeks, is again becoming acute. Crops of a kind have been raised in spite of the drought in many districts, and the work of harvesting has alleviated for a brief season the symptoms of want which were apparent about two months ago. But the scanty harvest is now gathered in, work is practically suspended for the moment, and the outlook for the pariah in the region most affected by the prevailing scarcity is undoubtedly discouraging in the extreme. In one district, it is said, the people are beating out and using for food the seeds of grasses that are never used in ordinary times, and ant-hills are being dug up for the sake of the little store of grain accumulated by the tiny workers. The labourers are, moreover, wandering in large numbers from place to place in the hope that the condition of neighbouring districts may be better than that of their own; and this migration necessarily tends in most cases to increase rather than diminish the evil. In many districts drunkenness is alarmingly on the increase, and one observer remarks that the distressed people not only spend in toddy for themselves the pice that should be carefully spent in nourishment, but that the stimulant is also given largely to children, upon whom it exercises for the time a soothing and satisfying influence. Pitiful stories of want are reported from districts within a few miles of Madras City; and although the situation has not yet approached in general that of absolute famine the instances of individual suffering are sadly numerous. The vigorous efforts of the Madras Government to relieve distress where it is most keenly felt are the one ray of light in a very gloomy outlook.

The Distress in North Arcot is increasing. Dr. Hackett Wilkins, district surgeon there, has found a large percentage of the children in some villages he inspected suffering from starvation in various stages. The class of people that appeared to suffer most were the pariahs and coolies. He advocates a grant of immediate relief in these villages. He also inspected 700 of the most distressed people collected at Wandiwash, whom he found to consist first of aged and feeble, depending on relatives for support; several of these were much emaciated from starvation. Secondly, the working classes, of whom the largest number were women deserted by their husbands and trying to support their children by labour, while others were infirm persons unfit to work. Among these were several cases of emaciation from starvation. Thirdly, really emaciated people, of whom the largest number were children varying from the early stages of starvation to extreme emaciation. Despite the distress people seem disinclined to leave their villages to go to the relief works that have been opened, preferring to starve or live on jungle leaves.

The Acting Advocate-General.—We (*Madras Times*) now learn that Mr. H. G. Wedderburn is to act as Advocate-General during the absence of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Spring Branson. There are several gentlemen senior to Mr. Wedderburn at the local Bar, including Messrs. Gover, Johnstone, Gantz, Powell, and Michell; but the selection is one that will meet with general approval. Mr. Wedderburn has had sixteen years' experience at the Bar, and has served as Official Trustee and Administrator. He is popular and highly respected, and the dignity of his new appointment will lose nothing by being conferred upon him. His promotion leaves the Acting Administrator-Generalship open, and various reports are current as to who is to have this. Mr. Subramanyem is a favourite, but others are mentioned, and it is not yet definitely known who is to be the lucky man.

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The Ross Divorce Case.—Judgment in the Ross divorce case was delivered on April 17. His lordship found that Mr. Ross had not been guilty of cruelty to Mrs. Ross, and that on the whole the petitioner, Mrs. Ross, had failed to prove her case. The petition was therefore dismissed, respondent to pay costs. In the suit by Mr. Ross against his wife for adultery, his lordship found that though the case was one of grave suspicion, he was not satisfied with the evidence adduced. Co-respondent was not allowed costs, but was directed to pay those of the petitioner. It is probable, writes the *Madras Times*, that we have not yet heard the last of the case; Mrs. Ross, we are told, having signified her intention of returning to her husband, in the event of whose refusal to receive her a suit will be filed against him for restitution of conjugal rights. The alimony paid by Mr. Ross to Mrs. Ross *pendente lite*, of course, ceases from the date of judgment in the consolidated suits. We are also told that it is in contemplation to attach the salary of Mr. Ross in payment of the heavy costs for which he is liable in these proceedings, payment of a portion of the costs in the Morgan-Ross case being still outstanding.

The Coimbatore Convert Case.—The district munsiff of Coimbatore delivered judgment on April 19 in the case in which Mr. Stanley Bird, a missionary belonging to the Plymouth Brethren, was charged with keeping a minor in his possession against the wish of the guardians, and other charges connected with the attempt to convert the Brahmin youth. Mr. Bird was ordered to hand over the custody of the youth and pay costs. He is also restrained from teaching him Christianity till he is of age. An appeal will be made.

The Government of India appears to have changed its mind about the sixth judgeship for the Madras High Court, and has decided not to oppose in the slightest manner the temporary re-appointment of Mr. Justice Handley, which has been so strongly urged by the Madras Government and the High Court.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., accompanied by Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, C.S.I., Dewan, and Mr. Desaraj Urs, has arrived at Ootacamund, from Mysore, and is staying at "Fern Hill." Dr. McGann, his Highness's surgeon, has joined the party. His Highness is expected to make a stay of six weeks.

BOMBAY.

Our latest advices from Bombay are to April 25.

Opening of the Kolhapore State Railway.—The Governor arrived at Miraj from Belgaum on April 20. Shortly before starting for Kolhapore his Excellency screwed on the last bolt in the Kolhapore State Railway with a gold key, and then proceeded in a special train to Kolhapore, where he was received by the Maharaja. The Dewan read an address giving the history of the formation of the line. The Governor then, in the name of the Council, presented Mr. Shannon, the engineer to the State, with a silver goblet as a mark of appreciation of his work. In declaring the line open the Governor referred to the difficulties that are to be contended with in India in getting English capitalists to invest money in railway enterprises. Native States were coming forward and taking the place of private capitalists. It was a further encouragement to those who had the administration of the country's affairs upon their shoulders, because it meant not only confidence in the success of the enterprise, but confidence in the stability and justice of British rule. He thanked those who had pressed on the construction of the railway for the assistance they had rendered the Government. He was aware that not only to the Council of State thanks were due, but to the chief of Miraj for the grant of land and the right of jurisdiction. Having wished success to the enterprise, the Governor left for the Residency, where, in the afternoon, he held a reception of chiefs. A return visit was paid to the Raja at the palace in the evening.

The Strychnia Poisoning Case.—After five days the trial of Bachoo Hajee Abdulla, who was charged with the murder of five persons in Kambekar Street on Jan. 22 last by the administration of strychnia, was concluded on April 24, before the Chief Justice and a special jury. After the summing-up, which occupied an hour and a half, the jury retired for consultation, and in about three-quarters of an hour they returned a verdict of "Guilty" by a majority of seven to two. His lordship, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. The prisoner emphatically protested his innocence, and was removed in a fainting condition. It is rumoured, says a Bombay paper, that, despite the lengthened trial in the above case, several fresh points have since come to light, and the prisoner's relatives and friends are about to make strenuous efforts to obtain the clemency of the Crown on his behalf, and if the additional points raised can be substantiated it may possibly lead to a commutation of the capital sentence.

Railway Communication between Kurrachee and Delhi.—On the occasion of the visit to Kurrachee of Colonel Pemberton, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited on him, and laid before him the views of the mercantile community regarding the necessity of having direct railway communication between that port and Delhi. The line advocated was that recently surveyed and reported on by Mr. Croudace. Colonel Pemberton said, in reply, that the Government of India were committed to the line they had just been advocating; that the concession had been granted for its construction; and that Government would not entertain any proposals for the construction of any other railway leading to Delhi.

Shooting in East Africa.—Parties wishing to proceed to British East Africa on shooting expeditions will require before doing so to make application at the head office of the Imperial British East Africa Company, at 2 Pall Mall East, London, as permission for such expeditions will be accorded only under certain conditions.

BURMA.

A telegram from Allahabad (April 20) says:—The frontier villages have to pay 156 rs. for message expenses for conveying the news to the Wuntho Tsawbwa, which shows that the results of the Manipore expedition are keenly looked for by the Burmese and Chins. It is stated from Serai that Captain Carter, D.A.A.G., Captain Hamilton, and Lieutenant Wilberforce, with an escort of the 25th Seaforth Highlanders, under Lieutenant Featherstone-Haugh, ascended Machai peak, nine thousand and eight hundred feet high, on the 18th, occupying six hours from the Camp. A good mule road has been opened from Hogi to Habelgah, where two companies of the 28th Punjab Infantry are stationed. Captain Maclaugan, R.E., is making a road from Hogi to Rainigali. On the 18th General Elles inspected the Khyber Rifles at Kungar, and on the following day they marched for Peshawar.

It is notified that all the western and southern portions of Wuntho have been formed into a Public Works division, designated the Wuntho division, and that this division will be under the Third Circle of Superintendence. The boundary between the Wuntho division and the Katha division will be roughly a line drawn from Singon to the Mainthoung Hill, continuing thence to the watershed of the range northward. Mr. W. G. Bligh has been appointed to the executive charge of the Wuntho division.

The Chief of East Karenni, Sawlawi, has been reinstated in the territory which he claims east of the Salween. It was awarded to him by the Siam Boundary Commission last year, and an officer of the Burma Commission has been sent with the chief to be present and countenance his taking over possession from the Siamese. It is understood that the Siamese have vanished from the territory. There are other Shan Chiefs on the far side of the Salween whose lands the Commission found to be unlawfully annexed by the Siamese, and it is to be hoped that Government will pass orders regarding them identical with those in the case of Sawlawi.

A telegram to the *Englishman* from Rangoon (April 20) says:—Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, and Chief Commissioner elect for Assam, sat to-day as Commissioner, appointed by the Viceroy in Council, to hear the charges against Mr. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, arising out of what is now known as the Pegu Bribery Case. The charges framed by order of the Governor-General in Council are two. First:—That Mr. Duke, while District Judge at Pegu, from an improper motive, failed to prosecute Oung Bah for an offence under section 162 of the Penal Code, and took part in an agreement with Oung Bah and Taroke Pyu in compounding that offence; secondly, that he gave false evidence when a witness for Oung Bah in the case where the latter was convicted recently. Mr. Duke pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Vansomeren and Mr. Fagan, the prosecuting counsel being Mr. Fox, the Government Advocate. Mr. Fox went through the history of the case, which was reported by telegram some months ago, and said that Mr. Duke's letters to Mr. Moylan, the counsel for Taroke Pyu, showed that Mr. Duke was trying to hush the matter up. One letter to Mr. Moylan, read by Mr. Fox, contained the following passage:—"I trust that as Taroke Pyu has agreed to this (that is the compromise) you will let the matter end. To prevent a repetition of this I have ordered Oung Bah to leave the district. The prosecution does not say that the money reached Mr. Duke, but according to Oung Bah's story to Taroke Pyu it was given to Mr. Duke's mistress." Mr. Duke's defence, as given by him to the local Government, runs thus:—"My reasons for not prosecuting Oung Bah were, that when I examined him in the presence of Taroke Pyu he stated that the money was made over to him to engage a pleader; and as Taroke Pyu did not deny this, and as he refused to prosecute, I, considering the matter a purely civil one, allowed them to settle it between themselves." He then goes on to admit that the letter to Mr. Moylan was carelessly worded and was written in great haste:—"My reason for ordering Oung Bah to leave the district was to prevent a repetition of these charges." Taroke Pyu was then examined, and detailed the circumstances under which Oung Bah induced him to give the latter 1,140 rs. on the representation that he could bribe Mr. Duke to acquit the relative of Taroke Pyu accused of dacoity.

Rangoon, April 21.—The hearing of the charges against Mr. Duke was resumed to-day. Evidence was adduced to show that Oung Bah was a follower of Mr. Duke, and had been appointed head constable of police by him; but it was also shown that he had been dismissed from that post by Mr. Duke when suspected of receiving illegal gratification. The evidence to-day did not shed much fresh light on the case. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

April 22.—Mr. Duke's case was resumed to-day. Mr. Vansomeren, counsel for Mr. Duke, handed in a long written statement of defence. Witnesses were then called, who deposed to the pecuniary relations of Oung Bah and Taroke Pyu. All contradicted the latter's version of what took place; that Mr. Duke asked him to prosecute Oung Bah and he would not. They also deposed that Taroke said he had advanced money to Oung Bah to procure the services of a pleader and not for purposes of bribery.

To-morrow counsel will address his honour and the case will close. It was mentioned to-day by counsel for defence that at the time Mr. Duke is alleged to have imperilled his position for 1,140 rs., he was officiating as first grade Deputy Commissioner, and was first on the list for the pucca appointment. Mr. Duke was suspended on Jan. 16, and during the interval several junior men have been put above him.

It is stated that the Ruby Mines prospects are improving considerably under the able management of Major H. G. Kunhardt, Royal Engineers. The Maingthas are now coming in by hundreds, and are a very active, hardy race, very different from the Burmese, who appear to prefer indulging in illicit work to steady mining. This has been in a great measure put a stop to by the company, who have allowed them to take small pieces of land for which they have to pay

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rent, and any good stones found by them are bought by the company at a fair price. But the old practice is still continued in many cases of sending them down to the merchants in Mandalay.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

THE recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which Colonel Tanner read a paper on the Himalayas, would have been still more interesting had something like a general discussion followed the lecture. These things need a little arrangement beforehand. General T. E. Gordon, now military secretary to the British Embassy at Teheran, volunteered a few remarks, but the chairman, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, omitted to mention his name to the audience, and did not even invite him to stand where he could be heard. And yet General Gordon is one of our best authorities on Himalayan geography, and his book "The Roof of the World," in which he describes a journey across the Pamir when he was attached to the Forsyth Mission, is one of the best books of Asiatic travel that have been writtten since the days of Hadji Barnes. General Gordon returns shortly to Teheran. He has been greatly impressed, we believe, by the rapid growth of Russian influence in Persia, but is also convinced that the English Government need only pursue a more resolute policy to turn the table on our rivals.

Something further should have been heard by this time of the mission undertaken by Lieutenant Kobzoff, described as a retired officer of the Russian Marine. M. Kobzoff passed through Askhabad a few weeks ago, on his way to the Afghan frontier, being deputed to study the course of the Tejend and Heri Rud rivers—much the same duty as was undertaken some few years ago by M. Paul Lessar. M. Kobzoff will also endeavour to organise a transport service for merchandise between the Tejend station, on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and Serrakhs, Pul-i-Khatun, and Zulfikar.

The annual exercises of the Russian army are to begin on Wednesday, the 13th instant, and will last, according to the programme, till the middle of September. Manœuvres will take place both in Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian district, as well as in European Russia.

The Russian Government have paid particular attention for some time past to various proposals for establishing colonies in Russian Central Asia. A year ago a special Commission was appointed to study the question. According to a telegram from Askhabad, a party of colonists from Erivan in Asia Minor is about to settle in the neighbourhood of Pul-i-Khatun, near the Russo-Afghan frontier.

At the Ameer's Naoroz (Eastern New Year) Durbar, the State workmen of Cabul presented the manufactures of their workshops for the Ameer's acceptance. Prominent among the articles were a number of guns and rifles, and a few thousand loaded Martini-Henry cartridges. These were the work of the European mechanics in the Ameer's employ; but besides these were a few dozens of helmets, also boots, shoes, and saddles made in imitation of articles of European manufacture. They did not, however, come up to the Ameer's ideas, for the workmen's pay was promptly ordered to be cut.

A distinguished traveller from Arabia, named Sayad Ali, Sharif of Medina the Holy, lately reached Peshawur from Arabia with a train of followers and relations, intending to continue his journey to Asia Minor, *viâ* Afghanistan, Turkistan, Farghana, Persia, &c. He applied to the Ameer for permission to visit Afghanistan, and thence to go to Persia, stating that he had brought some presents for the Ameer which he would like to personally present to his Highness. The Ameer, however, replied that he preferred that the Sayad should not enter Afghanistan. The reason for this curt reply from the Ameer appears to be that the Arabian traveller on his way to India passed some days with Ayub Khan at Pindi, and the Ameer's officials informed him of it. It is probable that he will return back to Arabia much disappointed.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* (dating on "Sunday") writes:—There is every reason to hope that the discouragement given to railway enterprise in China some years ago by the destruction of the solitary line that existed was only temporary. A commencement has at length been seriously made at the Kaping end with the construction of the projected line, and vigorous steps are being taken to push it on to Shan Ki Kwan. Success, however, has been so far achieved in the teeth of sustained opposition. So menacing has been the attitude of the Cantonese, and so violent their attacks, that fully one half of the English employés have been forced to retire. In connection with this subject it may be worth while to refer to a recent announcement, to the effect that the Chinese Government has signed a contract for three thousand tons of rails. The report may be absolutely without foundation; but even if it be accurate, as far as it goes, it must not be understood to have any reference to the scheme of commercial railways. The probability is that the commission, if given, has relation to the strategic system of lines which it is proposed to construct towards the frontier on the north-east of Pekin. The advisers of the Throne cannot be blamed if they think of precautionary measures of this kind, as a response to the Russian preparations for connecting Vladivostock by a great Trans-Siberian line with the Russian base in Europe. The visit of the Czarevitch to the port and arsenal, which lies in such suggestive proximity to the Celestial Empire, may well attract the attention of the Pekin War Office to the contingencies of a campaign on the Amoor.

A communication from Hong Kong to the *N.C. Herald* (April 1) says:—To-day, April 1, Mr. Robert Anderson Mowat assumes the positions of Acting Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, and Acting Consul-General at this port; Mr. Robert William Mansfield assumes the positions of Acting Assistant Judge of the Court and Acting Consul; and Mr. Michie Forbes Anderson Fraser the positions of Acting Senior Vice-Consul and Assessor at the Mixed Court. The Foreign Office is lucky in having two such capable men at hand as Messrs. Mowat and Mansfield to prepare the way for the permanent occupants of the new posts, and they may be trusted to lighten as much as is possible any difficulties that the change of system is expected to produce.

One result of the cutting-down of the Budget submitted to the Japan Diet by the Government has been the dismissal of several well-known foreign gentlemen from posts they have held with admitted credit for many years. Three leave the Department of Communications—viz., Captain Mountjoy Squire, R.N., and Messrs. W. L. Merriman and W. B. Mason. Mr. Merriman's disappearance from the Yokohama Post Office will be considerably felt. He has been the only foreign employé in the Post Office Bureau for many years, and it is the simple truth, says a correspondent, that his presence there has been regarded as a guarantee for the accuracy and promptitude absolutely essential in a Post Office.

RAILWAYS IN SIAM.

Railway development in Siam, says the local *Mercantile Gazette*, is the burning question at the present moment. Already the public have been invited by the Finance Department to take up shares in the line to Korat, and very probably the specifications will be in the hands of the contractors during the ensuing week. The Railway Department has been straining every nerve to send the work forward, and ere long we may expect to see the work in the hands of the contractors and the work of construction in active operation. The contemplated line to Korat is one of the most important that Siam could undertake, and will contribute more towards opening up the country than a number of small isolated lines near the coast. Korat, as we have before pointed out, lies in the centre of one of the most fertile tracts of Siam. Situated in the midst of a magnificent plain, stretching towards the east to the banks of the Mekong, and watered by the numerous tributaries of that fine river, there is not a more fruitful district in the East. At the present moment the teeming fertility of this district is entirely lost to Siam for want of efficient and cheap means of communication. It has been calculated that the rich rice-fields of the immense plains around Korat are capable, alone, of supplying sufficient rice for the population of Siam; but as there are no facilities of transport this fine district remains undeveloped and useless, the inhabitants only growing sufficient for their own consumption. . . . Nor is this all. The districts to the east and north of Korat stretching away to the Mekong, are known to be rich in deposits of copper and coal, not to speak of the immense forests that cover these vast regions, all of which rich stores of mineral and forest wealth are certain to be developed by the proposed line. That the terminus of the Korat railway cannot remain at Korat, but will be extended to the banks of the upper Mekong, is inevitable. The French have long discussed a line from the left bank of the upper Mekong to Vindh, which, if ever completed, would naturally take the wealth of eastern Siam through Tonkin. In the race for the carrying trade of the valley of the Mekong Siam ought to strain every muscle to be first, and to remember that for every sacrifice which she now makes to open up this fertile region, she will be repaid a hundredfold in the not far distant future.

The East Coast Railway.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) referred some weeks since to the slow rate at which the East Coast Railway is progressing, mainly in consequence of the low rates at which the contracts were being let. From all we hear there has been no improvement in that respect meanwhile, and the *Englishman* now calls attention to another obstacle to the progress of the undertaking which is greatly to be regretted. The cause of delay is a change in alignment between Bezwada and Rajamundry, and between Rajamundry and Tooni. The change can scarcely be called, as our contemporary calls it, a sudden one, for at the inauguration of the work by Lord Connemara last October, the late Governor of Madras more than hinted at the considerable revision that the alignment would require. It was admitted that the survey had been very rapidly made, and that enough consideration had not been paid to the wants of the various populous towns which it was intended to serve. The failures of the survey in this respect have, it is understood, been remedied by systematically taking the opinion of the collectors and district officers along the East Coast as to the suitability of the route projected. Lord Connemara rightly drew a warning from the mistakes which had been made in these respects in the laying out of other lines, which have often been made with too exclusive a regard for engineering considerations. But the warning came too late, for the mistake had been made before Lord Connemara spoke, and much valuable time has since been lost in correcting it, so that practically nothing, we understand, has been done towards the construction of the Bezwada and Rajamundry section. The credit of the Madras Government is to a very large extent involved in the energetic prosecution of the work, but thus far the accounts that have reached us have not been satisfactory. and unless matters mend greatly and promptly the record of the East Coast Line will tell against the construction of railways by the State, and will give reason for regret that the era of construction by guaranteed companies is at an end.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(INCLUDING MILITARY OFFICERS UNDER CIVIL RULES.)

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Abud, Capt. H. M., S.C., 12 m., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Jan. 8, '91.
Adams, G., B.Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., April 7, '91.
Adams, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 29, '91.
Adamson, H., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educl., 24 m., Nov. 10, '89.
Aldworth, St. L. B., Burma Police, to July 17, '91.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 m., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., B. Ordnance, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, India Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 m., April 17, '90.
Arundel, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 3m., April 11, '91.
Ashpitel, F. W., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., May 20, '90.

Bagshawe, C., Forest Dept., N.-W.P., 12 m.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col. F., R.E., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept., 24 m., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D. S. C., 12 m., Madras Med., Oct. 18, '90.
Bamber, H. W., B. Police, 16 m., April 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., B. Marine, 24 m., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., B. Educational, 15 m., April 12, '90.
Bateman, H. B. J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Beames, J., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 m., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., July 13, '90.
Benton, A. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m. 16 days, Mar. 18, '91.
Beresford, G. C., Bo. P.W.D., 36 m., Nov. 10, '88.
Beveridge, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Bianchi, L. F., B. Marine, 6 m., Feb. 23, '91.
Billings, G. D., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 18 m., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., B. Cov., B. Judl., 12 m. & 10 d., Nov. 14, '90.
Birks, A. R., B. Cov., B. Com., 12 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 m., April 25, '90.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Boileau, Lieut.-Col. L. F., R.E., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bo. Survey, 32 m., Oct. 16, '88.
Bradley, H., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., April 7, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., M.Educl., 18m., May 6, '90.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, M. Educl., 12 m., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., B. Cov., Finl. Dept., India, 13 m., Feb. 28, '90.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 m. 15 d., March 29, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 m., April 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., B. Police, 18 m., April 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., B. P.W.D., 20 m., March 10, '90.
Browne, G. A. St. B., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Military Accounts, 18 m., April 17, '90.
Bryson, A. C., B. Rev.
Bull, C. A., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Burke, J., India Tel. Dept., 22 m. and 1 d., Mar. 10, '91.
Burn, C. W., B. Cov., Central Provs. Com., 6 m. Feb. 28, '91.
Butcher, H. L., B. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.

Calnan, D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Cardew, H. M., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 12, '91.
Caspersz, C.P., B.Cov., B.Rev. & Gen., 22 m., Mar. 21, '90.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 5, '91.
Chamberlain, W. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., March 23, '90.
Chapman, R. C., Financial Dept., 18 m., April 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. H. W., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 2, '91.
Clegg, R. B., Madras Cov., 12 m., Jan. 23, '91.
Clerk, H. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cole, W. H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Constable, E. T., N.-W.P. & O. Educl., 8 m. and 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Conybeare, H. C. A., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., March 24, '91.
Cooper, J. H., B. Rev., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Cooper, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., S.C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., Bengal Police, 9 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 m., April 11, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 m., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowie, H. G., M. Secretariat, 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cox, A.F., M.Cov., Account.-Gen., India, 24 m., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., B. Comm., 9 m., Jan. 26, '91.
Crawford, W., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 30, '89.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. H. T., 6 m., Feb. 15, '91.
Crouch, C. P., B. Police, 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 m., Feb. 27, '91.
Cruickshank, A. W., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., Mar. 10, '91.
Cuthbertson, C., B. Cov., B. Sect., 18 m., May 12, '90.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 m., June 28, '87.
Dames, M. L., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dance, G.W., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 18m., April 20, '90.
Darrah, H. Z., LL.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 10 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Davidson, A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Davis, J. S. C., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Dawe, W. H., B. Rev. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Dawson, E. F., Bo. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dean, F. W., B. P.W.D.
Deane, Capt. H. A., S.C., B. Comm., 12 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 m.
Denman, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 18 m., April 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., B. Cov., N.-W. P. & O. Commr., 12 m., Dec. 20, '90.
Dick-Lauder, G. W., B. Rev., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 24 m., May 9, '90.
Doyle, Surg.-Major B., B. Cov., Punjab Med., 18 m., April 15, 91.
Duff, A. C., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 40 m., July 24, '88.
Dyson, R. C., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Eaton, J. N. A., Madras P.W.D., 9 m., March 12, '91.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 1, '90.
Edwards, A. C., B. Educl., 15 m., July 25, '90.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., I.S.C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., April 7, '91.
Elston, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg.-Major G.A., B. Med., 12 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., to Nov. 23, '91.
Evans, Surg. J.W., M. Cov., M. Med., 10 m., Mar. 24, '91.

Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 13 m., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., B. Police, 15 m., April 30, '90.
Farrant, E. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., B. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., M., 21 m., May 6, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., B. Police, 10 m.
Ferguson, J. D., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 10, '91.
Fleming, Capt. J. M., S.C., B. Survey, 24 m.
Foord, A. M., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Forbes, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 21m., Mar. 30, '90.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 m., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 12 m.
Fraser, A. H. C., B. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 m., July 4, '90.
Fraser, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., to Nov. 5, '90.
Fryer, F. W. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.

Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 m., Sept. 22, '90.
Gay, E., Comptroller-Gen. India, 19 m. and 15 days, April 15, '90.
Gennoe, C. A. E., B. Rev., 12 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Gennoe, E. A., B. Rev., 6 m., Mar. 15, '91.
Gerrard, A. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 31, '91.
Good, W., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, W.B., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 m., April 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., B. Educl., 10 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldsworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 m., April 14, '90.
Grant, F., Punjab P.W.D., 45 m., Oct. 28, '87.
Greer, A. C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Nov. 15, '90.
Growse, E.F., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 20, '90.

Hall, W. T., B. Cov., Survey Dept., Bengal, 24 m.
Hamilton, R. H., B. Police, 7 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Handcock, W. F., B. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 m., July '89.
Hastings, H., B. Rev., 6 m., April 11, '91.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., B. Med., 24 m., Dec. 27, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Hennessy, S. H., B. Judl., 15 m., April 4, '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.-W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 m., June 6, '90.
Herron, H. G. W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Hibberd, W. H., B. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 1, '90.
Hill, H. C., Ind. Cons. of Forests, 22 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Hobart-Hampden, A. G., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., B. Educl., 24 m., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., B. Police, 16 m., May 1, '90.
Hoge, C. J., India P.O., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Holdick, Lieut.-Col. T. W., R.E., B. Cov., India Survey, 6 m., April 16, '91.
Holt, J. R., B. Cov., B. Judl., 24 m., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., B. Forest Dept., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m. Nov. 8, '90.
Hopkins, R. A., B. Pilot, 24 m.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 m., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., Dec. 30, '90.
Hutton, C. H., B. P.W.D., 18 m., April 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 m., April 22, '90.

Jackson, M. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. G., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 14 m., March 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 m., Feb. 7, '90.
Jameson, A., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Dec. 5, '90.
Jenkins, J. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Johnson, T. W., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., B. Cov., B. Judl., 20 m., Sept. 21, '90.
Joll, H., B. P.W.D., 24 m., March 20, '90.
Jones, C. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 3, '89.

Keene, R. J., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Kennedy, J., B. Cov., Assam Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Kerr, D., B. Railways, 18 m., April 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 10 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., B. Judicial, 19 m. and 15 d., April 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., B. Forest Dept., 15 m.
Kipling, J. L., B. Educational, 18 m., April 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., B. P.W.D., 30 m., May 1, '89.
Kisch, H. M., B. Cov.
Knight, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 3 m., April 1, '91.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Com., 30 m., May 28, '89.
Knyvett, C. F., B. Police, 12 m.

Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tele. Dept., 13 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Lash, O., B. Marine, 7 m. 25 days, Mar. 15, '91.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 23, '91.
La Touche, J. N. D., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Leggatt, A. C. F., M. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., D.P.W. Accounts, 24 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Leslie, M., Central Provs. P.W.D., 13 m., Sept. 26, '91.
Lewis, T. C., B. Educational, 19 m., March 29, '90.
Lister, A. L., M. Cov., M. Judl., 23 m.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 m., June 13, '90.
Lushington, A. W., M. Cons. of Forests, 12 m., Jan. 30, '91.
Lyall, D. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.

Macdonald, R. G., B. Secretariat, 7 m. 11 days, Feb. 26, '91.
Macdonald, Surg. J. R., B. Med., 15 m., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Major J. O. M., Punjab Med., 24 m., Jan. 29, '90.
Mackay, D. L. M., B. Cov., Burma Com., 14½ m., May 3, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., B. Rev. & Gen., 11 m. 17 d., Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., B. Med., 24 m. Oct. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., B. Cov., Dep. Commr., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '91.
Macpherson, J. L., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Nov. 20, '90.
Macpherson, W. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m. and 45 d., Oct. 18, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 21 m., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., B. P.W.D., Jan. 17, '91, to Mar. 5, '92.
Manson, E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 21, '90.
Marindin, C. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Marsden, F. J., B. Judicial, 19 m., March 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 22 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, Col. C. H. T., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m. and 4 d., Mar. 28, '91.
Martin, D. F., P.W.D., Bengal, 3 y. 6½ m., Mar. 11, '88.
Martin, E. J., B. P.W.D., 4 m. and 2 d., Feb. 12, '91.
Martin, W. T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 7, '91.
Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de B., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., April 4, '91.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., M. Political, 7 m. and 23 d., April 4, '91.
Maunsell, F. W., B. P.W.D., 19 m., April 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., M. Cov., M. Judl., 12 m., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 12 m., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
McLean, J. J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 11, '91.
McLoughlin, J., B. P.O., 15 m., May 1, '90.
Midwinter, W. C., Burma Commr., 12 m., Dec. 4, '90.
Miller, P. S., M. Police, 12 m., Mar. 3, '91.
Mills, C. A., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Mills, J. C., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 28, '89.
Mitchell, T. C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 24, '90.
Moberly, H., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Feb. 22, '90.
Monteath, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Secretariat, 22 m. and 27 days, Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Med., 12 m., Oct. 30, '90.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Morison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Morley, G. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., S.C., Assist. Commr., H.A.D., 18 m., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., B. Med., 12 m., Sept. 28, '90.
Mountford, C. E., B. P.O., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Mulligan, W. G. T., C.P. Comm., 12 m.
Muntz, W. E., B. P.W.D., 26 m., July 7, '89.

Nethersole, M., B. P.W.D.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 m., April 3, '90.
Nolan, P., B. Cov., B. Secretariat, 8 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Norman, M. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., June 23, '90.

O'Callaghan, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 13, '91.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., S.C., Bo. Political, 15 m., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G. R.E., B. P.W.D., 21 m. April 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Owen, T. E., B. P.W.D., 19 m., March 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Oxtoby, W., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Jan. 25, '91.

Palmer, C. E., B. Secretariat, 20 m., March 14, '90.
Parrott, L. L., B. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Parsons, E. R., B. Police, 7 m., April 7, '91.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 27, '91.
Partridge, J. G. D., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 16, '89.
Paul, J. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Pechell, E. D., India Telegraph, 18 m., April 20, '90.
Pedley, W. E., Bo. P.W.D., 39 m., May 18, '88.
Peet, A. W., M. Forest, 15 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Penney, T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., Apr. 11, '91.
Pennington, A. F. D., B. Cov., B. Judl., 10 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Perkins, Capt. N., I.S.C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m.
Phelips, H. V. M., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Phillips, H. P., B. P.W.D., 7 m., Mar. 9, '91.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., 18 m., Feb. 14, '90.
Pope, A. W. U., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Porteous, A., B. Cov., Assam Com., 16 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Power, A. W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91.
Pratt, J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Price, A. H. D., Bo. Dockyard.
Price, J. K., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Priest, H. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Propert, E. P., B. Forest Dept., 12 m., July 28, '90.

Quinlan, F. P., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 1, '91.

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Ransom, S., B. Marine, 24 m., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., B. Cov., 12 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, M., N.I. Salt, 28 m., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Feb. 13, '90.
Ray, P. K. D.Lc., B. Educl., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Reddie, T., B. Pilot, 12 m.
Reynolds, C. H., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 27, '90.
Richardson, R., B. Police, 12 m., April 16, '91.
Rickards, F. T., Bo. P.W.D., 4 m. 1 d., Mar. 14, '91.
Rigby, V., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 m.
Roberts, C., Punjab P.W.D., 39 m., June 18, '88.
Roberts, R. W., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Robinson, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Rose, F. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 11, '90.
Rundle, Surg. C. S., M.Cov., M. Med., 24 m., Dec. 8, '90.
Russell, R. F., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Russell, S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Oct. 20, '89.

Sage, E. M., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Jan. 31, '91.
Sandford, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Savielle, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Scobie, D. M., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 m.
Seymour, A. V., B. Secretariat, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Shaw, G. W., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Indian Tel. Dept., 2 m., Sept. 18, '90.
Sheridan, H. C., India P.O., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit., 12 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., B. Med., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Short, J. B., India P.O., 8 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Sim, C. L., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Smith, C. Somers, Mad. Cons. of Forests, 34 m., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 5, '90.
Smith, Major S., R.E., M. Cov., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Souter, W. L., Bo. Police.
Spooner, G. P., B. P.W.D., 18 m., Jan. 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 m., April 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 m.
Stewart A., Bo. Forest Dept.
Stoker, T., B. Cov., Settlement Officer, N.-W. P. & O., 20 m., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey, R. S., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 29, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 31 m., March 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Comm., 15 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Tele. Dept., 18 m.
Sullivan, W. J. A., M. Police, 18 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., M. Forest, 42 m., March 2, '88.

Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. C., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 8 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Thompson, H. E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 m., Dec. 24, '90.
Thomson, A., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Thorn, J. F., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 7, '91.
Tickell, R. H., 12 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., S.C., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., B. Med., 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Torrie, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Tritton, S. B., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Tucker, W. R., N.-P. & O. Comm., 21 m., April 1, '91.
Tufnell, C. F., Punjab P.W.D., 30 m., Nov. 5, '87.
Tupper, C. L., B. Cov., Punjab Sect., 21 m., April 12, '90.
Turner, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 21, '91.
Upcott, F. R., B. P.W.D., 22 m., March 29, '90.
Urná Shaukár Misra, N.-W.P. and Oude Rev. & Gen., 36 m., Aug. 18, '87.
Ussher, C. J., M. P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.

Vidal, G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 m., April 17, '91.
Villa, J. E. G., B. Judicial, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Vincent, F. D'A., M. Forests, 40 m., May 13, '87.

Wait, L. G., B. P.O., 18 m., April 24, '90.
Walker, W. G., B. Cov., B. Rev., 19 m., April 22, '90.
Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., Bo. Political, 18 m., May 20, '90.
Warlenby, J., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Dec. 11, '90.
Watson, A. A., Ind. Forest Dept., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Comm., 19 m. and 10 d., May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., B. Medl., 24 m., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 16 m. and 19 days, Mar. 24, '90.
Welsh, W. H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Aug. 1, '90.
White, H. T., B. Cov., B. Com., 24 m., Mar. 20, '91.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 6, '90.
Williams, A. R., B. Pilot, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Williams, H. C., B. Cov., Assam Comn., 20 m., Mar. 6, '90.
Williams, R. C., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Wilson, T. C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Womack, A. S., B. Cov., B. Com., 9 m. Mar. 12, '91.
Wood, C. A. H., B. P.O., 16 m., April 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Railways, 15 m., June 27, '90.
Woolcombe, R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., March 28, '91.
Wright, T. H., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyman, J. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 18, '90.

Yates, J. A., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Yates, L. E. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m. and 27 d., May 23, '90.
Young, W. M., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 16 m., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 m., April 8, '90, M.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 28 m., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 m., Nov. 14, '90. M.
Bird, Rev. A., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91, M.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 m., May 30, '90, M.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 m., June 27, '90, B.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 m., March 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 m. 22 d., Nov. '89, B.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 m., March 16, '90, B.
Cockin, Rev. J. J. B., 10 m., Jan. 27, '91, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 m., Jan. 24, '91, B.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 m., Nov. 8, '90, B.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 m., Nov. 22, '90, B.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 m., Dec. 28, '89, M.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 m., Dec. 7, '89, B.
Haslope, Rev. L. M., 6 m., Jan. 15, '91, Bo.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 m., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90, B.
Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon, 20 m., Mar. 7, '91, Bo.

Penny, Rev. F., 24 m., May 2, '90, M.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 m., Nov. 29, '90, B.

Sandberg, Rev. F. B., 24 m., Feb. 28, '91, B.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 18 m., April 11, '90, B.
Sharp, Rev. J., 30 m., May 10, '89, M.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 m., Nov. 5, '89, B.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 m., July 1, '90, M.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 m., June 13, '89, B.

WOUNDED BEAR CHARGING UP A TREE.

By J. D. INVERARITY.

[The following short paper is the most interesting feature of a very good new number of the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. It is accompanied by an excellent lithograph of a photograph taken under circumstances which Mr. Inverarity describes in the text.]

IT is well known that bears are good climbers, and that they are in the habit of ascending trees after bees' nests and jungle fruits. That they charge readily enough if encountered on foot is familiar to all sportsmen. The incident I am about to relate of a bear charging up a tree at its adversary is, I think, uncommon, although I remember on a previous occasion seeing a wounded bear charge to the foot of the tree from which it was fired at, and rear itself up against a ladder on the top rung of which was seated Colonel Bowie, now Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

On May 17, 1890, I was beating a rocky hill in the Central Provinces, and was posted in a Saj tree (the Black Eque), when a she-bear galloped by at a few yards' distance. I shot her, and she rolled about on the ground after the manner of bears, complaining bitterly. I fired the second barrel at her as she lay on her back, which appeared to act like a tonic, as she jumped up, charged straight at the tree, and at once began to climb it. So quickly did she come, that although I never reloaded quicker in my life, she reached my legs just as I got one barrel re-loaded. She was on the point of seizing my leg with her teeth when I fired and dropped her. My hat fell off in the scrimmage, and on reaching the ground she tore the inside cut. She then made off at a slow walk; I re-loaded and hit her with both barrels, knocking her down once, and, though all the shots but one she had received were well forward, she was still able to walk, and was finished by a shot from my companion, Captain Burton, Royal Fusiliers, who was posted about 100 yards from me. This was a case which one occasionally meets with in sporting prints, appropriately headed "Extraordinary Tenacity of Life in a Bear." The shot in the tree I found had hit her inside the head of the humerus, breaking the scapula, and so close was she that the hair on her face and chest was singed with the flash, and the wads were driven into the wound. I found them resting against the head of the humerus. The express bullet had split up on the scapula, and only a small fragment had entered the cavity of the chest. My mala was tied on the lowest branch of the tree, and I was sitting 13 feet from the ground. The stem of the tree was 3 feet 6 inches in circumference, 2 feet from the ground, or about 14 inches in diameter. The bole of the tree was perpendicular, with only one small shoot at a distance of 5 feet from the ground. My legs hung down alongside the tree, so that my feet were at a height of 11 feet 6 inches. The highest claw marks of the bear were 11 feet 6 inches high, alongside my right foot. The above details are given from actual measurement.

In order to carry away with me an accurate record of the incident, I tied the defunct bear to the tree, and with the able assistance of Captain Burton took a photograph, with the result depicted opposite. Although, of course, the bear was dead, the picture gives a correct representation of the tree. The bear, however, is too low, as her highest claw marks were at the point my right foot touches.

As I had other things to think of, I am not sure if I observed accurately the manner of climbing; but she appeared to me to swarm up with her belly close to the tree and her legs well round the bole.

A man I had as a stop in a tree 100 yards off was loud in his lamentations, and was with difficulty convinced I was unhurt. He then somewhat inconsequently remarked that I was his father and his mother.

INDIA OFFICE.

From May 5 to May 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. E. C. Ross, *C.S.I.*, S.C.
Col. H. E. Eliot, B. Inf.
Col. P. Lambert, B. R.E.
Col. G. A. Way, S.C.
Col. R. T. M. Lang, B. Cav.
Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. B. Weymyss, S.C.
Major E. L. Durand, *C.B.*, S.C.
Major W. R. Le G. Anderson, S.C.
Capt. J. G. Turner, S.C.
Capt. P. A. Buckland, S.C.
Capt. E. W. Cunliffe, S.C.
Capt. N. C. Perkins, *I.S.C.*, B. Cov.
Capt. F. W. Egerton, *I.S.C.*, B. Cov.
Lieut. F. W. C. Turner, B.
Lieut. K. J. Buchanan, S.C.
Brig.-Surg. W. Center, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major A. Crombie, *M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. W. T. Martin, B. Cov.
Mr. H. T. White, B. Cov.
Mr. A. V. Seymour, B.
Mr. H. C. Hill, B.
Mr. A. W. W. Pope, B.
Mr. A. C. Bryson, B.
Mr. R. Keene, B.
Mr. H. E. Thompson, B.
Col. J. K. Clubley, S.C.
Major S. Smith, M. R.E.
Lieut. C. E. N. Priestley, S.C.
Surg. C. S. Rundle, M. Med. Estab.
Surg. J. L. Van Geyzel, M. Med. Estab.
Mr. A. T. Arundel, M. Cov.
Mr. A. W. Peet, M.
Col. F. J. S. Adam, S.C.
Col. C. W. Godfrey, S.C.
Col. J. L. Fagan, S.C.
Capt. A. W. Mein, S.C.
Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Bo. Cov.
Mr. A. Stewart, Bo.
Mr. A. H. D. Price, Bo.
Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. C. J. Orr, S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. R. Wapshare, S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. S. H. Hennessy, B., 6 mo., M.C.
Lieut. H. B. Murray, S.C., 4 mo.
Col. F. Smalley, M. Inf., 1 year.
Capt. J. H. Jones, S.C., 5 mo.
Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. E. E. Robertson, S.C.
Lieut. A. L. Phillips, S.C.
Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, B. Cov.
Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, B.
Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, B.
Capt. C. W. W. Burton, S.C.
Mrs. J. Brander, M.
Capt. T. G. R. Finny, Indian Marine.

The Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art.—The annual meeting will be held at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, to-morrow, at 5 P.M. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

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AGENCY AT PORT SAID.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. have opened an Office at PORT SAID, and their Representative will go on board all Steamers when they arrive, to furnish Passengers with any Information or Assistance they may require, and to receive their Instructions for transmission to the London Firm or Branches.

AGENCY AT MALTA.

Messrs. TURNBULL, Jun., & SOMERVILLE, 20 Strada Reale, VALLETTA (Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.'s Agents), will be pleased to render to Passengers any Information or Assistance in their power.

All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

"*ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL*" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS :—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON : MONDAY, MAY 11, 1891.

INCORPORATION OF *ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL* WITH THE *HOMEWARD MAIL.*

WE announced last week the merging of an old East Indian agency in the business of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co. To-day we have to intimate that a journal which has been familiar to the Anglo-Indian and British public for a large part of this century has been absorbed in a similar manner. The last number of *Allen's Indian Mail* appeared on Wednesday, May 6, and henceforward it will be incorporated with its larger and of late more energetically conducted rival the *Homeward Mail.* In taking leave of his readers the editor, whose name has been so long and pleasantly connected with the highest type of Anglo-Indian journalism, makes the following graceful reference to the transfer :—

As will be seen from the notice at the head of opposite page, *Allen's Indian Mail* ends its existence to-day as a separate entity. Newspapers are as subject to the laws of mortality as their proprietors and editors, and the *Mail* shuffles off its mortal coil at a grand old age. The causes which have brought about that end now, sad as they are, need not be referred to here. But the old paper does not die utterly. Its soul is only transmigrated. Henceforth it will be incorporated with Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s *Homeward Mail and Official Gazette*, which for many years has been, not its unfriendly but stronger rival, to which our subscribers and advertisers should now transfer that support which they gave to *Allen's Indian Mail* in former and more fortunate days.

The proprietor and editor of the *Homeward Mail* can hardly be expected to share the melancholy which afflicts the writer of the above paragraph, but they must express their cordial appreciation of the dignity and felicity of the manner in which he has executed the happy despatch, and at the same time record their sense of the good feeling which has at all times characterised the relations between the two journals, for so many years friendly rivals in the supply of information from India and the East to the Home public. *Allen's Indian Mail* came into existence early in the century, and for many years held its own as an able and successful exponent of the best opinion on Indian affairs. The *Homeward Mail*, established some years later, soon became a formidable rival of the older journal, and no doubt had an advantage in being associated with the *Overland Mail*, which is now recognised as the most complete and comprehensive summary of contemporary news which is issued from the English Press. Three years ago, however, the proprietors, alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the general march of journalistic improvement, enlarged the *Homeward Mail* by eight pages, altered the paper and the type, arranged to publish the furlough lists which had previously been a distinctive feature of *Allen's Indian Mail*, and besides increasing the amount of matter converted their paper into an efficient organ for the discussion and ventilation of questions affecting India and the East. The result was a gratifying increase in the circulation, at the expense partly of its old rival.

To-day the *Homeward Mail* appears as the sole tenant of a unique and influential field in British journalism. It is hardly necessary to say that every effort will be made to justify the position which, as the editor of the late journal frankly implies, has been gained by virtue of an honourable and well-directed enterprise. It will be much if the *Homeward Mail* can add the prestige of the journal which it now absorbs to the influence it has already acquired as a recorder and critic in Great Britain of the politics, life, commerce and interests of our vast Empire in the East.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS AND THE HIGHER POSTS.

THE Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department have not yet been able to win attention from the Indian Government to their plea for justice in the distribution of the higher posts in their service. It is unquestionable that the ablest and best part of the work of the Department is done by Civil Engineers, while the cream—indeed almost the whole—of the chief honours and rewards fall to their Military colleagues. Secretaries of State have recognised this fact and have expressed to the Indian Government their desire that the higher posts should be more equitably distributed between the Military and Civil officers. Beyond that a Secretary of State can hardly go. He cannot order the Government of India to appoint this or that man to a post. The distribution of this patronage is practically in the hands of a small clique of the Indian bureaucracy, and on that clique the Military element is able, through family or other connections, to bring an overwhelming influence to bear. It would be wise were these nepotists not to press their advantage too greedily, and were they now and then to recognise that even an Uncovenanted black-beetle has his rights—or, if refused them, may make himself unpleasant. It is tiresome enough to be forced to worry the Secretary of State or the House of Commons on questions which, were the Indian Government to conduct its affairs with ordinary tact, and on anything like an approach to equity, need never be ventilated, but the continued failure to do justice to the Civil Engineers is a scandal, which must seriously diminish confidence in the integrity of the Government of India. The proper course for the Secretary of State to take is to order that the higher posts shall be proportionately allocated between the Military and Civil officers. MR. TALBOT, the Member for Oxford University, has given notice of the following question for next Thursday :—

To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India what has been done by the Indian Government to carry into effect the 26th paragraph of the despatch of Lord Kimberley, No. 18, of March 22, 1883, with regard to the grievances of the civil engineers of the Indian Public Works Department in relation to their occupation of the higher posts in that Department; whether, in point of fact, the civil engineers have for a long period of years composed about four-fifths of the entire strength of the Department, the military engineers constituting the other fifth; whether the latter have the monopoly of all the higher

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administrative posts; whether this has been recognised by more than one Secretary of State as an injustice to the civil engineers; and whether it is not possible to give more practical effect to the policy laid down in the above-mentioned despatch by the appointment of competent civil engineers to fill the highest departmental administrative posts either alternately with military officers or in any other way.

MR. TALBOT having been asked to put a question on the subject, communicated with MR. KING, as the recognised advocate in the House of the interests of the European Civil Servants, and with his collaboration the question was drawn up in the above form which is both clear and comprehensive. We hope the Secretary of State will see his way to give a satisfactory answer.

A BURMA AND CHINA RAILWAY.

THE alternative scheme propounded by MR. HOLT HALLETT before the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce for the railway connection of Burma with China by a line passing solely through territory under British rule or protection, deserves the close attention and earnest consideration of the Government of India. It ought to meet with approbation from the Home Government, and from British commercial and industrial classes, since it is apparently the most promising and feasible route that has as yet been suggested for the connection of the two countries. The direction of the main line may be briefly described as CAPTAIN SPRYE'S route, with deviations—deviations which have been proved advisable and necessary by subsequent explorations and studies of the country. It turns many of the ranges of hills crossed by SPRYE'S route by passing round their southern extremities and proceeding northwards up the valleys of the Beeling and Yonzaleen rivers; and it avoids the precipitous ranges of hills between the Tacaw Ferry and Kiang Hung by crossing the main range some sixty or seventy miles to the south, and proceeding *via* Kiang Hsen instead of *via* Kiang Tung to Kiang Hung and Esmok or Ssumao.

The project divides itself naturally into two divisions. The first treats with the base line connecting Martaban with the Rangoon and Mandalay Railway and the portion of the main China line and its branches which lies to the west of the Salween River; the second, with the portion of the main line to the east of the river, which would connect with the terminus of the Siamese main line (now being surveyed) near Kiang Hsen, and have its terminus in the neighbourhood of the Chinese frontier-post of Ssumao. The second division we propose to deal with in another article. The base line stretching in a north-westerly direction from Martaban, a village on the west bank of the Salween opposite the seaport of Maulmain, to a point on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway, has been explored, levelled and surveyed, as well as the portion of the main line from its point of leaving the base line near Beeling to the junction of the Poon and Salween River in Karennee; and the proposed routes for the branch lines through Karennee and the Shan States, lying to the west of the Salween, have been fully explored and found to be practicable. The most serious engineering difficulty met with on the base line is the passage of the Sittang River near the town of the same name. Here the river is 1,520 feet broad, but of no great depth. The cost of construction of the bridge would, therefore, not be unwarrantably large. This line would be about 100 miles in length. It would pass through an immense and fertile plain which is bounded on the south and west by the Gulf of Martaban, renowned for its great tidal waves and the tremendous bores, which, rushing up the rivers and streams emptying into it, render navigation risky and dangerous in the extreme. Land carriage to the seaports through a great part of the plain is therefore compulsory, and renders the transit of goods and produce most costly. A great portion of this vast plain is still uncultivated, partly owing to the expense of carriage and partly to faulty drainage, which could easily and cheaply be remedied by the construction of a few artificial channels. From the town of Beeling, where the main line would leave the base line, to Menga Sakan, the point where the line would commence the ascent of the hill-range which separates the Yonzaleen from the Salween, no river has to be crossed over 290 feet in breadth. The summit of the pass over the range separating the Beeling and Yonzaleen Valleys is only 580 feet above mean sea-level, and but 200 feet above the valley of the Yonzaleen; and the summit of the pass over the limestone range of hills which divides the Yonzaleen from the Salween, according to Captains Williams and Luard, who carried out the survey for the Government, is only 2,686 feet above sea-level, and but 2,146 feet above the bank of the Yonzaleen. From the surveyors' report we learn that the ascent for a railway "may probably be reduced 400 or 500 feet by a tunnel of moderate length." The character of the hills may be judged from their statements that "any moderate gradient consistent with economy might be obtained," and "it is evident that at a very moderate cost an excellent bullock-road might be carried from the Yonzaleen over the watershed to the Myintabyee River, which enters the Salween. A sum of 400 rs. per mile would probably be sufficient to construct that road, with no gradient in excess of 1 in 33. The same expenditure incurred on the banks of the Salween would give a level road to the Pah Choung (8¼ miles to the north)." From the Pah Choung to the Kamaphyoo, our boundary with our protected state of Karennee, a distance of twenty miles, the bank of the Salween is of a similar character, and, according to the natives, might still be followed. Slight side-cutting is required in limestone rock at the crossing of the hill-range and at places where spurs jut on the river, and would render these portions of the line slightly more expensive than the other sections. The explorations of WATSON, SCONCE, and O'RILEY in 1863-64 proved that from the Kamaphyoo a line (the main branch line proposed by MR. HALLETT) could be carried for some 130 miles up a gently sloping and fertile, and generally well-inhabited valley, threading Karennee and some of the other Shan States; and subsequent explorations have proved that branch lines might be carried from this line to Moné and other important centres of population and trade at an ordinary expense. One of these branches might be continued to the Kunlon Ferry, to tap the trade of the Southern Chinese Shan States and of the Lawa States, which latter will eventually be brought under British protection.

MR. HALLETT has pointed out that one of the chief advantages of the projected lines to the west of the Salween would be that the trade of Karennee and many of the Shan States would be conveyed direct to the seaports, instead of by the great detour *via* Mandalay, which in many cases would necessitate carriage for an extra distance of over 400 miles. Nearly the whole of the country through which the main line and branches would pass, we learn from Government reports, is highly fertile and possessed of a very rich soil. It is noted that the hills skirting the Beeling Valley "would probably produce anything, from rice to tea and coffee. . . . On the whole the Beeling Valley is rich, . . . almost any cultivation would succeed in it. Rice, tobacco, and betel palms luxuriate, every village is a mango grove, and every clearing produces, spontaneously, fine pasture." The railway would increase the wealth of the people, render them more peacefully inclined, cheapen the cost of carriage, extend trade, expand the Government revenue, reduce the cost of moving police, troops, and supplies, and facilitate their transit. It would place an efficient check upon all chance of rebellion, and add greatly to our control over the country. Railway construction in Burma has, up to now, in every case proved remunerative beyond expectation, and even beyond all hopes. It remains with the Indian Government to show a reason why the railways now proposed by MR. HOLT HALLETT to the west of the Salween River should not be promptly undertaken.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

By the Governor-General of India in Council.

(From the *Gazette of India* of April 18, 1891.)

Panioty, C. D., barrister-at-law, is granted leave for 3 m., from office of reporter for Indian Law Reports, High Court, Calcutta, from April 22.

Brown, K., barrister-at-law, is confd. in appt. of reporter for Indian Law Reports in High Court, Madras.

Phillips, A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave for 7 m., from April 23.

Pugh, L. P., barrister-at-law, is appd. to offic. as standing counsel for Presidency of Fort William, Bengal.

Beachcroft, F. P., Indian Civil Service, is appd. to offic. as judge of Chief Court, Punjab.

Dennys, Capt. W. A. B., 26th Punjab Inf.: servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Govt. of Punjab for employ. as officg. canton. mag., Peshawar.

The servs. of the undermen. officers of Upper Burma Military Police are placed at disp. of Military Dept., from dates specified :—

Pond, Lieut. A. D. C., Bengal Staff Corps, April 12.

M'Intyre, Lieut. H. D., Madras Staff Corps, April 11.

The servs. of undermen. officers, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at disp. of Chief Commr. of Burma for employ. as assist. comdts. in Upper Burma Military Police :—

Gordon, Lieut. R. C. F., 15th Bengal Lancers.

Ffrench-Mullen, Lieut. J. L. W., 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Sconce, Col. J., Staff Corps, dep. surveyor-gen. : servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept. from April 2.

Fernandez, E. E., dep. director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun : servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Foreign Dept., for employ. in Baroda State, from June 1 ; and is granted 2 m. priv. leave.

Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., C.S., under-sec. to Govt. of India in Revenue and Agricultural Dept., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from April 20.

Lyon, P. C., C.S., private sec. to Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, is appd. to offic. as under-sec. in Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps, Resident, 1st class, and Govr.-Gen.'s agent in Beloochistan, is granted furl. for 7 m., from May 9.

The following are appd. to be justices of peace in State of Mysore :—

Cross, C. | **Sparkes**, H. H. | **Wetherall**, P. R. W.

MacIvor, Capt. I., Staff Corps, political agent, 3rd class, is posted as political agent, Zhob.

McMahon, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 1st class, is posted as assist. political agent in Zhob.

Beville, Lieut. F. G., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 3rd class, is posted as assist. commr., Thal-Chotiali, and assist. political agent, Loralai and Railway dist.

Wright, F. N., officg. commr. of Benares div., is appd. to offic. also as Gov.-Gen.'s agent at Benares, from April 4.

Jore, J. C., acting senior supt. in office of comptroller, Post Office, is appd. to act as assist. comptroller, Post Office.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept. :—

Perry, H. W., assist. eng., 3rd grade, State Railways, is transf. from estab. under control of director-gen. of railways to that under Govt. of Madras, for employment on railways.

Cleaver, H. L., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is permanently prom. to assist. eng., 1st grade, from March 10.

Sparks, Col. J. B., Staff Corps, exec. eng., 1st grade, State Railways : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Madras for employment on railways.

Hunt, E. L., exec. eng. 1st grade, State Railways, is perm. to retire from serv. of Govt., from April 9.

Phillips, E. A. W., assist. eng., 1st grade, Central Provs., is transf. to estab. under Chief Commr., Burma.

Alexander, E. J., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bombay for employment on railways.

Murray, Lieut. V., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways, and officg. assist. manager, Oude and Rohilkhand Railway, is permanently transf. to Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Traffic Dept., with rank of 3rd class, 2nd grade, from April 1.

Tickell, J. L., exec. eng., 2nd grade, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, is perm. to retire from service of Govt., from April 27.

Rooper, P. L., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is perm. to resign service of Govt.

Marks, C. B. D., supt., 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept., is perm. to retire from service, from April 1.

Brown, A. J., head office, Bank of Bengal, is appd. acting accountant at Bombay.

Smith, W. F., temp. eng., reported his arrival at Quetta on April 7, and is posted to Zhob Div.

Herbert, Capt. C., Bengal Staff Corps, assumed charge of duties as 1st assist. to agent to Gov.-Gen., Rajpootana, and chief commr., Ajmere-Merwara, on March 21.

Ross, Surg. R., I.M.S., assumed charge of office of Residency surg. at Bangalore, on March 30.

The undermen. officers of Municipality of civil and military station of Bangalore are appd. *ex officio* Municipal commrs. on the Board :—

O'Shaughnessy, J., exec. eng., Municipality.

Dixon, Capt. W., sec. to Municipal Commission.

Rogers, C. G., officg. instructor at Forest School, Dehra Dun, is appd. to offic. as dep. director.

The following acting appts. are made in Post Office Dept. :—

Lord, S. Le M., supt. of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in 1st grade.

Tulloch, H., supt. of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in 2nd grade.

Monks, W. R., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, to act in 3rd grade.

Harcourt, H. M., supt. of post offices, 2nd grade, is appd. to act in 1st grade, from March 16.

MILITARY.

By the Governor-General of India in Council.

(From the *Gazette of India* of April 18, 1891.)

Gwatkin, Major F. S., dep. assist. adj.-gen., Kohima Column, Manipore Field Force, is appd. assist. adj.-gen. of force under command of Brig.-Gen. Collett, C.B., on junction of columns.

Grant, Col. H. F., C.B., 7th Dragoon Guards, is appd. assist. adj.-gen. on estab., from March 31.

Mullaly, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, 5th Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, is appd. dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, Commissariat Transport Dept., on probn., from Feb. 18, and joined appt. on March 17.

Elliot, Lieut. C. R., squad. officer and officg. adj., is appd. adj., 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, from Feb. 1.

Churchill, Brig.-Surg. A. T., M.D., Med. Staff, to offic. on Administrative Med. Staff of the Army, with temp. rank of dep. surg.-gen., from March 1.

Bertie-Clay, Lieut. N. S., R.A., Ordnance officer, 4th class, is prom. to be Ordnance officer, 3rd class, from March 15.

Bicknell, Capt. M. B., R.A., officg. Ordnance officer, 4th class, is confd. in that class, from March 15.

Valletort, Lieut. P. A. H. Viscount, 3rd (Militia) batt. (Duke of Cornwall's) Light Inf., is appd. extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Govnr.-Gen., from March 30.

The undermen. lieuts. are admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from dates specified :—

Beynon, W. G. L., Royal Sussex Regt., officg. wing officer, 1st batt. 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt., Dec. 11, 1889.

Windsor, W. J., Worcester Regt., officg. wing officer, 19th (Punjab) Bengal Inf., March 7, 1890.

Lewarne, N. A., Derbyshire Regt., wing officer, 15th (Loodhiana Sikh) Bengal Inf., March 23, 1890.

The undermen. officers are granted furl. out of India :—

Matthews, Col. C. R., Staff Corps, dep. judge-advocate-gen., on med. cert., for 1 year.

Lang, Col. R. T. M., Gen. List, Cav., dep. commr., 1st grade, Punjab, on med. cert., for 8 m.

Martelli, Lieut.-Col. N. C., Staff Corps, political agent, 2nd class, political agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Anson, Major G. W., Staff Corps, dep. commr., 3rd grade, agent, Bulrampore Estate, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, on priv. affs., for 8 m.

McCarthy, Capt. G. A., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 39th Bengal Inf., on med. cert., for 1 year.

Alexander, Capt. R. S., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 7th Bengal Cav., on priv. affs., for 1 year.

Cairnes, Capt. W. A., R.E., adj., Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, on priv. affs., for 15 m.

Lithgow, Dep. Surg.-Gen. S. A., M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Med. Staff, on priv. affs., for 4 m.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on priv. affs. :—

Kauntze, Col. E. H. E., Staff Corps, for 1 year.

Webster, Col. H. W., Staff Corps, comdt., 30th (Punjab) Bengal Inf., for 6 m.

Vousden, Lieut.-Col. W. J., V.C., Staff Corps, comdt., 5th Punjab Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, for 8 m.

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Bailey, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Staff Corps, wing comdr. and 2nd-in-comd., 40th Bengal Inf., for 1 year.

Campbell, Lieut. A. A. E., Staff Corps, wing officer and qrmr., 25th (Punjab) Bengal Inf., for 3 m.

Robin, Lieut. N. E., Staff Corps, wing officer and qrmr., 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Inf., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

Murray, Lieut. J. H. S., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Military Works Dept., is granted leave out of India, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Jackson, Col. G. D'A., Gen. List, Cav., exec. eng., 1st grade, Military Works Dept., is granted leave in India, on priv. affs., for 8 m.

Tuck, Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Assist. Commy. J., assist. eng., 3rd grade, Military Works Dept., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 8 m.

The undermen. officers are granted ext. of furl. or leave :—

Cowan, Col. S. H., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 3rd grade, Survey of India, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Mansel, Major C. G., Staff Corps, squad. comdr. 3rd Punjab Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Brockman, Lieut. P. W. D., Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th Bengal Light Inf., on med. cert., for 3 m.

The names of following officers are moved up on Indian Gradation List from March 1 :—

Johnson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B., K.C.B., is placed on list of generals.

Lyster, Major-Gen. H. H., C.B., V.C., Staff Corps, is placed on list of lieut.-gen.'s.

Lockhart, Lieut.-Col. and Col. in the Army Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Army, is prom. to be col., from April 12.

Palmer, Col. R. H., Staff Corps, is perm. to ret. from service, from April 20.

The following appts. and proms. are made in Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles :—

Rogers, C. G., is appd. lieut.

Rogers, Capt. L., is prom. to be major comdt.

Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. T. W., is prom. to be capt.

The following appts. are made in 3rd Punjab (N.-W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Wilson, Major G. F., R.E., to be lieut.-col., from March 1.

Bean, 2nd Lieut. L. C. D., to be lieut.

Murray, 2nd Lieut. J. H., to be lieut.

Hitchcock, C., to be 2nd lieut.

Rushton, Lieut. E., Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Boardman, Capt. W. D., Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Bean, Capt. M., Indian Marine, assist. port officer, Bombay, is appd. to offic. as Presidency port officer, Madras.

Jones, Capt. R. D. P., Indian Marine, is appd. to offic. as assist. port officer, Bombay.

Street, Capt. H. A., Indian Marine, Presidency port officer, Madras, is granted furl. out of India, on priv. affs., for 9 m.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 13, 1891.

The following appt. is made :—

Wood, Lieut. C. E., wing officer, 17th Bengal Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 13th Bengal Inf., as a temp. measure.

Braddon, Major E. H. C., 1st batt. Hampshire Regt., will be promoted to a half-pay lieut.-colonelcy on May 3, on attaining 48 years of age, and is accordingly perm. to proceed to England on or after that date.

Birch, Capt. A. H. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Kohat to Dehra Dun and join No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain batty., to comd. of which he has been appd.

The undermen. officers are qualified for promotion to rank of lieut. :—

Nett, 2nd Lieut. C. C., R.A.

Parsons, 2nd Lieut. F. C. A., R.A.

Byers, 2nd Lieut. C. B., Lincolnshire Regt.

Irvin, Capt. H. E., dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, is transf. from 1st to 4th circle.

The undermen. officer is granted leave to England :—

Davison, Col. T., 16th Lancers, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

The undermen. officer has leave of abs. :—

Burlton, Col. H. M. B., Staff Corps, on priv. affs., to Cashmere and Simla, to Oct. 30.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 22, 1891.)

Marriott, C. R., officg. mag. and coll., Pubna, is appd. to act as coll. of Customs, Calcutta, during abs. of J. Scobell Armstrong, but will continue to act in 3rd grade of mags. and colls.

Macnair, Capt. J. F., comdt., Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave of abs. for 8 m., from April 14.

Eddis, Lieut. W. K., is appd. to act as comdt., Calcutta Light Horse, during abs. of Capt. J. F. Macnair.

Peterson, H. P., officg. dist. and sess. judge, Faridpore, is allowed furl. for 18 m., from May 5.

Spooner, Lieut. H. B., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for 6 m., from April 23.

Cox, H., joint mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, is transf. to Kurseong, dist. of Darjeeling.

Collins, A. H., joint mag. and dep. coll., Dacca, is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge, Jessore, during abs. of H. F. Matthews.

Bright, W. R., joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagalpore, is appd. to act as mag. and coll., Monghyr, during abs. of R. M. Waller.

Phillips, H. A. D., officg. mag. and coll., Maimansing, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from March 12, vice C. W. Bolton, on deputation.

Renny, R. H., dep. commr., Singbhoom, is allowed leave for 3 m., from May 3.

Earle, A., joint mag. and dep. coll., Kurseong, Darjeeling, is appd. to act as dep. commr., Singbhoom, during abs. of R. H. Renny.

Collier, F. R. S., officg. mag. and coll., Midnapore, is allowed special leave for 6 m.

O'Brien, P. H., temp. joint mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, is appd. to act temply. as mag. and coll., Dinajpore.

Cotton, Hon. H. J. S., sec. to Govt. of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Depts., is allowed furl. for 7 m., from April 25.

Risley, H. H., dep. commr., is appd. to act as sec. to Govt. of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Depts., during abs. of H. J. S. Cotton; this cancels order of March 10, appointing Mr. Risley to act as mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs.

Shireff, Capt. W., Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave for 6 m., from May 1.

Posford, J., dist. and sess. judge, Tipperah, is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Faridpore.

Douglas, S. J., joint mag. and dep. coll., Tipperah, is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of that dist., during abs. of J. Posford.

Manson, C. F., personal assist. to commr., Chittagong div., is allowed leave for 1 m.

The following gentlemen are appd. to act as dep. mags. and dep. colls. :—

Lucas, L. T. R., Dacca. | **Craven**, J. A., Lohardugga.

Rebello, P. T., officg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Siliguri, Darjeeling.

Bertelsen, V. W., dist. supt. of police, Birbhoom, is allowed furl. for 1 year, from June 20.

Cornish, W. H., dist. supt. of police, has been granted ext. of leave, on med. cert., for 3 m.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., dist. supt. of police, is appd. dep. insp.-gen. of police, vice Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, ret.

Pratt, W. D., dist. supt. of police, Hooghly, is appd. to act as dep. insp.-gen. of police, during abs. of W. W. Daly, C.I.E.

Leith, G., officg. dep. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, is appd. to act temply., in addition to his own duties, as assist. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

Atkinson, Rev. A. W., is appd. to act as chaplain of Kidderpore.

Beames, H. B., officg. 1st insp. of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for 6 weeks, from May 13.

Connan, W., exec. eng., is appd. to offic. as supt. eng. of Orissa circle, during abs. of R. H. Rhind.

Davies, J. D., exec. eng., 1st Calcutta div., is granted priv. leave for 7 weeks, from April 13.

Girling, W., hon. assist. eng., is appd. to charge of office of exec. eng., 1st Calcutta div., until return of Mr. Davies.

Buckley, R. B., tempy. supt. eng., has been appd. to inquire into system of canal administration in Orissa.

Bremner, W. S., assist. eng., attached to office of supt. eng., south-western circle, is transf. to Nuddea Rivers div.

Larymore, A. D., rec. charge of Alipore Central Gaol on April 14.

Owen H. M., rec. charge of Dacca Central Gaol on April 10.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Gazette* of April 16, 1891.)

Pease, H. T., vety.-surg. to Punjab Govt., has obt. priv. leave for 3 m., from May 1.

Murray, E. R., and A. L. **McIntire**, officg. dep. conservs. of forests, respectively made over and assumed charge of Bashahr Forest Div., on March 11.

Wild, A. E., dep. conserv. of forests, and E. R. **Murray**, officg. dep. conserv. of forests, respectively made over and received charge of Hazara Forest Div. on March 23.

Kennedy, T. J., is appd. to offic. as dist. judge, Kangra, from April 2.

Anderson, J. A., dist. judge, Rawal Pindi, is appd. to offic. as divl. judge of Rawal Pindi, from April 6, vice R. W. Trafford, procdg. on leave.

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Maconachie, J. R., dep. commr.: furl. has been ext. to Oct. 25.
Atkinson, Capt. F. G., 13th Bengal Lancers, is appd. to offic. as canton. mag., Meean Meer, in add. to his other duties, from April 8, vice Lieut. E. L. Williams.
Parsons, Capt. C. G., officg. dep. commr., Hissar, is transf. in same capacity to Kohat dist., where he assumed charge of duties on April 12, relieving Major H. P. P. Leigh, who is placed on special duty.
Kennedy, T. J., dist. judge of Kangra, is appd. divl. judge of Divl. Court of Kulu Civil Div.
Black, A. H., assist. commr. and mag., 1st class, is placed in charge of Kulu subdiv. of Kangra dist.
Rowe, J. E., extra judicial assist. commr., Simla, is appd. a mag., 1st class, within limits of canton. of Jutogh.
Eckford, Lieut. J. J. H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, is appd. a mag., 3rd class, within limits of Delhi Canton.
Bate, Surg.-Major T. E. L., who has been perm. to return to duty before the expiration of furl., is appd. insp.-gen. of Prisons, Punjab, from April 3, vice Brig.-Surg. R. Gray, retiring from service.
Bigger, Surg.-Major S. F., assumed charge of civil med. duties of Dera Ismail Khan on April 3.
Waterfield, H. G., is appd. a probnry. assist. supt. of police, to fill an existing vacancy, and is posted to Lahore dist.
Mitchell, S. C., assist. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Karnal, during abs. on priv. leave of R. S. Bruere.
Brabson, J., officg. assist. sec. to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D., is confd. in that appt. from March 1.
Wallis, B. G., exec. eng., has been transf. from Dera Ismail Khan to Simla Provincial div.
Bensley, B. C., exec. eng., tempy. rank, has been appd. exec. eng., Dera Ismail Khan div.
Fenner, H. A. S., superg. eng., 1st circle, Punjab, is granted furl. for 5 m.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of April 18, 1891.)

Ferrier, Rev. A., M.A., chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 8.
Knyvett, R., dist. supt. of police, Unao, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 15.
Still, Rev. —, assist. chaplain of Church of Scotland, is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Church of Scotland, Allahabad.
Cooke, F. J., assist. commr., Fyzabad, is appd. to offic. as city mag., Lucknow.
Noel, Major the Hon. E., Rifle Brig., is appd. to offic. as canton. mag., Ranikhet.
Hope, C. W. W., officg. city mag., Lucknow, on being relieved, is posted temply. to Benares as joint mag.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., junior chaplain, Bengal, is granted an ext. of leave for 6 m., without pay, on med. cert.
Neale, Lieut.-Col. W. E., comdt., Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of abs. for 8 m., from April 15.
Ivens, J. H., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transf. from Lower to Upper div., Eastern Jumna Canal.
Clayton, F., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Northern div., Ganges Canal, is transf. from 1st to 3rd circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to Lower div., Eastern Jumna Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of April 18, 1891.)

The following temp. proms. are ordered among dist. supts. of police from March 24 :—
Noble, G. J., dist. supt., 3rd class, to offic. as dist. supt., 2nd class.
Coles, F. E., dist. supt., 4th class, to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd class.
Proby, D. G., dist. supt., 5th class, to offic. as dist. supt., 4th class.
The following temp. proms. are ordered among dist. supts. of police, from March 26 :—
Marriott, A. B. W., dist. supt., 2nd class, to offic. as dist. supt., 1st class.
Naylor, F. A., dist. supt., 3rd class, to offic. as dist. supt., 2nd class.
Morris, A. H., dist. supt., 4th class, to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd class.
Playfair, H. A., dist. supt., 5th class, to offic. as dist. supt., 4th class.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Porter, P. J., dist. supt. of police. is granted priv. leave for 3 m.
Shuttleworth, E. C. S., officg. assist. supt. of police, on ret. from priv. leave, is posted to charge of Wundwin sub-div., Meiktila dist.
Kiernander, A. D., officg. dist. supt. of police, is granted priv. leave for 1 m.
Aldworth, St. L. B., dist. supt. of police, has been granted an ext. of leave for 3 m., on med. cert.
Edmunds, Capt. H. W. S., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is placed on Supernumerary List., from March 5.
Martyr, P. H., extra assist. commr., 2nd grade, is prom. to be extra assist. commr., 1st grade.
Summers, F., officg. assist. supt. of police, is granted priv. leave for 3 m.
The following tranfers are ordered :—
Mumford, E. G., dist. supt. of police, from Toungoo to Rangoon, as personal assist. to dep. insp.-gen. of civil police.
Davidson, J. W., officg. dist. supt. of police, from Rangoon to charge of police of Toungoo dist.
MacDonnell, R. G., officg. dist. supt. of police, and personal assist. to dep. insp.-gen. civil police, from Rangoon to charge of police of Hanthawaddy dist.
Slade, H., has resigned his commission as lieut. in Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Bodeker, F. W., has resigned his commission as a lieut. in Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Gates, F. C., I.C.S., assumed charge of duties as jun. sec. to chief commr., on April 1.
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., assumed charge of duties as supt. of Shan States, on March 14.
Houghton, H. A., dep. conserv. of forests, Toungoo, is transf. as a temp. measure to special duty in Eastern Karenni.
Bligh, W. G., exec. eng., 3rd grade, has been appd. to exec. charge of Wuntho div.
Bowden, H. J. A., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and personal assist. to supt. of works, 4th circle, is granted special leave, on urgent priv. affs., for 6 m., from April 13.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of April 11, 1891.)

Comber, A. B. C., officg. assist. supt. of police, Kamrup, is deputed temply. on special duty to Sylhet dist.
With effect from March 12, in consequence of dep. on furl. of J. Kennedy, C.S., dep. commr., 2nd grade :—
Greenshields, R. S., C.S., assist. commr., 1st grade, and officg. dep. commr., 3rd grade, to act as dep. commr., 2nd grade.
Teunon, W., C.S., assist. commr., 1st grade, and officg. dep. commr., 4th grade, to act as dep. commr., 3rd grade.
Herald, J. L., C.S., assist. commr., 2nd, and officg. 1st, grade, to act as dep. commr., 4th grade.
Clark, J., C.S., assist. commr., 3rd, and officg. 2nd, grade, to act as assist. commr., 1st grade.
With effect from Jan. 8, to fill an existing vacancy :—
Woods, Lieut. A. E., M.S.C., assist. commr., 3rd grade, to act as assist. commr., 2nd grade.
The following gentlemen are appd. to be members of Silchar Local Board :—

Cathcart, W. T.	**Dundee**, Dr. J. C.
Milne, A.	**Spicer**, A.

Gurdon, Lieut. P. R. T., B.S.C., assist. commr., is re-appd. to hold charge of Golaghat sub-div., Sibsagar dist.
Henderson, Surg. S. H., M.B., in med. charge of temporary gaols on North Lushai frontier, is posted on special duty to Cachar dist., for employ. under dep. commr. of that dist.
Clark, I. H. W. D., dist. supt. of police, on special duty at Golaghat, is invested with powers of a mag., 1st class, as a temp. arrangement.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 21, 1891.)

Willock, W. A., coll. of Vizagapatam, is granted special leave, on urgent priv. affs., for 6 m., from April 20.
Russell, S., C.S., is granted 3 m. extraordinary leave, on med. cert., without pay, in ext.
Ross, H. T., is appd. to act as coll. and mag. of dist., Kurnool.
Powell, Civil Apoth. B. F., M.D., C.M., acting assist. surg., Kurnool, is appd. to act as dist. surg. and supt. of gaol, Kurnool, as a temp. measure.
Bazely, Rev. C. N., is appd. a special mag. for Bench at Sembiam, in dist. of Chingleput.
Logan, T. T., B.A., insp. of schools, Southern circle, 4th class, is appd. to act in 3rd class.
Scott, T. R., B.A., 2nd lecturer, is appd. to act as 1st lecturer, Rajahmundry College.

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Van Straubenzee, Brig.-Gen. S., comdg. Madras dist., is appd. lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.

La Touche, Col. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, is appd. trustee of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, and lay trustee of Cathedral chaplaincy.

Fischer, Col. V. C., comdg. Royal Art., Madras dist., is appd. lay trustee of church of St. Thomas' Mount.

Harris, Col. J. E., 2nd Suffolk Regt., is appd. lay trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington.

Maltby, A., dep. supt., No. I. Party, Madras Survey, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 7.

Kingston, W. A., assist. commr. of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Balasore sub-div., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from April 30.

Leggatt, W. C. F., assist. commr. of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted 6 m. exten. of leave on med. cert.

Taylor, H. R. B., assist. supt., Madras Survey, 1st class, is transf. from No. III. Party, Malabar, to No. I. Party, Masulipatam, on return to duty from leave.

Peake, T. P., assist. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, is appd. to act as dep. conserv. of forests, 4th grade.

Norfor, C. H. T., exec. eng., 2nd grade, is granted furl. on priv. affs. for 2 years from May 1.

Lalor, Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Assist. Commy. J., sub. eng., 2nd grade, and assist. eng., 2nd grade, superny., is granted priv. leave for 3 m. from April 2.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 21, 1891.)

Loudon, Lieut. F. A., Staff Corps, 25th Madras Inf., is granted furl. out of India for 182 days on med. cert.

Scott, Surg. J., Indian Med. Serv., 6th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs. for 250 days.

Foster, Honorary Capt. and Dep. Commy. H., Ordnance Dept., has returned from furl. out of India.

Fox, Brig.-Surg. W. S., Indian Med. Service, is perm. to ret. from service, dated April 18.

Harris, Col. C. J. B., Staff Corps, is perm. to ret. from service, from April 27.

Rippon, Lieut. G., Staff Corps: servs. are replaced at disp. of H.E. the Comdr.-in-Chief.

Romilly, A. G., is appd. 2nd lieut., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., half-pay, Indian Med. Service, is restored to Effective List, from April 6, date of arrival at Bombay.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 17, 1891.

Smalley, Col. F., and **Begbie**, Col. E. W., Gen. List, Inf., assist. adjs.-gen.: order transf. to Rangoon and Madras dists., respectively, is cancelled.

The undermen. officers, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, have passed exam. in para. 99 Army Regulations, India, vol. ix., "Volunteers":—

Adams, Lieut. A. D. | **Griffin**, Lieut. A. C.

The undermen. candidates have passed lower standard test in Hindustani:—

Wallis, Lieut. F. J., West India Regt., probnr., Staff Corps.

Alexander, 2nd Lieut. H. S., Wiltshire Regt., probnr., Staff Corps.

Kennedy, 2nd Lieut. W. M., 2nd batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Turton, Lieut. R. D., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt.

Wylde, 2nd Lieut. R. D., 76th Field batty., Royal Art.

Nightingale, 2nd Lieut. M. R. W., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt.

Baring, Capt. Hon. E., 10th Hussars, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Govr.

Compton, Lieut. Lord D. J. C., 9th Lancers, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Govr.

Holmes, Lieut. H. G., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt., aide-de-camp to H.E. the Govr.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Smalley, Col. F., Dist. Staff, Gen. List, Inf., assist. adj.-gen., Madras dist., to be assist. adj.-gen., Bangalore dist.

Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., Staff Corps, dep. assist. adj.-gen., Belgaum dist., to be dep. assist. adj.-gen, Myingyan dist.

Burton, Capt. C. W. W., Staff Corps, dep. assist. adj.-gen., Myingyan dist., to be dep. assist. adj.-gen., Madras dist.

Riddell, Capt. W. H., Bedfordshire Regt., dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 2nd dist., is appd. to offic. as assist. adj.-gen. for musketry.

Cavaye, Capt. A. H. B., King's Own Scottish Borderers, aide-de-camp, is appd. to offic. as interpreter on H.E.'s Personal Staff, from March 6, pending appt. of a duly qualified officer.

The following appts. are made:—

Armstrong, Surg.-Major H., to med. charge of 3rd Light Cav.

Firth, 2nd Lieut. R. A., East Yorkshire Regt., a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 3rd Light Inf., dated April 2.

Moore, Lieut. A., Connaught Rangers, a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 6th Madras Inf., dated April 4.

Welman, Capt. G. A., wing officer, 13th Madras Inf., to be wing comdr., to fill an existing vacancy.

Jackson, Lieut. R. P., wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 13th Madras Inf., to be wing officer.

Baker, Lieut. H. R., officg. wing officer, on probn., 13th Madras Inf., to be wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*

Stainforth, Lieut.-Col. W., 2nd-in-comd., 21st Madras Inf., to be comdt.

Baugh, Major G. S., wing comdr., 21st Madras Inf., to be 2nd-in-comd., but to continue as officg. comdt. 8th Madras Inf., until further orders.

Higgins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., wing officer, 21st Madras Inf., to be wing comdr.

Hendley, Lieut. C. E., wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 21st Madras Inf., to be wing officer.

Scott, Lieut. B., officg. wing officer, 21st Madras Inf., to be wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*

Dallas, 2nd Lieut. A. E., Liverpool Regt., a direct probnr. for the Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer on probn., 21st Madras Inf., dated April 4.

Wilson, Capt. J. F., wing comdr., 13th Madras Inf., to be wing comdr., 22nd Madras Inf., to fill an existing vacancy, but to continue as wing comdr., sub. *pro tem.*, 8th Madras Inf.

Poulter, Lieut. C. McC., wing officer and officg. adj., 30th Madras Inf., is confd. in the latter appt., dated Dec. 22, 1890.

Alexander, 2nd Lieut. A. V., Royal Irish Regt., a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer on probn., 30th Madras Inf., dated April 5.

Whitehead, 2nd Lieut. J. H., officg. wing officer, on probn., 11th Madras Inf., to be wing officer, on probn., 33rd (3rd Burma batt.) Madras Inf., to fill an existing vacancy.

DaCosta, Surg. E. R., Indian Med. Serv., is posted to do duty Madras dist.

The undermen. officers are granted leave of abs.:—

Kelly, Capt. A. L., 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to England, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Wavell, Lieut.-Col. A. G., 1st batt. Norfolk Regt., to England, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Elger, Lieut. E. G., 2nd batt. Somersetshire Light Inf., to England, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Hervey, Lieut. W. E. A. C., 2nd batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Europe, for 6 m., on urgent priv. affs.

Townley, Major C. R., 2nd batt. Suffolk Regt., to England for 182 days, on med. cert.

Crighton, Lieut.-Col. C. E., comdt., South India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, out of India, for 1 year.

Gompertz, 2nd Lieut. H. J. C., Bellary Volunteer Rifles, in India, for 3 m., from April 7.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of April 23, 1891.)

Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., political supt., Palanpore, is granted special leave, on urgent priv. affs., for 6 m., with effect from May 23, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Batty, H., C.S., acting dist. and sess. judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed special leave, on urgent priv. affs., for 6 m., from May 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DuBoulay, J. H., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Belgaum, is appd. a mag. of 1st class in that dist., and to be a justice of peace within and for territories subject to Govt. of Bombay other than Presidency town of Bombay.

Oliver, A. K., received charge of office of assist. commr. for taking accounts and assist. taxing officer on April 13.

Farran, G. H., assumed charge of office of master and registrar in equity, commr. for taking accounts and local investigations and taxing officer on April 13.

Pratt, E. M., mag. of 1st class in dist. of Thana, is empowered to try in a summary way all offences mentioned or referred to in sect. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Peterson, Dr. P., professor of Oriental languages in Elphinstone College, is permitted to return to duty within period of his leave.

Whittle, S. A., is appd. to act as Huzur dep. coll., Hyderabad.

East, W. A., C.S., was sub. *pro tem.* commr., 1st grade, from Feb. 10 to Feb. 16.

Plunkett, W., is appd. to act as Huzur dep. coll., Belgaum.

Ferguson, Surg. A. F., M.B., C.M., is appd. to act as dep. sanitary commr., Central Registration dist., during abs. on leave of Surg.-Major A. W. F. Street.

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Childe, Surg. L. F., M.B., is appd. to act as chemical analyser to Gov., in addition to his own duties, during abs. of Surg. T. D. C. Barry on priv. leave.

Barry, Surg. T. D. C., is allowed priv. leave for 1 m. and 20 days, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Fleet, J. F., C.S., C.I.E., coll. of Bijapore, is allowed special leave on urgent priv. affs. for 6 m., from May 23.

Cruickshank, Col. J. D., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, is allowed special leave from date of relief subsequent to May 20.

Adams, J. B. D., received charge of office of assist. supt. of police, Panch Mahals, on March 24.

Lucas, W. H., received charge of office of assist. coll., Eastern div., Khandesh, on April 6.

Crimmin, Surg. J., V.C., received charge of office of health officer of Port of Bombay on April 17.

Engineer, Assist. Surg. K. S., received charge of Bijapore dist. gaol on April 15.

MILITARY.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of April 23, 1891.)

Ferguson, Surg. A. F., M.B., C.M.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. for employ. in Civil Dept.

Daglish, J., is appd. 2nd lieut., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Armstrong, S., is appd. 2nd lieut., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermen. officers, having completed 11 years' service, four of which have been in Staff Corps, to be capts., from April 17 :—

Triton, Lieut. C. | **Wadeson**, Lieut. F. W. G.

Peart, Col. G. R., Staff Corps, comdt., Bhopal batt., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., Staff Corps, is granted exten. of leave for 6 m., on med. cert.

Butler, Capt. J. B. R., Staff Corps, 3rd squad. comdr. 6th Bombay Cav., is granted leave out of India for 1 year, on priv. affs.

Lang, 2nd Lieut. J. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appd. lieut.

Baillie, Rev. W. W., B.A., chaplain of Deolali, is granted furl. to Europe for 1 year, on med. cert.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, April 17, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Mead, Lieut. H. R., 16th Bombay Inf., to be station staff officer, 2nd class, at Kamptee.

Heath, Lieut.-Col. L. F., 2nd in comd. 3rd Bombay Light Inf., to offic. as comdt. 10th Bombay Light Inf.

Nicholetts, Major C. O., 2nd in comd. 5th Bombay Light Inf., will rejoin his own regt. on being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Heath.

Shaw, Surg. T. W., Indian Med. Serv., offcg. in med. charge of 12th Bombay Inf., to offic. in med. charge of 30th Bombay Inf. (3rd Belooch batt.), during abs. of Surg.-Major H. D. Masani, Indian Med. Serv., on leave.

MacGeorge, Lieut. H. K., offcg. squad. officer, on probn., 5th Bombay Cav. (Sind Horse), is transf. in same capacity to 6th Bombay Cav. (Jacob's Horse).

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that :—

Hussey, Capt. A. H., just prom. to that rank from "N" batty., Royal Horse Art., has been posted to 1st batty. 2nd Depot, Div. Field Art., Woolwich.

White, Capt. H. S., just prom. to that rank from 32nd Field batty., has been posted to 17th Field batty., Royal Art., vice S. C. U. Smith, seconded.

Smith, Capt. S. C. U., 17th Field batty., Royal Art., has been appd. instructor in gunnery, Bombay.

Kennard, Lieut. A. M., 53rd Field batty., Royal Art., has been appd. to "N" batty., Royal Horse Art.

Hopkins, Lieut. W. F. A., has been transf. from No. 21 batty., Eastern div., to 20th Field batty., Royal Art.

Synge, Capt. R. F. M. F. M., Army Pay Dept., att. to 18th Hussars, and now on leave in England: appt. as Vice-Consul in Oil Rivers Protectorate is approved.

The undermen. are rep. to have passed required exam. in following languages, viz. :—

Marathi—Higher Standard.

Britten, Lieut. T. X., 10th Bombay Light Inf.

Hindustani—Higher Standard.

Hilliard, Major W. E., Yorkshire Light Inf.

Rickett, Lieut. P. E., 18th Bengal Lancers.

Maxwell, Lieut. L. L., Lancashire Fusiliers.

Cooper, Lieut. W. G., att. to 3rd Bombay Light Inf.

Beale, Lieut. W., att. to 5th Bombay Light Inf.

Lloyd-Jones, Lieut. F. L., att. to 13th Bombay Inf.

Waller, Lieut. F. C. L., 22nd Bombay Inf.

Burrard, Lieut. C., R.A., att. to 23rd Bombay Inf. (2nd batt. Rifle Regt.)

Hindustani—Lower Standard.

Morrison, Major R. H., 18th Hussars.

Scudamore, Lieut. W. V., R.E.

Winsloe, Lieut. A. R., R.E.

Lucas, Lieut. H. M. A., att. to 7th Bombay Inf.

Thornhill, 2nd Lieut. C. B., R.A.

Searle, 2nd Lieut. P. C., att. to 21st Bombay Inf.

Wooldridge, 2nd Lieut. W. H., att. to 22nd Bombay Inf.

Cleveland, Surg. H. F., Indian Med. Serv.

Jackson, Surg. J., Indian Med. Serv.

Persian—Higher Standard.

Chenevix-Trench, Capt. G. F., Staff Corps.

Persian—Lower Standard.

Craster, Capt. S. L., R.E.

Smith, Surg. E. L. C., Indian Med. Serv.

The undermen. officer has leave of abs. :—

Bull, Surg.-Major G. H., M.D., 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cav., to Neilgherries, for 3 m., from date of being struck off duty, on priv. affs.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 5.

Manipore.—Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary for India if he could now state whether an attempt was made, or intended to be made, by the Chief Commissioner to capture the Jobraj at Manipore in case he attended the durbar to which he had been invited; and whether such attempt was the cause of the massacre which followed; whether the Chief Commissioner ordered the attempt on his own authority, or if he received his authority from the Indian Government; whether any record had been kept of the exact orders which the Chief Commissioner received; and when the Government would lay before Parliament a complete copy of such orders.

Sir J. Gorst: I am directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State to answer this question as follows:—The best answer I can give to the question is to say that I have just laid upon the table of the House all the despatches relating to Manipore, and that they will be printed and circulated as speedily as possible. The despatch by last mail, which we have been expecting, arrived this afternoon.

Mr. Cremer: Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to suggest that he is not in a position to express any opinion or to give any answer to the question upon the paper?

Sir J. Gorst: I can only answer questions in this House as directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State—(laughter)—and I have given the answer I am directed by him to give.

Mr. Cremer: I beg to give notice that I will repeat the question to-morrow and every day until I get a definite answer. (Laughter.)

The Value of the Rupee.—Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary for India why the rate of exchange for the rupee was paid on April 1 for the ensuing five months in respect to payments to those belonging to the Home Establishments in India at 1*s.* 6½*d.*, when the market value was not more than 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State, notwithstanding the assistance of his financial advisers, has been unable to understand the meaning of the hon. member's question—(laughter)—but he thinks it may possibly be answered by reminding the hon. member that an official rate is fixed beforehand for all the transactions of the ensuing year, irrespective of the fluctuation of the market rate, and that the fixed rate for 1891-92 is 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Labouchere: The right hon. gentleman has not done justice to the Secretary of State, who seems to have perfectly well understood my question. (Laughter.)

Thursday, May 7.

Troops for Bechuanaland.—In answer to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. E. Stanhope said: Preparations are being made to replace the police with troops at certain posts within the colony of British Bechuanaland, because it may possibly become necessary to move the police now at those posts into the Bechuanaland Protectorate in order to defend it against raiding trekkers. The interchange of troops between Natal and Cape Town has been postponed until after to-day. If troops should ultimately be sent into British Bechuanaland the expense, which would not be great, would fall on Imperial funds, as the colony is not self-supporting.

The Manipore Disaster.—Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent reports on the Manipore disaster, whether he could inform the House how it came to happen that a very small military expedition, consisting of less than 500 native soldiers, was sent on an enterprise having for its object the dethronement of the ruler of the neighbouring State without apparently any proper military supervision or any responsible estimate being formed as to the resistance to be expected and the hostile force to be encountered, the adequacy or otherwise of the very small military force sent, and the provision of a proper reserve of ammunition for the two different descriptions of rifles employed; whether the district and station from which this military force started was under the immediate military supervision of any superior military officer, and if so, of whom; and what steps the Government of India proposed to take for insuring proper military control in military matters, so as, if possible, to avert similar disaster to our arms in future.

Sir J. Gorst: In answer to the several paragraphs of the hon. member's question I have to say—(1) Full reports on the subject have not yet been received; (2) the station is in the Assam district, under the command of Brigadier-General Collett; (3) the Secretary of State has not heard of any special steps being taken by the Government of India.

To-day Mr. Paulton will ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether her Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of substituting for the present paddy tax in Ceylon a light land tax or other impost which, while yielding an equal revenue, would press less severely on the poorest class of cultivators.

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THE MIRANZAI FIELD-FORCE.

SIMLA, April 18.—The first engagement of the Miranzai Field-Force took place yesterday morning. No. 1 Column reached Lucka at 8.30 without opposition. Then it advanced to Shalia, No. 3 Mountain Battery shelling the heights. In taking Shalia the following casualties occurred :—Colonel Cramer, King's Royal Rifles, severely wounded in the hand ; Major Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General, severely wounded in the wrist ; Colour-Sergeant Wire, slightly ; Private Forrest, severely ; and Private Gardiner, slightly. All of these men belong to the King's Royal Rifles. One sepoy is reported killed and two wounded. Gogra and Sangar were next carried without further loss. No. 2 Column advanced from Derband and met No. 1 Column at Derband Kotal, and arrived at Gwada, where they bivouac. No. 3 Column advanced by Pat-Derband road, and reached Sungar at two o'clock in the afternoon. It was opposed during the ascent. Probably the Samana Range will be cleared to-day. The sun is reported to be extremely hot. The troops behaved admirably.

SIMLA, April 19.—On Saturday General Lockhart, with Nos. 1 and 3 Columns, advanced at seven in the morning along the crest and carried Surtope. At eight this village was cleared of the enemy by the 1st and 6th Punjabis, under cover of the guns posted on the hill tracts to the west of Sungar. The 1st Punjab lost one killed, one dangerously and some slightly wounded ; besides these one officer of No. 3 Mountain Battery, severely wounded ; one military police, slightly hurt. A halt was made at a spring near Surtope to enable the troops to get water, some having been twenty-four hours without it, and they were dead beat. At eleven in the morning an advance along the crest was witnessed, and the villages of Mastaon and Savagatti occupied, the third column being left there, the first returning to Sangar. A halt will be made on Sunday. Colonel Turner, commanding second column, reports the enemy posted in difficult ground on Khanki. His losses have been three wounded on Friday in addition to the casualties already reported, and one badly, and five wounded in his camp. This morning the cavalry advanced up the Khanki as far as Gwada, and were fired on. There were no casualties. A few dead bodies of the enemy were found, but it is impossible to estimate the losses.

SIMLA, April 18.—A telegram has been received with the news that general fighting has taken place on the Samana Ranges. The British troops drove the enemy back, and so far the operations are successful. The fighting was to continue to-day. Colonel Cramer, 60th Rifles, was wounded in the wrist, and Major Egerton severely in the hand. The only other casualties were five or six Sepoys wounded.

SIMLA, April 21.—A telegram from the Miranzai Field-Force states that on the 19th instant one column was at Mastaon and the other two at Sangar. The former is much troubled by constant fighting during the night, three men being killed and four wounded. On account of this the 60th Rifles, the 2nd Punjab and the 5th Goorkhas were sent up immediately. Colonel Brownlow moved out on the 20th, with orders to destroy all the villages whose inhabitants were firing on the troops. The force completely dispersed the enemy and burnt their villages. The main attack was made on the stronghold of Saragarhi by the 60th Rifles and the Goorkhas, the latter coming to close quarters. Then the 6th and 19th Punjab attacked Gustang under cover of two guns. The enemy made no stand, and fled down the Kanki Valley. The towers of Gustang and Saragarhi were blown up. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150 killed, 60 being actually counted. Our loss is one man of the 60th Rifles killed, and four wounded. The health of the troops continues good. The officer of the Mountain Battery who was wounded the other day is named in the dispatch.

SIMLA, April 22.—From Miranzai the news is that the troops going to Akel are composed of the 2nd column, strengthened by the 1st and 17th Punjab Infantry. Colonel Sym, with the 60th Rifles, 5th Goorkhas, and No. 3 Mountain Battery, holds Sangar. The 3rd column remains on the Mastaon plateau.

SIMLA, April 23.—Intelligence from the Miranzai Field-Force, dated the 22nd instant, states that one of Major Leigh's spies, who was with the enemy during the fight of the 21st, reports that the enemy sustained a heavy loss, over 300 being killed and wounded. During the engagement on the 20th, he further states the enemy could be seen dispersing, and that the reinforcements of the King's Rifles and the 5th Goorkhas which came up during the fight were unnoticed until they actually surprised the enemy. All the Urakzai sections were engaged, but the Arisserga and Massogai, who prudently waited to see how affairs would turn out, retreated when defeat was apparent. That the enemy are completely demoralised is confirmed by the fact that their dead have been left on the ground. Captain McLeod, 29th Punjab, was slightly wounded in the leg. The force is still advancing, and has reached Gulistan unopposed.

SIMLA, April 24.—General Lockhart left Gulistan at seven o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst., where Colonel Farrer's column was. On reaching the top of a high hill towards the west, the whole of the Akel settlements in Chagri Darru were seen. The General being informed that the tribe was sending in a message, the force halted, the Akels being informed that they would be fired on if they attempted to leave their villages. The stipulated time having elapsed, the force moved on. The Peshawur Mountain Battery and 27th Punjab stayed on the crest, the 1st Punjab moved along the south face of the Samana, and then worked down into the Changur valley. The 2nd Punjab, with the 3rd Sikhs, descended straight into the valley, with the object of cutting off the enemy, who might fly northwards. The enemy first attacked the 1st Punjab, but that regiment, assisted by the Mountain Battery guns, soon cleared the villages and burnt them. The 2nd Punjab reached the bed of the Chagru Valley under cover of a spur, and surprised the enemy and inflicted some loss. They then moved up a nullah covered by the 3rd Sikhs on the right bank. Nine villages were burnt. The enemy were prevented by the guns from following the troops up the valley. Large bodies of the enemy were seen on the hills, but were quite nonplussed by the fire of the guns. The enemy suffered heavily from the shrapnel fire. To-morrow the chastisement of the tribes continues. Colonel Brownlow has destroyed the three Ibrahim Kel hamlets of Ralia Kel, with their towers, without opposition. Colonel Reid, 29th Punjab, went with nine hundred men and two guns to destroy Burazai. Firing has been heard, but no report has yet been received.

The above telegrams are to the *Times of India*. The following is from the *Pioneer* :—

ALLAHABAD, April 20.—Important news from the Miranzai Expedition has been received, dated Camp Sangar, yesterday :—On the morning of April 17 the 1st Column moved from Hangu and advanced up the hill, meeting with no opposition. The cavalry moved round the eastern end of the Samana range and along the watercourse to the north, returning in the evening to Hangu. At the same time Nos. 2 and 3 Columns moved into the hills from Derband. No. 1 Column found the enclosed stone village of Tasalla strongly held by the enemy, who wounded Major Egerton and his orderly while they were reconnoitring the position. No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, hastened up and opened fire at 800 yards with common shell, silencing the enemy. The 60th Rifles then advanced and took the village, losing one man killed, and Colonel Cramer and four men wounded. The battery then came into action among houses of the village and shelled the sungars, towers, and surrounding hill-tops occupied by the enemy. Meanwhile No. 3 Column had advanced in support, and three guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery opened fire, and the sangar was occupied by our infantry without opposition, but the firing of the 60th with gun and rifle continued till late in the evening. No. 2 Column, under Colonel Turner, worked round the lower northern slopes of the range, and had a great deal of desultory fighting, losing two men killed, and eight wounded. All the men suffered much from want of water, as all that was available was what they had brought up themselves. On the 18th, in the morning, six guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery and three guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery took up their position on the hill under the enemy's fire, and came into action at 1,000 yards against the village of Sartope, which was strongly held, as well as the woods and enclosures surrounding. While coming into action Lieutenant Patch and Gunner Rogers, both of No. 3 Mountain Battery, were wounded, the former very slightly, the latter severely. Most excellent practice was made by the guns, and the position was secured by the 1st and 19th P.I., with a loss of one killed and three wounded. The force then pushed on to the eastern edge of the Mastaon Plateau, and occupied the villages, supported by guns that shelled the village of Gustang. Lieutenant-Colonel de Lautour has joined the force, and assumed command of the Artillery in place of Major Cunningham. Captain Hickman, 23rd P. I., is appointed A.A.G. *pro tem*, vice Egerton, wounded.

THE FORCE.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations in Miranzai and on the Kohat border :—

The force will be styled the "Miranzai Field Force," and the appointments of the officers detailed for the Staff thereof will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter on their duties.

To Command the Force.—Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Orderly Officer.—Lieutenant the Hon. C. G. Bruce, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Assistant Adjutant-General.—Major C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, assistant adjutant-general, Punjab Frontier Force.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—Captain D. W. Hickman, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence.—Captain A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers.

To Command the Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. de Lautour, Royal Artillery.

Commanding Engineer.—Major W. T. Shone, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Assistant Field Engineers.—Lieutenant E. D. Haggitt, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant C. De W. Crookshank, Royal Engineers; and Second Lieutenant L. H. Close, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.—Lieutenant C. P. Down, Wiltshire Regiment.

Principal Medical Officer.—Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Chief Commissariat Officer.—Captain E. C. C. Sandys, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general.

Divisional Transport Officer.—Captain H. Wharry, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general.

Veterinary-Surgeon.—Veterinary-Surgeon W. A. Crow, Army Veterinary Department.

Provost-Marshal.—Captain L. H. Reid, 27th Bengal Infantry.

FIRST COLUMN.

To Command.—Colonel J. M. Sym, C.B., 5th Goorkha Regiment.
Brigade-Major.—Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment.

TROOPS.

No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
1st battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P.F.F.
1st battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, P.F.F.

SECOND COLUMN.

To Command.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
Brigade-Major.—Captain W. du G. Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry.

TROOPS.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns).
15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, P.F.F.
2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P.F.F.

THIRD COLUMN.

To Command.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow, 4th Sikh Infantry.
Brigade-Major—Captain C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

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TROOPS.

No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, P.F.F.
19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P.F.F.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, P.F.F. (two squadrons).
5th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, April 17.—The only news from the Black Mountain is that the transfer of the base from Darband to Oghi is being rapidly carried out. It is expected that Darband will be evacuated by the 20th.

April 18.—All is quiet. The Akazai Jirga have again presented themselves, but were not fully representative.

April 21.—A telegram, dated Darbandrai yesterday, says that an officer met some Chigarzais on the road between that place and Seri. To-day they volunteered information that their tribes had no intention of sending in a jirga. They did not wish to fight, having no quarrel with the British Government, and they intended to abide by the terms arranged with Mian Gul.

April 23.—All is quiet, but there is no sign of the remaining sections of the Akazais coming in.

THE OPIUM RESOLUTION.

HEAVEN only knows, says the *Times of India*, what some future Radical Government may have in store for India, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The opium trade means in round numbers 600 lacs of rupees, and supposing it were ever abolished, as Sir Joseph thought he had abolished it the other day, the Government of India would have to find this sum of 600 lacs of rupees in some other direction. It is difficult to see how the deficiency could be made up, except in the following way :—

	Lacs.
Double the Income Tax	150
Impose 8 annas more on Salt.....	140
Impose Import Duties.....	110
Absorb Famine Grant	100
Economies and grants from Local Governments ...	100
Total Lacs.....	600

The readjustment of the Indian revenue in this way—and we fail to see how else it could be accomplished—would upset every class in the country, and, what is more to our purpose, would carry dismay into every manufacturing town in Lancashire. To double the income-tax would lead to something very like a White Mutiny. To impose another eight annas on salt would raise a howl of distress throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, while to threaten to re-impose the import duties, which ought never to have been abolished, would make every Lancashire member change his views completely as to the lawfulness of abolishing the Indian opium trade. Now that a body of ignorant and hare-brained fanatics are permitted to tinker with Indian finance whenever they can find the House of Commons asleep, it is as well that the gravity of the question should be properly realised both in this country and at home, and the little table we print above should do something towards the formation of a strong opinion against irresponsible and meddlesome interference. Other side-issues, too, have to be considered. How, for instance, about the lacs of rupees the Indian cultivator now makes out of opium? How can our Government prevent the Native States from growing opium? What are they to do for their opium-eating races? To stop the Indian opium traffic would be just as easy or just as difficult as to stop the consumption of all wine, beer, spirits, &c., in England. However, the main point to be realised is this: the opium revenue yields 600 lacs of rupees, and if it should ever be abolished as a sop to philanthropic Radicalism, these 600 lacs of rupees will have to be raised in other directions.

The native papers are almost unanimous in disapproving Sir Joseph Pease's proposal for the suppression of the Indian opium trade. The *Bombay Samachar* says :—The meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to protest against the opium trade consisted of Christian clergymen, Salvationists, and schoolboys. Prominent natives held themselves aloof from it. It is satisfactory that the *Times of India* has considered it necessary to raise its voice against the character and composition of the meeting. In view of the fact that medical opinion is divided as to the effects of opium on the human system, the argument put forward on a purely ethical basis has no value at all. The abuse of opium, like the abuse of anything else, does harm, no doubt; but if the Chinese are intemperate in its use, it is the duty of the Chinese Government to make suitable arrangements regulating and restricting the sale within proper bounds. It would be folly to attempt to meet the evil by prohibiting the growth of opium in India, and thus depriving the country, poor as it is, of a large source of its revenue.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Sir Joseph Pease must himself have been surprised at the success of his motion for the suppression of the opium traffic in India. The House of Commons was caught napping. The victory does not represent the true sense of the House, and it is out of the question that any action would be taken on it. It would be monstrous to throw away Indian revenue to the tune of some six millions at the bidding of a few faddists. The country cannot recoup the loss without inflicting severe hardship upon the heavily weighted taxpayer. It would be a cruel wrong and injustice. We are glad to see that many of our contemporaries have taken a sensible view of the question, in spite of the so-called "mass meeting" presided over by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. A telegram of sympathy with Sir Joseph Pease's motion was sent to England, and we dare say it was made use of by the mover and his friends as a message conveying the Voice of India. The hollowness of the meeting and its pretensions to pass off as a representative gathering were exposed and turned into ridicule by the *Times of India*. But while he was indulging in this banter our contemporary could never have dreamt that the British House of Commons would take the good-intentioned, but most mischievous, proposal of Sir Joseph Pease any more seriously on the present occasion than it did in previous years.

THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

THE following Note regarding applying of the Age of Consent Act has been circulated by the Home Department of the Government of India to district officers in Bengal :—

The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor will give such instructions to magistrates of districts in Bengal as will insure that the provisions of the Act are applied with due care and caution. The Government of India have full confidence in the discretion with which the experienced officers to whom alone jurisdiction to inquire and commit for trial is left by the law will carry out its provisions, and are convinced that no action will be taken except on really trustworthy information brought by responsible persons who may reasonably be presumed to have a knowledge of the facts they assert to have occurred, and that no mere suspicion will be held sufficient to set the law in motion. I am to invite attention to the provisions of section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which allows a magistrate, when he sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint made before him, to postpone the issue of process, and either inquire into the case himself or order a local investigation by some officer subordinate to him. The Act allows such an investigation to be made by a police-officer not lower in rank than an inspector. But the Government of India think it would be preferable, when an investigation has to be made in a case to which the Act applies, that it should be entrusted to some experienced native magistrate. The Governor-General in Council believes that this course would be more agreeable to the feelings of the people than that in so delicate a matter as this the inquiry should be conducted either by the magistrate of the district himself, if European, or by any officer of police. I am to suggest that commissioners of divisions should be specially instructed to watch the working of the Act, and to impress upon the district officers subordinate to them the necessity—while giving full effect to the intentions of the Government of India in enacting the law—of applying it with the utmost care and discrimination. It would be convenient if these officers were to submit a report after the Act has been in operation for a year, for the information of the local Government, showing whether any difficulties have attended its working, with the summary of the reports so submitted, and any remarks which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may think it necessary to make upon them.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on April 16, made no change in the rate of interest; the official minimum remaining unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank's statement for the week ending April 14 shows the following changes in figures :—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 32,77,075	Decrease
Do. at Branches	22,70,938	Increase
Other Deposits	22,67,539	Increase
Post Bills	47,957	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	Rs. 10,51,443	Increase
Loans	6,15,313	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	10,39,532	Increase
Mercantile Bills	25,625	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	1,60,867	Decrease
Do. at Branches	3,54,622	Increase

The analysis of the above figures shows a falling-off of over 18⅛ lacs in the ordinary trade demand for money on the bank, represented by an increase of over 22⅜ lacs in "Other Deposits," together with a decrease of over 6⅛ lacs in "Loans" and ¼ of a lac in "Mercantile Bills," *minus* a decrease of nearly ½ a lac in "Post Bills," coupled with an increase of over 10⅜ lacs in "Accounts of Credits." The Treasury Balance at head office stands reduced by 32¼ lacs, while there is an increase of nearly 22¾ lacs at the branches. The bank's investments were increased by over 10½ lacs. The final result of these changes is a decrease of about 1⅝ lacs in the cash at head office, while at the branches it is increased by over 3½ lacs, making the exact total 4,17,17,188 rs., equal to 51·5 per cent., against a proportion of 52·1 per cent. of last week.

JUTE.—The market has been utterly devoid of interest, only a few odd lots changing hands. For old jute the season is practically over, many balers having ceased working; the supplies of loose jute are dwindling, and are insufficient for the current demand, small though this is at present. Nothing fresh has transpired in new crop; it is said, however, that some of the recent sellers at 23 rs. are already repenting of their hardihood, and trying to buy back.

GUNNIES.—E Bags have been in demand for the country trade, and rates for early delivery show an advance of about 1/. C's also show some life for early. Other sorts are quiet, but prices remain steady. For export a small line of flour bags were taken for June, and there are further inquiries for forward.

HESSIANS are steady with a fair business doing in cotton packs and

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bran bags for July-September and cloth forward. Frisco wheat bags are inquired for forward, but no sales reported.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The business of the week shows a falling-off, and a tone of quiet has pervaded the share market almost amounting to depression.

India generals continue steady at 92 rs. and 72 rs. for preference and ordinary shares respectively, but the actual amount of business done in this stock does not compare favourably with that reported during the week previous. Jute mill scrip is quiet, and rates are the turn easier. For investment some small lots of landing and shipping have changed hands at 93 rs. to 95 rs., but are still difficult to find. Damuda coals and Bengal paper mills, owing to the comparatively low prices at which they are quoted, are creeping into favour as affording the prospect of a fair return for the superabundant capital available.

In tea a small business only has been reported, principally in Longviews and Singells, both of which have advanced in price.

In gold, the largest transactions have been in Bengal gold and silver. The demand for this stock has been occasioned by rumours of a very favourable report about to be issued, which, it is said, will place this concern on a level with the two leading companies, Sonapet and Pat-Pat. Time will show, but the effect so far on quotations has not been very marked, the market having hardened only to the extent of about 1 a. Pat-Pats and Sonapets show unmistakable signs of easing. This is only from want of a sustained demand, and there is no doubt that a good buying order would immediately tend to recover lost ground.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 105'10—105'11
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107'2
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107'2

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101'8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105'8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1935)	106'8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1932)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103'12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 5 5/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 13/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 5/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	59
Arcuttipore	100	45
Baintbarree	100	120 —125
Balasun	100	85x
Bengal	100	55 — 56
Bishnauth	200	173
Borelli	£10	160 —165
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25
Central Cachar	200	106 —107
Central Terai	100	27
Chandypore	100	25
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Cherra	£10	75 — 80
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25
Darjeeling	100	120
Dehing	90	35 — 36
Dehra Dhoon	100	45
Dejoo	£10	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	97 — 98
Dhunsiri	100	40 — 45
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136
Do. (A.)	£10	156
Do. (B.)	£10	168
Durrung	R. 100	50 — 51
Eastern Cachar	100	26 — 27
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100
East India	100	32 — 33
Ellenbarrie	100	115
Endogram	£10	nom.
Gielle	R. 100	56 — 57
Good Hope	100	180 —200
Grob	100	30 — 31
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102
Holta	100	45 — 46
Hoolmaree	100	120
Hoolungoree	100	65 — 66
Hope	100	200
Hotewar	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100
Indian Terai	R. 100	100
Iringmara	100	100
Jetinga	100	60 — 61
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—
Jokai	£10	170
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19
Kettela	100	nom.

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Khobong	R. 100	110
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Kuttal	100	195
Lackatoorah	100	57x
Leesh River	£10	£10
Longview (Darjeeling)	100	50
Loobah	100	100
Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Majagram	R. 100	—
Manabarre	100	100
Mesai	100	98
Mim	100	79 — 80
Mohurgong	100	50
Monacherra	100	nom.
Moran	80	30 dis.
Mothola	100	115
Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Nahartoli	100	nom.
Nedeem	100	250
New Mutual	30	35
North-Western Cachar	100	45
Panitola	—	—
Pashok	100	85
Phoolbarrie	100	100
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Punkabaree	100	52
Puttareah	100	40
Rajabarie	100	80 — 81
Runglee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Singell	100	41 — 42
Singlo	100	120
Singtom	100	100
Soom	100	85
Springside	100	67 — 68
Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Teesta Valley	100	100 —101
Ting Ling	100	95
Tingri	100	100 —101
Tukvar	200	180 —185
Washabarree	100	120

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Barnagore	£10	88 — 89
Budge Budge	R. 80	112
Fort Gloster	100	95 — 96
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Gourepore	R. 100	120 —121
Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	100½—101
Kamarhatty	50	126 —127
Kanknarrah	59	58 — 59
Union	75	155

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	R. 100	150
Deoghur	100	72

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Tarkessur	R. 100	120 —121

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100
Camperdown	100	125
Canal	100	97 —98
Chitpore	100	78 —79

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	85 — 86
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Strand Bank	100	77 — 78
Watson's Patent	100	92 —93x

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	8
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	40
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	460 —465
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	93
Calcutta Steam Nav.	100	135
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	107
Cawnpore Woollen Mills	50	60 — 61
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	65 — 66
Howrah Docking	500	210
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	92 — 93
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	101—101½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	250
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	135
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	51 — 52
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102½—103
Dunbar Mills	70	51 —52x
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Goosery Mills	200	177
Muir Mills	200	190 —200
Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800
Burrakur	100	155
Equitable	250	165—170

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
New Beerbhoom	R. 100	165 —166
Raneegunge	100	50 — 51
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	104

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Savings	R. 100	115
Allahabad	100	200
Alliance of Simla	100	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1002½
Bank of Madras	500	895
Bank of Upper India	100	140—142
Himalaya	100	125

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Mussoorie Savings	100	106—107
Oude Commercial	100	111
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110
Uncovenanted Service.	100	—

BANK OF BENGAL.

Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, April 24.

There has been an active week, on the whole, in export business, for, though cotton remained dull for some days, a much better demand from the mills and exporters was afterwards felt, while in wheat and seeds, which have been coming to market very freely, large transactions have taken place at a material advance in rates. Exchange, following the downward movement in the governing metal, has been weak and declining, and though there has been some rally, in a firm market, from the lowest point touched, rates are still 3-16 to ¼d. lower than they were. Money is so abundant that the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by 1 per cent. Government paper has fluctuated, but closes 7-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights have been firm at higher rates, but the market is now weaker with relets offering at a decline from recent quotations. There has been a fair demand for imports on their leading lines, and a lower exchange has caused an upward tendency in rates.

MONEY.—An increase of under a lac in the cash balance against a decrease of 3 lacs at the close of the previous week, and making the balance stand at 267½ lacs, disclosed by the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bombay on April 18, left the position of money in the Presidency Bank virtually unchanged, as it was also in the open market, where accommodation was still obtainable on terms which are rather current in the slack period of trade than at the busiest export season of the year. The figures given in the return, however, showed more movement in the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand than has been the case of late; and although there had been a sensible falling off in Bills Discounted, there had, on the other hand, been a considerable diminution in Private Deposits, say of some 26 lacs, and there was nearly 7 lacs more out in Loans, the net expansion of trade requirements having been represented by over 26 lacs, which, however, had been nearly counterbalanced by an increase in Government Deposits. The continued unusual ease in the market was further emphasised by the retention of the Presidency Bank's rates by 1 per cent. at the board meeting, so that the minimum stands at only 4 per cent. per annum.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—Light weights of grey shirtings, mulls, and jaconets have been in moderately fair demand, and rates, under the influence of a falling Exchange, have shown an upward tendency. Wholesale buyers have evinced a disposition to operate more freely on the basis of current rates, but their offers have been declined by dealers. Supplies of grey goods are becoming reduced. In bleached goods short widths of nainsooks, mulls, jaconets, and shirtings are in good demand, and rates are steady. Dyed, printed, and Turkey-red goods seem to be in better inquiry at fully current rates. In local goods Zanzibar cloths are moving very freely; but other descriptions are neglected. The week's clearances from the bazaar have been some 4,000 packages of imported goods, and about 1,500 bales of local.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been passing again in imported twist in a quiet market, with prices quite unchanged.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done both in copper and yellow metal, and prices have advanced 4 annas per cwt., the tone of the market being steady. Iron has also been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous prices, and with a steady feeling.

COAL has been steady, not to say firm, and with every probability of a rise in prices on account of higher freights at home. Sales have been effected of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley on the way at 14 rs, and a cargo of Powell's Daffryn for May-June shipment at 15¼ rs. per ton, and some ready Powell's has changed hands at 16 rs. per ton. There are sellers of Powell's and Davison's for May-June shipment at 16 rs. and 15 rs. per ton respectively.

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Exports.—Cotton closed dull last week, with hardly anythingdoing in either direction, and reopened on April 20 with the same feeling and no improvement in demand, while prices gave way to the extent of 1 r. to 3 rs. per candy. The market continued in the same state at the following day, but with rates unaltered, excepting for Bhownugger, which was 1 r. to 2 rs. lower; but on the following day, a much better inquiry was felt both from exporters and local spinners, which afterwards continued, and a considerable business was done on the basis of previous rates. The week's purchases for export have been about 5,500 bales, consisting chiefly of Dharwar, Bengals, Bhownugger, and Oomra descriptions; while the mills have taken some 8,000 bales, made up mainly of Oomra varieties, Dharwar, Dhollera kinds, and Broach. The market closes with rates, on the whole, 1 r. to 4 rs. below those which ruled a week ago.

The receipts of cotton of the present season's crop during the week have been 61,600 bales, compared with 75,400 bales arrived in the previous week, and with 93,800 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year, and the falling off in the figures, as against those for last season, has now increased to nearly 150,000 bales.

Wheat remained firm in tone to the close of last week, with a large business doing for export; and on April 20 the market became strong in presence of an active demand, while prices advanced 2 to 3 annas per cwt. A large business continued to be done thereafter, and prices moved up further daily, partially or all round, until the 23rd, when there was less doing, and rates gave way to the extent of half an anna per cwt., though the tone of the market was still firm. Arrivals of wheat since Jan. 1 are over 1½ million cwt. more than during the same time last year.

Seeds continued in moderate request on last mail day; but with the opening of the new week the feeling became strong, and a large business was done, while prices of rapeseed moved up 2 annas per cwt. Inquiry fell off on the following day; but linseed advanced a little, and thereafter transactions on a considerable scale were renewed, and both linseed and rapeseed advanced 2 annas per cwt., gingelly, however, being 8 annas per candy lower. On the 23rd a further rise of 2 annas per cwt., both in linseed and rapeseed, took place on a strong market.

Arrivals of linseed since the beginning of the year are over 1½ million cwt. in excess of the receipts last year for the same period.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	100—100½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	106½

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s.	4 15/16d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s.	5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	4 15/16d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	5 1/16—1/16d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Banks.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	Banks.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	120	National Bk. of India	£12½	200
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	957½	New Oriental	10	160

Spinning and Weaving Companies.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	Spinning and Weaving Companies.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	198
Alfred Manufacture	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	1005
Alliance	1000	545	Madras United	1000	1900
Anglo-Indian	100	87	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	395	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Bombay United	1000	750	Manockjee Petit	1000	1335
Central India	500	1020	Mazagon	250	120
City of Bombay	1000	990	Morarji Goculdas	1000	1600x
Colaba Land & Mill	700	640	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills	500	625	New Great Eastern	1000	800
Coorla Mills	1000	375	Oriental	625	410
David Mill	500	495x	People of India	250	5
Dhun Mills	1000	815x	Presidency Mills	1000	1150
Empress	500	615	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	600	Queen Mills	1000	720
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan	1000	790x	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1350
Howard & Bulloughs	500	625	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	340	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg.	1000	1000	Southern Mahratta	250	265x
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	560
James Greaves	500	632½	Syadesh Mills	500	470
Jamshed Manfg.	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	810	Western India	1000	775
Khandeish	1000	670			

Miscellaneous.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	Miscellaneous.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	250	John Roberts & Co.	R. 100	75
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	295
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	Maharanee Ice Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	850	Marcks & Co.	100	95
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	900	M. M. Mody & Co.	200	—
BombayLand& Bldg.	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3500	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	870	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	180
Clydesdale Dyeing	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	60
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	390
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	1000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	1100	Telephone Co.	25	13x
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	965

Press Companies.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	Press Companies.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert(Kurrachee)	1100	790	Mofussil	400	440
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	198½
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	560
Bombay Cotton	125	122½	New Indian	125	97½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	335
Colaba	1880	330	Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	417½
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	410x	Volkart	1000	800
Khangaum	450	420			

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Ballaarat*, arrived at Brindisi May 3; due at Plymouth May 10; at London May 11.

From Sydney for London.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas, Mr. C. Dawson, Mr. A. E. Baylis, Miss Metcalfe, Miss F. Goodman, Miss E. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and child, Mrs. Dixon, two Misses Dixon, Mr. W. M. Cameron, Mr. W. L. Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Day and family, Rev. E. V. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, and two infants, Mr. Raworth, Mr. Sale, Mr. J. Brady, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Mr. Naish, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mr. Medrington, Mr. J. King, Mrs. Farey, Mr. D. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Miss Cleary, two Misses Murray, Mrs. Barker, Miss Woods, Mr. Dixon.

From Sydney for Brindisi.—Mr. T. Gittens.

From Melbourne for London.—Miss Dawson, Mr. Jefferies, Lord Rosehill, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. Cattley, the Ladies Hope, Mr. Price, jun., Mrs. and Miss Manifold, Mr. Neilson, Mr. T. P. Manifold, Mr. Watt, Mr. C. W. Cayzer, Mrs. K. E. Brodribb, Miss Brodribb, Miss Casey, Mr. Mornington, Mr. L. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Urben, Mr. A. H. Goodwin, Mr. Hume, Mr. D. S. Chapman, Mrs. Langton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. Tait, Mr. Huxtable, Mr. Felton, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. D. R. Davis, Mr. J. McRae, Miss Frost, Mr. C. Pawsey, Mr. Evans, Mr. Milbourne, Mr. F. L. P. Lewis, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Illingsworth, Mr. M. McLean, Mr. B. Severs, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Sergt. Fergusson, Private Jefferson, Private Murray, Private Cookson, Private Manley, Private Laing, Private Martin, Corp. J. J. Martin, Capt. McLeish, Lieut. Box, Col. Price, Mr. Monro, Sergt. McLaughlin, Miss Price, Mrs. Price and infant, Mr. W. M. Kibble, Mr. G. Whittingham, Miss Whittingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. G. G. Walker, Mr. T. F. Levien, Mr. G. D. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Starkey, Miss Stanford, Master Stanford, Capt. Cates, Mr. Dalison, Mr. and Mrs. Halfey, Miss Halfey, Mr. D. Gorman, Mrs. Stanford.

From Bluff for London.—Mr. T. Cowley, Miss M. S. Powell, Miss W. Powell.

From Auckland for London.—Mr. T. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. T. Mills.

From Adelaide for London.—Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Pengelly and family, Mr. V. G. Smith, Mr. Forster, Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. Southern.

From Christchurch for London.—Capt. and Mrs. Adair and child, Mrs. and Miss Ratcliff.

From Wellington for London.—Miss C. F. Feist, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara.

From Dunedin for London.—Miss Baldwin.

From Brisbane for London.—Mr. T. O'Shea, Mr. Kennedy, Miss O'Reilly.

From Hobart for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Steel.

From Townsville for London.—Mr. W. S. Donald.

From Rockhampton for London.—Mrs. Hay and child.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. M. R. Gardiner.

From Singapore for Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. McBean and infant.

From Colombo for London.—Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. J. Dean, Mr. H. Vaughan, Mr. W. Jones.

From Colombo for Brindisi.—Mr. Raffaele Alfiera.

From Aden for London.—Master Gunner, Mrs. Chambers and family.

From Aden for Brindisi.—Col. Paget, R.A., Capt. Paget.

From Bombay for London.—Miss Rodgers, Miss Beatty, Rev. and Mrs. Burdett and family, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Shere.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Prince and Princess Scherbatoff, Mr Hartt, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. Kulenkampff, Mr. Wolde, Mr. Danusch, H.I.H. Grand Duke Alexander, H.I.H. Grand Duke Sergius, Count N. N. Grabbe, Dr. Zander, Prof. Radd, Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire and infant, Sir H. Harvey, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Horst, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. C. Boileau, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Mammoth, Mr. Moran, Mr. Croft, Col. Lynch.

From Ismailia for London.—Miss S. Ash, Hon. Algernon H. Bracy, Mr. W. G. Bailey.

From Ismailia for Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Locke-King, Lady H. Carnegie, Capt. Renton.

From Port Said for Brindisi.—Mrs. Kersey.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

May 7, per *Pekin*; May 17, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and family, Col. W. S. Peat, Miss Koppermann, Miss Merewether, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Leake, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewin, Mr. Shaw Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Shah N. Ahmed and party, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris, Lieut. M. Bowden Smith, Mr. K. E. Ghamat, Mr. E. Gouldstone. *From Brindisi*: Capt. A. W. Forbes, General Gatacre, Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Mr. T. Payn, Capt. and Mrs. Petley, Mr. Bertram Carey, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Munro, Mr. Finny.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. W. Fawcett.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Salmoné, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Miss Sparkes. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Cresswell.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. P. E. Jones, Miss Seymour, Miss Seale, Mr. E. Sellis, Mrs. Mabb.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Dr. J. N. Dick, Col. R. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Gordon, Qrmr.-Sergt. J. W. Lynn, Lieut.-Gen. Wombwell, Mr. S. Mirsback.

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Per *Rewa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 7.

For Colombo.—Army-Schoolmaster E. R. Dryer, Mrs. Dryer, Miss Bishop, Miss Thompson, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Nash, R.A., Capt. J. A. Baker, Army-Schoolmaster and Mrs. O'Connor and two children.
For Madras.—Mr. H. J. Oxlade, Mr. W. Bishop.
For Calcutta.—Mr. F. M. P. Swabey, Mr. O M. Pereira, Mr. Alfred Want.

Per *Madura* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 11.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. A. Whyte, Mr. G. King, Lieut. B. L. Sclater, R.E., Mr. H. C. W. Peel, Mr. J. Brown, Corp. G. Ellis, Corp. W. Hoare, Sapper Vaughan.
For Mombasa.—Miss Westbrecht, Miss M. Brewer, Mr. T. England, Mr. Fraser.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), for Bombay and Kurrachee, from Liverpool May 8.

Mr. A. B. Steward, Mr. D. P. Lundy.

Per *Clan Macintosh* (Clan Line), from Liverpool May 9.

For Colombo.—Mr. J. Fowler, Mr. Sealy.
For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Bishop, Mr. Wasdel, Mr. Duckford, Mrs. Duckford, and child.

PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

Per *Clan Grant* (Clan Line), left Calcutta April 8.

From Madras.—Mr. T. Short, Master Short, and two Misses Short, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Boalth, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Wm. Touch, Mrs. Touch and infant, Mrs. O. Farrel, Mr. J. Everett and son, Rev. J. S. Aaron, Mr. D. B. Cromartee, Mrs. Cromartee.

Per *Clan Macpherson* (Clan Line), to London and Plymouth, from Calcutta May 6.

From Madras.—Rev. W. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, and family, Rev. J. R. Henderson and family, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. P. Harris, Mrs. Chakona.

Per *City of Khios* (City Line), left Malta May 3.

From Calcutta for London.—Dr. and Mrs. Dyer, child, infant, and ayah, Mr. Stanley, Mrs. Freshwater and infant, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Bruce Austin, Miss Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Ledgard, Mr. A. Sanderson, Capt. W. G. Mansel, Mrs. Peck and child, Mr. J. P. Dunne, Mr. Camron, Mr. McCullock.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from May to June.

May 15, per *Khedive*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. W. Fulton, Mr. G. M. Faulkner, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. F. C. James.
For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mr. E. Stanton.
For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Kewley.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Durker.
For Malta.—*From London*: Major Scriven and party.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Miss Wolfe.

May 15, per *Arcadia*; May 24, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Case, Rev. and Mrs. W. Kendall and two infants, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. W. T. Synnott, Miss Hackett, Mrs. McBratney and infant, Mrs. Newstead, Mr. J. A. Verdon, Mr. T. N. Evans, Mr. Purcell, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson, Mr. Faed, Mr. Bartholemew, Miss White, Mr. H. Gerson, Mrs. O'Connell, Miss O'Connell, Mr. R. O'Connell, Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Rev. J. W. Roberts, Mr. A. Trew, Mr. J. M. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. G. F. Griffith, Mr. H. F. Ziegler.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Miss Nutter, Mrs. Lane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, Miss Bell, Miss Clare, Mr. Dendy, Mrs. Mullen, Miss Mullen, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Jas. Little. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Stanford, Mr. Thomas.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. W. Trevor, Miss Raimer.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mr. H. E. Williams.
For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Mr. W. Worthington, Mr. J. Cochrane, two Misses Worthington.
For Rockhampton.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Gavin and two infants, Mr. F. A. Stengir.
For Gisborne.—*From London*: Mr. Galloway.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Miss Elsie Wethey, Miss Phœbe Wethey.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. H. Bowen, Mr. W. H. Davies.
For Mackay.—*From London*: Mr. L. J. Brackenbury.
For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, three children, and infant, Sergt.-Artificer E. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Hawkes, Miss Baily, Lieut. W. H. Carey.
For Shanghai.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Berrymann.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Capt. A. Parkin, Mr. Browhead Mathews, Mr. G. F. Adamson.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Graham.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Brittain, Lieut. G. Codrington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. H. Unwine, Dr. T. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie.
For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell.
For Brindisi.—*From London*: Rev. J. M. Heal, Mr. S. Call.
For Malta.—*From London*: Rev. W. S. Harris, Surg.-Major and Mrs. T. Godfrey and son, Mrs. Northcote and family, Rev. Cecil Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Col. Makins, M.P., Mrs. Makins, Miss Makins.

May 21, per *Kaisar-i-Hind*; May 31, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Salusbury Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. C. H. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Guiver.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mrs. Kingston and family.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sister G. Aston.

May 28, per *Bengal*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. H. Tozer, Mr. E. Armstrong.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sergt. and Mrs. Hubbard and family.

May 29, per *Ballaarat*; June 7, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Hyatt and child, Mrs. Traill and three children, Miss Organ, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Reville, Miss Reville.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. Villiers.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. W. C. Hume.
For Adelaide.—*From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Langdon. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Durkee.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. J. Aitken.
For Yokohama.—*From London*: Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Gilmour.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Moir.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Mr. Leefe, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair, Mr. J. Brewer.
For Madras.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden. *From Brindisi*: Major Macintire.

June 5, per *Oriental*; June 14, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. Banks, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lester and daughter, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Rev. A. G. Roberts.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Surg. R. Cottell.

June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Cole.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.
For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne.
For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mr. Mackay.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; ——, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.

June 26, per *Coromandel*; ——, from Brindisi, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Rev. L. H. Lermit.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 6, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Miss Gibson.
For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.
For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes.
For Malacca.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley.

Per *Jumna* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 26.

For Brisbane.—Mr. J. J. Leech.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 4.

For Port Said.—Mr. Eric Dawson.
For Tuticorin.—Rev. J. A. Sharrock.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children.

Per *Peiho* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 12.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Charlesworth.
For Nossi Bé.—Mr. P. Heslop.
For Diego Suarez.—Mr. Le Juez and family.
For Tamatave.—Rev. G. H. Smith.
For Mauritius.—Mr. F. Lloyd Jones.
For Kurrachee.—Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Miss Barnett.

Per *Natal* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 17.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Tsuno, Mr. Kitsumesaki.
For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnsen.
For Saigon.—Mr. Tailhades.
For Batavia.—Mr. Harthorn and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hennekes and son.
For Singapore.—Mr. D. F. Knox, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. Schuele.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Peninsular* (April 19).—From *London*—Surg. B. D. Basil, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Blore, Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, Mr. Chilton, Miss L. R. Davies, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ferris, Lal Harkissen, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Ledward, Col. G. de C. Morton, Mr. F. F. G. Pike, Second-Lieut. H. E. Platt, Mr. A. Strathman, Mr. H. F. Weston. From *Brindisi*—Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. J. G. Barkley, Mr. V. Bayley, Mr. H. S. Beyts, Mr. E. J. Birch, Lieut.-General Brackenbury, Mr. W. Haig Brown, Col. A. M. Buller, Miss A. Drewett, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. C. A. Goodfellow, Mr. H. C. Knox, Mr. R. Knox, Mr. Ollivant, Prof. Roach, Miss Smith, Mr. D. S. Sinclair. From *Aden*—Sergeant Reddington, Mr. Wyer. From *London* to *Madras*—Mr. G. L. Graham, Miss Ella Graham. From *Brindisi* to *Madras*—Mr. R. A. Nelson, Mr. A. T. Pringle.

Passengers Departed.—Per *D. Balduino* (April 20).—For *Genoa*—Mr. Gerald Butler, Mrs. Burnett and two daughters, Mr. Bestand, Miss Cockburn, Col. Churchill, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. Chisholm and six friends, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Sir Michael and Lady Filose, Mr. Forde, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Hossein, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Mr. L. D. Hearsey, Mr. and Lady Hyde, Mr. F. W. Morton and one friend, Mr. and Mrs. Tarachand Merwanjee and two friends, Miss Madge, Mr. Neale, Mr. T. C. Orr, Mr. A. H. Oldham, Mr. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Peliti, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Purvis,

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Mr. E. M. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie, Mr. Quinnely, Col. Studdy, Mr. Serebrewick.

Per *Oriental* (April 25)—For *Ismailia*—Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Cunningham. For *Brindisi*—Col. C. H. S. Marshall, Gen., Mrs., and Miss East, Deputy Surg.-Gen. W. H. Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. H. H. Butts, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Colvin, Capt. Clough Taylor, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. Duncan Irvine, Col. J. M. C. Galloway, Mr. J. Bolton, Mr. B. O. M. Deane, Mr. G. E. Coles, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. M. Durst, Mr. R. C. Sen, Col. Davison, Mr. L. H. Spence, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Doukin, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Thos. Anderson, Mr. Gutzmann, Col. Studdy, Mr. Logan, Mr. J. Halliday, Col. E. W. Trevor, Mr. H. Gray, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Davidson, Col. Leach, Mr. Waller, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Broke Smith, Mrs. Stanley Taylor, Mr. Carey, Rev. W. Baillie. For *London*—Dr. Shircore, Mr. F. Hollway, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. W. Street, Mr. M. H. Arnott, Miss Acworth, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Rev. J. F. Steele, Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nedham, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Speechly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denny, Mrs. Nicolls, Mrs. W. W. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clifford, Mrs. Bamford, Capt. F. H. Yate, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curtis, Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs. Maries, Mrs. Baker, Miss Delmye, Mr. W. C. Clements, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mr. D. Ismay, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. T. Salano, Mr. Woodward, Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. Lavel, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Maclaren, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Geyer, Mr. Howard, Miss Marshall, Surgeon and Mrs. R. H. Charles, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hartington, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Capt. E. C. Russell, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. F. R. Lucas, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. Tyabjee, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Hartley, jun., Mr. A. Nawab, Mr. S. Ahmed, Lieut. Sutton, Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. P. Clement, Mr. A. G. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Col. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Uloth, Miss Stewart, Mr. Cassum, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. Ahmed, Mr. Ahmed, jun., Miss and Master Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Izatt, Mr. M. Murzban, Mr. and Miss Temple, Mrs. Douglas, Rev. C. B. Newton, Mr. C. Jackson, Miss Bullock, Mr. Seyd Serajul Hussein, Mr. Heeramaneck, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. Pardie, Mr. Allott.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—April 14: County of Kinross, Parry, from Liverpool; Baroda, Doherr, Hamburg; Umtata, Dew, Natal. 15: Shahzada, Mathewson, Rangoon; Canara, Clarke, Moulmein; Comilla, Warington; Palamkotta, Nailer, Bombay; Selene, Mayer, Colombo. 16: Mira, Gen. Jeffrey, Liverpool. 17: Avon, Braddy, Rio Janeiro. 18: Pundua, Croft, Singapore; Legislator, Jackson, Liverpool; Japan, Olifent, Hong Kong; Walden Abbey, Williams, Liverpool; Thomas Hilyard, Richards, Liverpool. 19: Virawa, Parker Jones; Buckingham, Sime. 20: Kangra, Jacobs, Bombay; Bengal, Read, Liverpool.

Vessels Departed.—April 14: Delcomyn, River Indus. 16: Patna, Alsace Lorraine. 17: Euphrates, Nadir. 18: Wing Sang, Kohinur. 19: Purnea. 20: Sirdhana.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 14: Benares, from Middlesbrough; Java, Calcutta. 15: Kola, Rangoon. 16: India, London; Niemen, Calcutta; Nuddia, Rangoon. 17: Clan Macpherson, Liverpool; Nizam, Bombay; Dalhousie, Rangoon. 18: Kola, Negapatam. 20: Investigator, Coconada.

Vessels Departed.—April 15: Secundra, for Rangoon; Kola, Negapatam; Java, Bombay. 17: Rembrant, Colombo; Nizam, Calcutta; India, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—April 17: Urbino, Kerr, from Hull; Roma, Taylor, Batoum; Blenheim, Chadwick, Cardiff; Kt. Templar, Pain, Cardiff; Melpomene, Mitis, Hong Kong; Bedouin, Goldsworthy, Port Said. 18: Chindwara, Smith, Calcutta; Sculptor, McAllister, Jeddah; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; Chittagong, Davey, Cardiff; Purulia, Gillett, Persian Gulf. 19: Peninsular, Loggin, London; Imperatrix, Egger, Trieste; Tripoli, Dunn, Aden. 20: Oriental, Stewart, Shanghai; Huzara, Stebbing, London; Florida, Young, Port Said; Congo, Rogers, Kurrachee. 21: Arabia, Skinner, Busreh; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Verax, McDowell, Fiume; Flamboro, Jones, Port Said; Ethiope, Taylor, North Shields; Terra, Peterson, Aden. 21: Braunfels, Tarree, Blyth. 22: Pentakota, Gavin, Calcutta; Venetia, Creery, Hong Kong; Landaura, Clerk, Calcutta. 23: Albion, Johnston, Bangkok; Kt. of St. John, Billett, Cardiff; Juno, White, Cardiff; Persian Prince, Batoum.

Vessels Departed.—April 17: Euphrates, Pattison, for England; Deccan, Bray, Jeddah, &c.; Lady Palmer, Smith, Hamburg. 18: Aska, Kennedy, Kurrachee, &c.; Swordsman, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Nerbudda, Anderson, Calcutta, &c.; Drachenfels, Lintig, Hamburg, &c.; Oberon, Grate, Hull; Charters Tower, Purse, Amsterdam; Loodiana, Hugill, Calcutta, &c.; Assam, Webber, Aden; Tamara, Yacoubossky, Suez. 19: Nawab, Carson, Calcutta, &c.; Simla, Robertson, Persian Gulf. 20: Indrapura, Sanders, Havre; Chilka, Parson, Calcutta, &c.; D. Balduino, Cruciani, Genoa; Paul Revere, Mullin, Calcutta. 21: Melpomene, Mitis, Trieste; Chatfield, McFee, Kurrachee; City of Canterbury, Whish, Liverpool; Tuna, Blair, Mussowa, &c. 22: Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee, &c.; Sculptor, McAllister, Jeddah, &c.; Trelawny, Daniel, Trieste, &c. 23: Electra, Smith, Aden; Annie Barrow, Bindon, Marseilles. 25: Oriental, Stewart, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Craster—April 9, at Mozufferpore, wife of Capt. J. C. B. Craster, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt., daughter

Hobbs—April 16, at Bangalore, wife of A. V. Hobbs, Royal Art., daughter

Lemottee—April 14, at Chakrata, wife of Surg.-Major G. H. Lemottee, Med. Staff, daughter

Partridge—April 15, at Garhwal, wife of W. R. Partridge, C.S., daughter

Pemberton—April 9, at Simla, wife of J. S. Pemberton, Survey of India, son

Porter—April 21, at Colaba, wife of Capt. G. M. Porter, Royal Engs., daughter

MARRIAGES.

Del Re—Hill—April 30, at Florence, P. R. Del Re, 19th Artillery, to Bertha Fremoult, daughter of the late Rev. A. Hill, rector of Fermoy and canon of Cloyne

Hayes—Montgomery—April 8, at Mid-Ilovu, Natal, E. H. Hayes, of Klipspruit, Natal, to Blanche Lucia, daughter of A. N. Montgomery, J.P., of Ismont, Mid-Ilovu, Natal, formerly capt. the Royal Fusiliers

Stuart—McArthur—April 15, at Moulmein, John Stuart to Sarah Augusta, daughter of John McArthur

DEATHS.

Buchan—May 5, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Edith Mary, daughter of the late Col. Fordyce Buchan, of Kelloe, Berwickshire

Gordon—May 3, at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, South Africa, C. H. Gordon, Major Royal Engineers

Henry—March 10, at Wellington, New Zealand, Ellen Margaret, wife of Dr. J. Henry, and daughter of the late A. Armstrong, formerly of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, and Staff-Surg. of Portsmouth Garrison

Jekyll—May 7, at Guernsey, Clement Jekyll Jekyll (formerly Smith), late 16th Lancers, aged 61

Moore—April 12, at Suramangalum, Charlotte Augusta Adelaide, wife of W. T. J. Moore, police insp., Ongole, Nellore dist.

Smart—May 2, at Montreux, Switzerland, Charlotte Frances Josephine, wife of the late Newton Smart, M.A., rector of Burghfield and canon of Salisbury, daughter of the late General de Berniere

Waterfield—April 17, at Meerut, J. E. Waterfield, lieut. and adj., 31st Punjab Inf.

AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

Chamberlain—May 3, at Blackheath, wife of Lieut. W. H. Chamberlain, R.N., son

Gadsden—May 4, at Redhill, wife of F. O. Gadsden, Indian Marine, daughter

Hailstone—May 2, at Southsea, wife of Lieut. W. Hailstone, R.N., H.M.S. *Malabar*, daughter

Jenkins—May 3, at Plymouth, wife of Capt. L. Jenkins, 2nd batt. Dorset Regt., son

Long—May 4, wife of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Long, late R.A., daughter

Mackenzie-Kennedy—April 14, at Norwich, wife of Capt. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Norfolk Regt., daughter

Ozanne—May 5, at Chatham, wife of Capt. C. H. Ozanne, Ordnance Store Dept., son

Stewart—May 3, at Dumfries, wife of Major-Gen. J. M. Stewart, son

Wood—May 3, at Aberdeen, wife of Capt. C. K. Wood, R.E., son

MARRIAGES.

Fosbery—Chamberlain—May 4, at Weston-super-Mare, Percy George Vincent, son of Lieut.-Col. G. V. Fosbery, V.C., late of H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, to Marianne Stockdale Chamberlain

MacNab—Dewar—April 29, at Balliliesk, Perthshire, by the Rev. Donald MacLeod, D.D., one of her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, Alister MacNab, Cocanada, Madras Presidency, third son of the late Rev. Duncan MacNab, to Margaret, younger daughter of James Dewar, Esq., J.P., of Balliliesk

Mulville—Alexander—May 5, at Dublin, W. G. Mulville to Mrs. Sarah Maria Alexander, daughter of A. Johnston, late 60th Rifles

DEATHS.

Beachcroft—May 9, at Talbot Square, M. Beachcroft, Lieut.-Col. (Retired) Madras Native Inf. (28th), aged 80

Berners—May 7, at Woolverstone, Suffolk, Capt. H. Berners, R.N., aged 89

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Bond—May 7, at Highden, Sussex, J. Bond, coachman to Major-Gen. Godman, and formerly of the A batty. A Brig. Royal Horse Art., aged 50

Deedes—May 5, in London, Col. Deedes, Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary for War

Duke—May 3, at Hyde Park, Emma Goreham, widow of General T. A. Duke, aged 79

Fraser—May 4, at Edinburgh, Col. J. G. C. Fraser, late Madras Staff Corps

Hervey—May 2, at Hammersmith, Capt. G. A. F. Hervey, late 3rd Bengal N.I. (retired), son of the late Major H. A. F. Hervey, of the Bombay Army

Hill—May 4, at Erwood, Radnorshire, the Hon. G. R. C. Hill, late capt. Royal Horse Guards, aged 54

Home—May 8, at Norwood Road, Hopewell, widow of the late W. Home, formerly of the 86th Regt., aged 89

Hyslop—May 2, at Chiswick, Col. A. H. Hyslop, late 98th Regt., aged 45

Jenyns—May 2, at York, Anna Rita, widow of the late Col. S. G. Jenyns, C.B.

Jordeson—May 1, at Hammersmith, Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. M. Jordeson, aged 73

Keith—May 5, at St. James's, Col. W. Keith, late Royal Engs., aged 54

Mackay—May 3, Major E. Mackay, late 49th Regt., Governor of H.M. Prison, Lincoln, aged 64

Scarisbrick—May 2, at Strawberry Hill, Harriet Amy, widow of the late Capt. Scarisbrick, 2nd Life Guards, aged 67

Selous—May 5, at Sydenham, Brig.-Surg. E. Selous, M.D.

Shawe—May 8, at West Eaton Place, Helen, widow of N. B. F. Shawe, late 17th Lancers

Spicer—May 3, in London, Major W. I. Spicer, H.A.C., aged 52

St. Lawrence—May 8, at Ardmore, county Dublin, Capt. the Hon. K. St. Lawrence

Tuson—May 4, at Torbay Mount, Frances Anne, wife of Surg.-Gen. E. B. Tuson, A.M.D.

Unwin—May 1, at Norwood Green, Middlesex, S. J. Unwin, late 3rd batt., Royal Fusiliers, aged 59

Wetherall—May 7, at York, the Rev. A. W. Wetherall, son of the late Gen. Sir G. Wetherall, G.C.B., aged 74

Wilmot—May 5, Dame Charlotte Cecilia, wife of Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., aged 58

Wood—May 7, at Northfleet, Kent, William John, son of the late Col. W. H. Wood, aged 74

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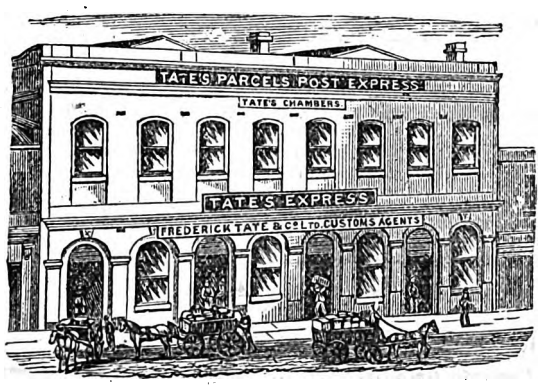
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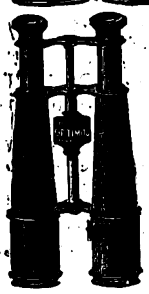
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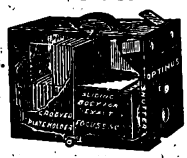
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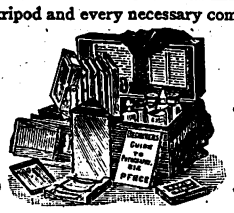


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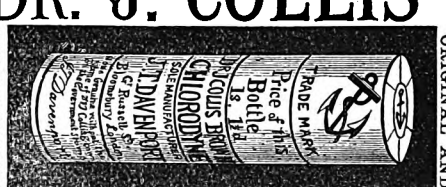
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. — Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. —See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA." *From* SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. *Jan.* 5, 1880. *To* J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

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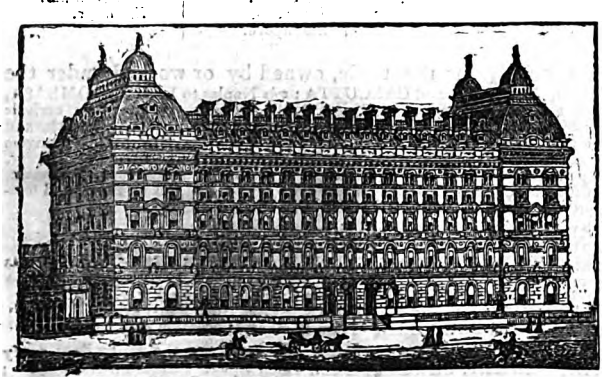
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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1712.] TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

BY the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to April 29; Madras, April 30; Bombay, May 2.

It is gratifying to learn that both the Surma Valley Light Horse and the Calcutta Pioneers are earning golden opinions with the Cachar column. That they would do well was certain, but it is something to hear that their services are appreciated.

General Henry Brackenbury arrived at Simla on April 30 and took his seat in the Viceroy's Council under the usual salute.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. D. D. Shroff, the assistant manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, who is charged with embezzling and misappropriating about three lacs of rupees belonging to the association.

The forty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held at Belvedere on the 21st ult., Lady Elliott presiding. There was a full attendance of members, and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was also present.

The report which we reproduced last week from an Indian paper regarding an outrage on a European young lady between Mokamah and Luckeserai by a subordinate official of the East Indian Railway is now stated to be wholly untrue.

During the month of February 160,867 bales, weighing 63,136,908 lbs. of cotton, valued at 1,49,11,446 rs., were shipped from the port of Bombay.

The passenger traffic on the North-Western Railway last week was much heavier than during the corresponding week of last year, and though the goods traffic, on the other hand, was somewhat less, the week's earnings of the two departments together show an improvement over last year of 37,000 rs.

We hear from Simla that Lieutenant Grant, 12th Burma Regiment, "the hero of Thobal," has been recommended by Sir Frederick Roberts for the Victoria Cross.

News from Kohat of warnings of an attack on that station on April 30 having been received, all troops there remained under arms, and the English ladies and children took refuge in the fort, where they remained till morning. Happily the alarm proved groundless, and confidence is now established.

A wing of the 4th Goorkhas, from Rawul Pindi and the Headquarters, and wing of the Manchester Regiment, from Sealkote, were ordered to Kohat to replenish the garrison.

Mr. Caine sends us, says the *Englishman*, a copy of his letter regarding the Dum Dum murder case which the *Times* declined to publish, and we can only say that it will not raise the writer's reputation. He now writes :—"There can be no doubt whatever (would to God there could be) on the part of anyone who knows as much of native opinion as I do that the impression is well-nigh universal that this miscarriage of justice was in some way or other procured by Government." Let Mr. Caine mention a single one of the Congress leaders who upholds this monstrous statement. All the rest of his long rigmarole is beside the question; what is wanted is an authority, and this Mr. Caine will find it extremely difficult to furnish.

The Rev. A. W. Hyde, writing from Kyelang early in April, reports that the winter has been unusually early and very severe. The snow has never melted, and is still lying on the ground to a depth of 4 feet, as much as that having fallen since the middle of March. According to the theory never yet controverted by the late meteorological reporter, Mr. Blanford, this condition of things does not look very promising for this year's monsoon up country, which is likely to be exceedingly late, as the character of the monsoon depends considerably on the amount of snow that falls in the inner and trans-Himalayan regions.

The squabble over the question of the sixth judgeship in the Madras High Court has, we (*Pioneer*) understand, ended in a victory for the Local Government, which has from the first—as was indeed natural considering the state of the Court's arrears—strongly urged the temporary reappointment of Mr. Justice Handley. With that regard for the appearance of economy without the reality which sometimes influences their decisions, the Secretary of State and the Government of India opposed this proposal; but the latter have now withdrawn their opposition—not before it had produced something like a revolt on the Madras Bench—and it is expected that the Secretary of State will now sanction the appointment.

WE understand that the Secretary of State for India in Council, taking into consideration the condition of the health of MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C.M.G., late of the Bombay Civil Service, has granted that gentleman a compassionate allowance of 150*l.* per annum.

A DESPATCH has been received from the VICEROY nominating thirteen gentlemen to officially represent the various provinces of India at the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The Bengal

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Chamber of Commerce have appointed two and the Calcutta Trades Association three delegates. There is a general desire here that the Government of India, and, if possible, the Native Princes, should send home some native experts to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. G. W. Allen, C.I.E., has joined the Indian Committee. The authorities in Ceylon are being invited to nominate delegates.

Amongst the presentations to the Duke of Connaught at the last Levée were the following :—

Mr. St. Leger B. Aldworth, Burma Police, by the Earl of Bandon.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes Bullock, H.M. Consul Kewkiang, by H.M. Secretary of State.

Mr. Howard E. Bentley, Chief Magistrate, Johore, by the Secretary of State.

The Kumar Schri Chattra Sinpji of Rajpipla, by Secretary of State.

Mohamad Ahmad, by the Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

Mohammed Zahoor, by the Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

Abdul Majeed Khan, by the Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

Sultan Sayyid Saadat Hosain, by the Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

Sirdar Gurcharn Singh, barrister-at-law, son of Sirdar Basant Singh Sandhanwalia of Punjab, by Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

Mahmood Hasan, by Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the *Times* Calcutta correspondent :—

May 12.—A meeting of delegates from all the representative bodies in Calcutta was held to-day, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Mackay, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by Raja Doorga Churnlaw, was passed unanimously :—"That a memorial addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy be drawn up, setting forth the dangers involved in any attempt to abandon the revenue now derived from the taxes levied on opium ; showing fully the unsustainable character of the agitation of which the motion of Sir J. W. Pease in the House of Commons is the latest outcome ; and deprecating interference by irresponsible English politicians with the fiscal policy of the internal administration of this country."

May 17.—The northern or native quarter of Calcutta was yesterday the scene of a riot which for the time threatened to be as serious as the recent disturbances at Benares. It appears to have originated thus :—A Hindoo gentleman named Dey lately purchased a piece of land near a new road which the municipality is now making. On taking possession he found on it a mud hut used as a mosque and erected without sanction. As the moulvie in charge refused to remove it, Mr. Dey obtained an order from the Civil Court directing its demolition within fifteen days. The time expired yesterday, and a large crowd of Mahomedans of low position, with a number of bad characters, assembled, armed with clubs. The Bengal police superintendent and a Mahomedan inspector went to the spot with thirty constables. They were attacked, and the former was severely, and the latterly dangerously wounded. The Commissioner of Police arrived soon after with some European constables, and tried to quiet the mob, assuring them that no attempt would be made to demolish the building. About 2,000 people were then collected, and all available police had to be called out, while a message was sent to Fort William asking for the aid of the military. Two companies of the Buffs were despatched at once, but before they reached the scene the police had succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Order was restored by the afternoon, and since then all has been quiet. Nearly a hundred men were arrested. Thirty rioters were injured, two dangerously. Of the police, an inspector and two constables were dangerously, and two superintendents severely, wounded, all by club wounds on the head. Several others were more or less hurt, including the Commissioner, who was struck with a brick. No injury was done to property. The police, who showed great pluck, eventually obtained the upper hand by sending a detachment to take the rioters in the rear.

Later.—One native constable and one rioter have died of injuries received in yesterday's disturbances. Several other men are in a critical state. There has been no recurrence of disorder. The Commissioner of Police deserves great credit for the admirable way in which he handled his men against disproportionate numbers, and restored order before the military arrived.

The Indian Government have lent the services of Captain Maguire, of the Hyderabad Contingent, for two years to organise the police force in British East Africa. He is now selecting fifty Sikhs from the Pioneer regiments, and thirty men of the Hyderabad Contingent to take with him.

A Reuter telegram from Benares (May 10) says :—"Fears are entertained that there may be disturbance here on the occasion of the Mahomedan Id, or Festival. The East Lancashire Regiment is confined to barracks, and the native guard and police have been reinforced. To-day has passed quietly, but the authorities have given orders that the precautions are to be in no way relaxed.

A Dalziel despatch of May 13 states that there has of late been an extraordinary revival in the Indian wheat trade. The arrivals from the interior to Calcutta amount to about 12,000 tons daily, while the arrivals at Bombay amount to 8,000 tons. Forty thousand tons of wheat are now waiting at the Calcutta Railway terminus for chartered steamers.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication :—

"From Governor, Madras, May 15.

"Condition of Chingleput and North Arcut unchanged ; 5,454 employed on special works in former district, 6,300 in latter district. Number on gratuitous relief in North Arcot 1,016, in Chingleput 122. Prices stationary."

LATEST "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(By Telegram to the *Times of India*, Simla, May 1.)

Mr. Ward has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Surg. F. Perry officiates as principal, Lahore Medical School, vice Surg.-Major Browne, who is going on six months' leave.

Surg. James Murray officiates as professor of medicine and botany, Lahore Medical College.

The services of Lieut. H. Trevor, cantonment magistrate, Ferozepore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. E. M. Fulton, Bombay Service, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma.

The Rev. H. Etty, chaplain, Mhow, has been granted leave for six months.

Lieut. G. Rippon has been appointed assistant qrmr.-gen., Tammoo Column.

Lieut. F. McMeekan to be adjutant to the officer commanding Royal Art., Miranzai.

The following officers have been granted leave for the periods named :—Majors A. Muir, one year, and E. Chalmers, six months ; Lieuts. C. Jackson, three months, and E. Boudier, one year ; and Surg.-Major H. Hamilton, seven months.

The following officers have been granted leave for the periods mentioned :—Lieut.-Col. H. Paterson, five months ; Lieut. Cooper, six months ; Surg.-Major Ree, six months ; and Surg.-Major E. Damla, six months.

Col. D. Shortland, R.A., to be colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

The following officers who have been promoted to half-pay are continued in Staff appointments :—Lieutenant-Colonelcies—Lieut.-Cols. E. Alexander, W. James, and P. Jeffreys.

Commissariat Department—Major E. Kenny to be assistant commissary-general, second class, vice Col. R. Hill, retired. Capt. G. Watson succeeds Major Kenny, Capt. W. Rich succeeds Capt. Watson, and Lieut. Boyd succeeds Capt. Rich.

Hyderabad Contingent—Promotions to Squadron Commanders—1st Lancers : Capts. E. Marett, subject to passing the prescribed examination within six months, and T. Oswald. 2nd Lancers : E. Wright. 3rd Lancers : Capt. W. Meade and R. Wapshare, subject to passing examination. 4th Lancers : Capt. R. Johnstone, subject to passing examination, and E. McSurney, subject to passing examination. Wing Commanders—1st Inf., Capt. C. Shakespear ; 4th Inf., Capt. T. Sheeven, subject to passing examination ; 5th Inf., Capt. J. Plumer, subject to passing examination, and Capt. D. Purdon.

The following are continued in the Ordnance Department on promotion to half-pay lieutenant-colonelcies :—Lieut.-Cols. R. Wace, E. Wighton, A. Empson, J. Stone, and P. Baddeley.

The 5th Bengal Infantry, now at Lucknow, has been ordered to Meean Meer on garrison duty.

Surg. G. Irvine officiates as medical officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Mr. Hume Wright has been appointed justice of the peace, Mysore.

Surg.-Major S. Crofts, medical officer to the Maharaja of Gwalior, has been granted leave for three months. Surg.-Major J. Crofts, medical officer, Kotah and Jhallagatan Agencies, acts for him.

Surg. Shore officiates for Surg.-Major J. Crofts.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers have been appointed to the Public Works Department :—Second Lieuts. C. Farwell, A. Panet, A. Adams, and C. Wilkinson. The two first are posted to the Punjab, and the next two to State Railways, but all four are lent temporarily to Burma.

Mr. E. Tuck, assistant engineer, State Railways, has been granted leave for nine months.

Capt. A. Abbott proceeds to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction.

Mr. J. M. Lane, superintendent, first grade, Telegraph Department, retires from April 19.

Mr. T. Eagles has been appointed second assistant comptroller, Post-office.

Mr. A. Clarke has been appointed chief superintendent in the office of the comptroller of Assam.

In partial modification of the above Mr. Eagles has been appointed to act as first assistant and Mr. J. Jore second assistant comptroller, Post-office.

Mr. E. W. Killner has been appointed comptroller in India of Treasuries, but continues to officiate as accountant-general, Punjab.

Mr. R. Hamilton officiates as comptroller of India Treasuries.

Mr. C. Kiernander has been posted as deputy comptroller-general, from April 26.

LATEST BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(By Telegram to the *Times of India*, Poona, May 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Light Infantry.—Lieut. Dickson, officiating wing officer, 3rd Light Inf., to be wing officer.

19th Infantry.—Lieut. Sartorius, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with effect from Jan. 28.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that his Royal Highness the Commander in-Chief has approved of Major Woodgate, Royal Lancaster, being removed from the 2nd to the 1st batt. of his regiment.

Capt. Dowell, North Lancashire Regt., has been removed from the 1st to the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

With reference to Army Order No. 222 of the 24th ultimo, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Warren will, on arrival, take over the administrative duties of the Poona District.

Second Lieut. Poole, Welsh Regt., who has been attached to the 2nd batt. Yorkshire Light Inf., has recently been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, and has been

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granted leave to proceed to England on the recommendation of a medical board in anticipation of the leave which may hereafter be granted him by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to approve of the grant of four months' leave to England, on private affairs, to Capt. Butler-Creagh, 2nd batt. Yorkshire Light Inf., as notified in Army Order No. 197 of April 10.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the grant of three months' leave to England, on private affairs, to Capt. Wilkie, 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt., as notified in Army Order No. 227 of April 24.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.—Capt. Garrett, to England, for sixteen months, on private affairs.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt. and Paymr. Soundy, for six months, out of India, on private affairs. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H Bayley, for four months, out of India, on private affairs.

Connaught Rangers.—Capt. Freckleton, to England, *via* Australia and America, for twelve months, on private affairs.

GUP.

SIMLA, which has as good a record in amateur dramatic work as any station in India, will in the autumn of this year try the experiment of playing "Midsummer Night's Dream" under the deodars. The enterprise is on behalf of Lady Roberts's Nursing Homes, and we already hear of careful preparation and sumptuous mounting. The intertwined love story of Hermia and Helena will, by judicious cutting, be relegated to the background, and the fairies and Athenian clowns, with their quips and cranks, songs and dances, will be the main attraction. The dresses are being designed by an artist of note, and the light effects, in which electricity will play an important part, are to be a special feature. Independently of the benefit to be reaped by a worthy charity, the experiment, says an Indian paper, will be watched with interest by the rest of India, and should it prove the success that its promoters anticipate, we may expect to see pastoral plays taking a permanent position among our amusements.

The first Gymkhana of the season was held at Simla on April 25. Notwithstanding the paucity of military sportsmen and the dulness of the station, the Gymkhana was a decided success. Great credit is due to Captain Pakenham, honorary secretary. The course at Annandale is now in splendid order, and there were good fields, which is most promising for future Gymkhanas. There was a large attendance, mainly due to the fact that the Viceregal Staff with their usual hospitality gave a large picnic in the "Glen," which was honoured by the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne.

The first Gymkhana of what promises to be a gay, though rather short, season, was held on the racecourse at Mahableshwur on April 27. We cannot, says the correspondent of the *Times of India*, enumerate those who assembled as spectators, as all Mahableshwur was there. The part of the ground set apart as a Grand Stand is now a great success—the tank has been terraced, and everyone can see the races, while at the back the refreshment tents are pitched under the trees; the only fault in the management, which was very noticeable, was the amount of dust that rose from the course. Water is scarce, but next time we hope to see this rectified. The events, though few, were very amusing, and were got through with great punctuality. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris arrived before the appointed time, and a start was made punctually at 5 P.M. In the Tent-Pegging Competition his Excellency and Colonel Rhodes were decidedly the best, and they showed better style than the others. In one or two cases the style was spoiled by competitors trying to combine a horse and a pony in the same half-section. The Record Stakes fell rather flat on account of the scarcity of competitors. It is one of the hardest events, and certainly deserves a more valuable prize than most events. Captains Minchin and Jervis made it as near "a Record" as possible. A large field turned out for the Thread-Needle Race. Being unruly while under the starter's flag, they got away to a very straggling start. The ladies apparently were all adepts at the art of threading their needles. Miss Prendergast and Miss Croft sent their nominations away slightly in advance of the others. Unfortunately, Miss Croft's nomination (Dr. Croly) went the wrong side of a flag, and though first past the post was disqualified, Miss Prendergast's (Captain Cox) getting the race. The Skittle Lloyd-Lindsay Competition produced five teams. The winners showed good style. Captains Jervis and Fowle thought they had too much time in hand, and lost the event by going too slow at the last fence. The Saturday to Monday Stakes was certainly the most amusing. The nightshirts and caps were all works of art, and as the operation of clothing took place at the Grand Stand, the spectators had the full benefit of seeing the difficulty of the operation. Getting into a fine silk nightshirt, and holding a pony at the same time which objects to the operation, is no easy matter. Roars of laughter testified to the popularity of this event.

With regard to the interesting controversy about Assyrian relics in Bombay, begun by the timely paper read by Mr. Karkaria before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on April 13, we (*Bombay Gazette*) hear that this gentleman has succeeded in the main object of ascertaining how the Society came to possess this valuable archæological treasure. It will be remembered that Mr. Karkaria started two hypotheses. He was not certain at first whether these relics belonged to the Layard collection, exhibited in Bombay while on its way to Europe, and part of which was found to have been missing, or were the gifts of Major (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson to Governor Clerk. By further researches he has, however, succeeded in substantiating his second hypothesis. The Assyrian relics now in the possession of the society are, he maintains, the present of Major Rawlinson to Governor Clerk. With one or two doubtful exceptions all the slabs are proved to be perfectly identical in every way with these. Mr. Karkaria has addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, secretary of the society, in which he has elaborately identified the society's slabs with the Rawlinson-Clerk present. Copies of all the cuneiform inscriptions on the slabs are to be sent to Dr. Strassmaier, of the Order of Jesus, who is one of the very few Assyriologists of European reputation.

Referring to Lord Harris's bag, "H. W. W." writes to the *Bombay Gazette* :—

"In your yesterday's issue, in discussing the excellent bag made last week by H.E. Lord Harris and party in the South Mahratta country, you express a desire to know whether the record of six tigers in one day has ever been broken or equalled. Having accompanied the shooting party of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Kumaon and Nepaul Terai in the early part of 1875 as a correspondent, and personally witnessed each day's sport, I am in a position to state that on the first day, after crossing the river Sarda, into Nepaulese territory, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a big beat that was arranged, brought down six tigers to his own rifle. When you consider that this shooting was made from a howdah, and that the elephants had to work through the densest of jungle grass, in which it was impossible to see the tiger till he was almost breaking through the line, I think the exploit I have narrated above is one of which his Royal Highness might well be proud as a top score among s hikaris."

The biggest bag to date for the season, and probably the bag of the year, has, we are informed, been made by Major Durand, our Resident in Nepaul, who has had a party out in the Nepaul Terai to the north of Goruckpore. During the shoot which concluded recently, no less than twenty-two tigers were padded, the return just falling short of the record of twenty-three made by the Orleans Princes, the Duke of Montrose, and Mr. Gwatkin Williams in the Nepaul jungles to the north of Purneah three years back, the previous record of twenty-one having been obtained by the ill-fated Lord Mayo's party when out with the late Mr. Joe Shillingford and one of his brothers in the same line of country.

Seeing that Lieutenant Grant's men were mostly Punjabis, the Lahore paper would like to see a public meeting held at the capital of the province, at which all classes could be represented, to devise some means for recognising the credit which, under the leading of a Madras officer, this handful of brave fellows have brought to their country. We hope that the leaders of native society will not let the opportunity slip.

According to the *Madras Times*, visitors to the General Market in the early morning may see the carcases of six sheep carried at one time by a woman. Men content themselves with one or two, as a rule, but the loads of the women tell a tale about the kind of sheep that are slain to provide "mutton" for consumption by the residents of this city.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, R.E., the retiring military member of the Viceroy's Council, left Bombay by the mail steamer on April 18, a salute of fifteen guns being fired at one o'clock in connection with the General's departure.

Sir Oliver St. John, it is said, officiates for Sir Robert Sandeman in Beloochistan, Sir H. Prendergast taking Sir Oliver St. John's place as Resident at Mysore.

Mr. Fulton, Bombay Civil Service, succeeds Mr. Ward as judicial commissioner, Burma.

Dr. Leahy officiates as honorary secretary of the Dufferin Fund, Bengal Branch, vice Mr. Cotton.

It is rumoured in legal circles that the Hon. Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyar has resolved to retire at no very distant date from the position he has for so many years so ably maintained upon the Madras High Court Bench.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., political agent, Kattywar, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from April 25, 1891.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasons in England, has, it is said, been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel George Montgomerie J. Moore District Grand Master for Madras, in succession to Lord Connemara, resigned.

Mr. W. W. Daly, C.I.E., district superintendent of Police, Bengal, on furlough, is appointed to be deputy inspector-general of Police, *vice* Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett, retired. Mr. W. D. Pratt, district superintendent of Police, Hughli, will act till Mr. Daly's return.

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Surgeon-Major Arnott, M.D., has been appointed physician of the European General Hospital, Bombay, and Surgeon H. P. Dimmock to be physician at the J. J. Hospital, in succession to Surgeon-Major Arnott.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., assistant collector of Bombay and inspector of factories, has been granted furlough for thirteen months.

The news has, of course, been discounted, but, says the *Times of India*, we are glad nevertheless to see in a formal *Gazette* the appointment of Surgeon-Major Arnott as physician of the European General Hospital, vice Brigade-Surgeon Hojel, retired. The appointment is certain to be popular.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., collector of Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice, C.S., has been appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. Batty, C.S.; Mr. M. P. Khareghat, C.S., as assistant judge, Broach; and Mr. R. S. Tipnis, C.S., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Tanna.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as collector and district magistrate of Bijapore, until the return of Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., to duty. Mr. T. D. Fry will do duty as assistant collector of Ratnagiri, Mr. J. P. Orr as assistant collector of Kolaba, and Mr. W. Doderet as collector and district magistrate of Sholapore.

From the date of Mr. A. D. Carey's deputation on special duty, Mr. J. K. Spence will act as Commissioner, first grade; Mr. W. W. Loch, second grade and Commissioner of Customs, &c.; Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., second grade and Commissioner of Customs, &c., until relieved by Mr. Loch, in addition to his own duties; Mr. E. C. Ozanne to be sub. *pro tem.* Survey and Settlement Commissioner; and Mr. C. G. Dodgson to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Khandesh.

It is stated in Mysore that Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of the Nizam's Police, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of that District.

Colonel W. H. Wilton, Superintendent of Police, Nellore, arrived in Madras on the 25th ult., and took up his duties on Saturday last as Assistant Inspector-General of Police from Mr. J. Meredith, who proceeds shortly on furlough.

A correspondent writes to an Indian paper:—A better selection could not have been made by the Government of India than the appointment of Mr. James Craig, M.I.C.E., executive engineer, first grade, to officiate as superintending engineer and Public Works Department Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, in the room of Col. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E. The Hyderabad local administration has lost a most valuable and energetic official. Central India is to be congratulated on getting an engineer of rare abilities. His connection with the Hyderabad Public Works Department since July 1866, and the many reforms established during that period have received commendation, especially in connection with the scheme of the cavalry barrack at North Trimulgherry, and other important works. As Executive Engineer of the East Berar Division (Amraoti), he was known for the strict and impartial discharge of his multifarious duties. Mr. Craig is never happy unless he has lots to do. The Central Indian Agency, having eight P. W. D. divisions to work, will find the new Superintending Engineer here, there, and everywhere. The work is not new to Mr. Craig, as he officiated as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. some time ago.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The death has been reported of **General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B.**, formerly of the Bombay Staff Corps, who was put on the Retired List in 1880, having been last actually employed in 1854. The gallant general joined the Army in 1827, and took part in the Afghan war of 1841-42, and in 1843, was in the Sind campaign, acting as assistant adjutant-general of the forces at the defence of the Hyderabad Residency and the battle of Hyderabad. Having served against the hill tribes in Cutchee in 1844 and 1845, in 1848 he was again on the staff in the Punjaub war, being at the storming and capture of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat. Sir Edward Green died at Cowley, Middlesex, on May 9, in his eighty-first year.

The death has just occurred at Ardmore, county Dublin, of **Captain the Hon. Kenelm St. Lawrence**, son of the third earl of Howth, by his second wife, Countess Henrietta Digby, and heir presumptive to the earldom. Captain St. Lawrence formerly held a commission in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, for which he held a medal, with clasp, and the bronze star. Death resulted from typhoid fever.

A correspondent writes as follows:—"**Colonel J. G. C. Fraser**, late of the Madras Fusiliers, who died at Edinburgh on the 4th inst., as announced in the *Scotsman* last week, was one of that heroic force which, under Havelock, fought its way from Cawnpore to Lucknow to relieve the beleaguered garrison of the Residency. Those who can recall the events, or those who have since read the history of the Indian Mutiny, may probably remember that, as soon as Colonel Neill with his regiment, the Madras Fusiliers, reached Cawnpore, Havelock determined to attempt the relief of Lucknow, leaving Neill with about 200 men, mostly sick and wounded, to hold Cawnpore. Havelock's first advance was made with an inadequate force, consisting of the 78th Highlanders, the Madras Fusiliers, and some detachments from other British regiments. After fighting two battles, he found himself unable to place in line more than 859 men, and he had to return to Cawnpore with his sick and wounded. Being reinforced to a total of 1,400 men and a number of guns, he, a week afterwards, renewed his advance into Oude. After another battle with the mutineers, his force was reduced by cholera and fever to less than 900. With this number he saw that it would be impossible to force his way through the host of mutineers to his front, and he reluctantly decided to return to Cawnpore, fighting another successful battle before he did so. At last a force of 3,179 men, including artillery and volunteer horse, was collected at Cawnpore and advanced on Lucknow. Till its arrival there, about ten days afterwards, there was almost incessant fighting. In all Havelock's advances and in the actions fought under that general, Fraser, then a captain, was present and bore an active and distinguished part. In those days of hard fighting there were no "specials" present to blazon the deeds of individuals, and Fraser was the last man to blazon his own; but, in truth, every officer and man in Havelock's brigade was a hero. Colonel Malleson, the latest historian of the Indian Mutiny, thus alludes to that force:—"There remained to Outram, to Havelock, and to their gallant comrades the inspiring conviction that by great daring they had accomplished a feat unsurpassed in the history of war." At Lucknow, Fraser was dangerously wounded by a bullet through the neck. His life was despaired of, and he lay in the temporary camp hospital of the Residency until the relief of the garrison by Lord Clyde, when, with no little difficulty, the wounded were removed to Calcutta. Neill wrote of him:—"Captain Fraser is an officer in whom I have the utmost confidence in any emergency." After the relief of Lucknow he received a brevet majority and a pension for his wound, but there can be little doubt that, had either Neill or Havelock survived, Fraser would have received further recognition for the gallantry he had displayed on many occasions, on some of them when he held detached command. He was a modest, unassuming man, a gallant soldier, and a steadfast friend."

The **Rana of Koti**, who has been in weak health for a year past, died on April 30.

Captain Bragg, D.A.Q.M.G., who was with General Wolseley's force in Wuntho, has died of sunstoke at Endawgyi.

Lieutenant Nicholson, of the Cornwall Infantry, has died of sunstroke between Endawgyi and Mansi, and also Private Miller of the same regiment.

Mr. George Henry Barnard, assistant commissioner in Burma, says the *Times of India*, died on April 25 at Katha.

We regret to announce the death of **Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E.**, which took place on April 25. Prominent among his fellow-citizens the deceased gentleman was well known in Bombay for his mild and temperate conduct in public affairs. He was successively appointed to the office of Sheriff and Chairman of the Municipality in 1883, and filled both of those offices with great credit. Mr. Khote was the builder of his own fortunes, having risen by dint of perseverance and study from an obscure position in life. He was a warm advocate of Life Assurance among the native community, and was a director of the Oriental Life Association for many years, only recently resigning on account of failing health. His circle of friends, both European and native, was very large, in which he was greatly respected. He had attained the age of seventy years, a great portion of which was spent in the hurry-scurry of active public life. He was, nevertheless, unremitting in his attention to his duties until sickness compelled him to relinquish them, and his death is regretted as the loss of a clear-headed public man who devoted much time and energy to the interests of the city of Bombay.

The Baptist Zenana Mission, Calcutta, has just sustained a great loss in the death of **Mrs. Sanders**, its eldest missionary, who died at the advanced age of seventy-six. She was the first lady engaged in that mission, when it was started by Mrs. C. B. Lewis nearly a quarter of a century ago.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

The following telegrams have been received since our last issue:—

Calcutta, May 11.—The Regent of Manipore was captured on the 8th by Major Maxwell. He had been hard pressed by Lieutenant Clay's party. Anja Parel, one of the Regent's Ministers, has also been captured.

Messengers have been sent to the Upper Chindwin Valley to inform the people of the rewards which have been offered, and it is hoped that this may procure the arrest of more of the fugitives. The pursuers found evidence of the haste of the flight of the Manipori chiefs in the quantity of arms abandoned in the jungle.

Cholera among the troops is decreasing. The people are said to be returning to their homes, and carrying on their occupations as if nothing had occurred.

Lieutenant Grant has recovered from his wound. Lieutenant Cox is doing well.—*Times Correspondent.*

Kairong, May 13.—The Tekema Nagas to-day gave up the heads of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien, the telegraph officials who were murdered by the Maniporis on March 25. Mr. Melville, who at first was only wounded, succeeded in escaping to Nullah, where he was discovered at noon on the following day in a state of great exhaustion. He was then savagely murdered, his head and hands being cut off. Mr. O'Brien received a shot through the chest during the first attack, and died in his bungalow shortly afterwards.—*Reuter.*

We have received the following telegram from the India Office:—

"From Viceroy, May 14, 1891.

"Manipore.—A later telegram from Gurdon, dated 11th inst., is to the following effect:—Grimwood, when consulted by Gurdon at Manipore on the 15th, was against removal of Senaputty. At this stage nothing was said about arrest in durbar. Gurdon reported Grimwood's view to Quinton on rejoining him, and Quinton was, therefore, fully aware of Grimwood's opinion when he sent his telegram of 18th to Government of India. Decision to effect arrest in durbar seems to have been formed on 21st, on which day a council was held between Quinton, Skene, and Grimwood at Sengmai. Gurdon knew nothing of this intention until after council. He says:—'From Grimwood's manner it appeared that Grimwood was against arrest of Senaputty at durbar.' Gurdon also says:—'Grimwood was entirely against policy and method of carrying it out. Grimwood never told us extent of opposition likely, or we would never have attacked.' With regard to this point I would observe that Grimwood foretold certainty of personal resistance on part of Sena-

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putty, and further that Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Lugard both report having seen a large number of Maniporis entering the palace enclosure on afternoon of 23rd. Butcher's words are:—'At 1 P.M. a continuous stream of able-bodied Maniporis was observed pouring into the palace enclosure by all the roads from the country round, and none came out, save a few carrying boxes, and women and children. Gates were closed and men were seen manning the walls.' Lugard's words are:—'Grimwood and Simpson visited the palace in the afternoon of the 23rd, returning to the Residency at 4.30 P.M. Simpson told me he saw in the palace ammunition being served out to Manipori sepoys. I saw Maniporis in large numbers passing into the palace enclosure.'"

CALCUTTA, May 15.—The trial of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions is proceeding. The evidence so far indicates that Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins were beheaded by the public executioner acting under orders. Mr. Grimwood was speared by a soldier.

The political officer has convicted Miranjan Subahdar, a Hindostanee ex-Sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, and one Mir, a Manipori major, of being leaders in the revolt.

A quantity of property plundered from the Residency has been brought in.—*Times Correspondent.*

CALCUTTA, May 17.—The papers on the Manipore affair were published in yesterday's *Gazette*. The salient points appear to be these—first, that the Government and Mr. Quinton did not accept Mr. Grimwood's view of the situation, but considered the deportation of the Senaputty essential; secondly, that no one, from the Government downwards, seems to have anticipated serious resistance; and thirdly, that the plan of effecting the arrest at the durbar appears to have originated with Mr. Quinton. A sharp controversy as to whether an arrest under such circumstances was justifiable has been going on in the local press, and there are not wanting advocates of the opinion, apparently held by the Government, that the course proposed was in accordance with Indian customs and precedents. A durbar, they maintain, is a State function altogether different in nature from a private entertainment, and there is no impropriety in summoning State officers to attend to hear sentence passed and have it carried into effect. But the great majority of the public are not disposed to accept these arguments. Such a step is looked upon as inconsistent with British policy and character, and the general verdict will probably be that it was a most lamentable mistake.

A military Court of Inquiry is now sitting at Manipore, and will make a confidential report in due course to the Commander-in-Chief. The report will probably throw light on several points which are still mysterious. For instance, it is now stated that at 5 o'clock Colonel Skene informed Mr. Quinton that the Residency was no longer tenable, and the troops must withdraw; but no explanation has yet been given why this was not done, and it is still far from clear who suggested the fatal mistake of opening negotiations, and why all the senior officers left the Residency with Mr. Quinton.—*Times Correspondent.*

CALCUTTA, May 17.—Cholera continues at Manipore. Lieutenant E. A. Stevenson, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, and Sergeant Laidlaw have died of the disease.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, May 18.—A detachment of pioneers of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has returned from Manipore, being received with much enthusiasm. The men have undergone an unusual amount of fatigue and hardship.

We select the following fuller details from the Indian papers of news partly anticipated by telegraph:—

THE *PIONEER* NARRATIVE.

In continuation of his account of events (given last week) the *Pioneer* correspondent writes from Kohima:—The idea now is that the Regent and Senaputty thought Mr. Quinton was coming to arrest one or other of them, and was bringing the ex-Raja with him in order that he might be replaced on the throne. They were determined not to allow of this being done, and therefore gathered all the available troops in Manipore and called up the reserves. Also the day before Mr. Quinton reached Sengmai the bridge near that place was burned. The Senaputty is credited with having ordered this to be done. He may either have intended offering opposition at this point, or have laid plans for hampering the retirement of our troops in case of fighting about the palace.

When it became known that the ex-Raja was not with Mr. Quinton, the suspicion in the mind of the Regent and Senaputty must have passed away for the time being, though it seems only too probable that they learned in some way what the exact decision of the Government of India was. How they came by this knowledge is a mystery, as the greatest secrecy was maintained by Mr. Quinton regarding his mission. Another point which deserves further notice is that no one in the party, from the Chief Commissioner downwards, seems to have realised even up to the night of March 23 the danger that threatened in case force was resorted to for the arrest of the Senaputty. This is the more extraordinary as that night picquets were placed about the Residency, a military precaution which Colonel Skene would not have taken had he not had some cause for so unusual a step. It was patent to all that the palace was swarming with armed men, and on the 22nd the strength of the Manipori army had been seen, as the streets were lined with troops; but, as I had before said, the idea of opposition did not apparently occur to any one in the Residency. The very fact that the Regent's band played during dinner on the night of the 23rd must have seemed to point to friendly relations being still maintained, even though the Senaputty had persistently refused to attend the durbar when summoned thereto. Moreover, had there been any reason to suppose then that the struggle for mastery would take place on the morrow, an experienced officer like Colonel Skene would have made his preparations for really serious fighting beforehand. If the offensive had to be assumed, he would have planned the storming of the palace. If defensive measures had to be taken he would assuredly not have elected to hold the Residency, which is quite an untenable position, considering that artillery could be brought to bear upon it and that its walls and compound were too extensive to be held by a few hundred men. Whatever Colonel Skene may have thought when he ordered picquets to be posted on the night of the 23rd, he certainly did not anticipate anything more than a passing scuffle early next morning, when Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Brackenbury should go with a hundred sepoys to arrest the Senaputty in his own house within the palace enclosure. Mr. Quinton intended, once the man was in his hands, to march straight away to Sengmai and on to Kohima, leaving the Regent installed as Raja, but without his half brother, who had really placed him on the throne. The *coup* failed, owing to the Senaputty having taken steps to defend himself, and the Regent having probably neither power nor inclination to coerce him into submitting to the sentence of deportation.

As to the after-events, speaking to one who knows Manipore and its intrigues thoroughly, I have been told that it is most improbable that any personal violence was intended at first towards Mr. Quinton and the officers with him, but that when the Maniporis saw the Goorkhas retire, after fighting all day, from the palace to the Residency, they may have, in their excitement, come to the conclusion that the destruction of the whole party was possible. It may be urged, on behalf of the Manipori leaders, that the mob of Kuki mercenaries and ordinary State Sepoys got out of hand and slaughtered the five officers when negotiations in the palace came to nought; but if this frenzy prevailed, how can the action of these same men be accounted for a few hours later, when they spared such Goorkhas as they found remaining in the Residency?

THE FIGHT NEAR PULLEL.

The *Times of India* correspondent, writing from Manipore (April 27), gives this account of the smart little action sixteen miles out from the capital:—The Kohima, Cachar, and Tammoo columns all arrived here to-day. Colonel Rennick's advance guard came in at 7 A.M. The fort and palace were found deserted, and had evidently been gutted by the Maniporis after the Maharaja's flight. Everything lay about as if the departure had been very hurried. The Maharaja left Manipore about 6 P.M. on the 26th instant with the Senaputty and his two brothers, and is reported to have fled north-eastwards.

The Kohima and Cachar columns met with no resistance after entering the valley, but General Graham's Tammoo column had a smart fight on the 25th inst., sixteen miles from here. General Graham received news on the 24th that the enemy held a position barring his progress, and ordered a reconnaisance from Pullel. Captain Drury, 4th Goorkhas, who commanded the reconnaisance, sent word to say he had hemmed in a large number of Maniporis, and waited orders. General Graham then ordered up two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, and 200 rifles of the 4th Goorkhas as reinforcements. The battery opened fire at 1,000 yards, while Captain Drury and Captain Carnegy advanced from both north and south, and finally rushed the position, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Nearly all the enemy were killed, those escaping being killed by the Mounted Infantry. One hundred and twenty-eight bodies were counted, besides those killed by the Mounted Infantry. Both the enemy's leaders were killed.

Our casualties were as follows:—Severely wounded:—Captain Drury in the hand and Captain Carnegy in the leg, and Lieutenant Cox in the shoulder with a Martini-Henry bullet, while in pursuit with the Mounted Infantry, and Lieutenant Grant, of Thobal fame, in the neck. All are doing well. Jemedar Kiruram and one sepoy of the 4th Goorkhas were killed, and Subedar-Major Kulputty Gurang, 4th Goorkhas, Jemedar Birtial Nagarkaty, 43rd Goorkhas, one of the late Manipori escort, only a havildar and one naik and two sepoys of the 4th Goorkhas were wounded, and two sepoys of the 12th Burma Regiment were also wounded. During the fight Captain Drury was attacked by five men and wounded; Captain Carnegy went to his assistance, and was himself wounded, when the old Subedar-Major of the 4th Goorkhas rushed in and was in his turn disabled. Lieutenant Grant was wounded while leading his 12th Burma Regiment in the attack.

The country immediately round Imphal is temporarily deserted. General Collett's headquarters are in the Maharaja's palace, and the other columns are also quartered in the fort, which has ample space. All surplus troops begin returning almost immediately to India.

The heads of the murdered officers and others were found in the enclosure outside the Raja's palace, and will be properly interred at once. Fourteen guns were found in the arsenal, and many loose elephants are being captured by us.

THROUGH THE LANNATOL DEFILE.

Colonel Rennick, commanding the Cachar column, telegraphs that he occupied the village of Naraingaon on the 23rd, after forcing his way through the Lannatol defile with 270 of the 43rd Goorkhas, 19 of the 18th Bengal Infantry, 90 of the 42nd Goorkhas, 100 of the 44th Goorkhas, 120 of the Surma Valley Police, and two guns No. 8 Mountain Battery. The guns were brought into action at 9 A.M., when the enemy opened fire from their first stockade, which they abandoned. The moment Captain Cowley with the 43rd Goorkhas crowned the heights, the column was engaged from this point up to 3 P.M., turning positions and clearing away barricades formed of felled trees, extending for over half a mile. Meanwhile Captain Butcher and Lieutenants Williams and Cole, with their Goorkhas, executed a turning movement by the left of Hangai, a precipitous and rocky stronghold thoroughly commanding the road, and held by the enemy, who were 200 strong. The movement was so successfully carried out that the enemy precipitately evacuated their position for fear of having their retreat cut off. A few volleys were fired at them, and their commander was wounded and made prisoner. Captain Boileau and Captain Dun were in actual command of the operations. Colonel Rennick occupied Bishenpore on the 24th, and marched into Manipore on the 27th, a little more than an hour before General Collett entered the town, the

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advance guard of the Tammoo column approaching the town from the south. At the same time the palace and magazine were found to have been destroyed. The Regent and the Senaputty had fled, and the town was deserted. The Silchar column is already under orders to return to India.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL.

The *Pioneer* correspondent writes:—As the Kohima column was ascending the hill and only five miles distant from Manipore, General Collett received a letter from the Regent which stated that as he saw troops were advancing from Kohima, Cachar, and Tammoo in greater strength than he could think of resisting he had left his capital, fearing to remain and surrender there; but he would be glad to come to terms about himself. He was sorry that the friendship with the British Government which had lasted for so many years, had been broken; and he would be glad to see it restored He had released the prisoners, and sent them towards Cachar, but they had chosen to return, and he had given orders that they should go to Kohima. After reading the letter General Collett continued his advance amid heavy rain, which lasted for some hours. Two miles from the capital the General was met by Col. Mitchell, who reported that Col. Rennick's force had occupied Manipore without opposition at 7 A.M. At 10 A.M. all the three columns had united in the palace enclosure, and the troops forthwith went into quarters.

It appears that on the 26th the Regent, the Senaputty, Angaon Senba, and Jelangumba, master of the elephants, determined to take to flight, choosing Chassard, six marches eastward, as their place of refuge. They left at 9·30 P.M., having fired the magazine and the Raja's palace. Before starting they placed the four mountain guns and six other pieces of artillery in the magazine along with shells, cartridges, boxes of percussion caps, small arms, and munitions of war generally. These were destroyed, and the Raja's palace adjoining the magazine was reduced to ashes. The four chief offenders, with about two hundred followers, ponies, and a few elephants, then left Manipore. The Tongal General, who was a member of the durbar and a very old man, is said to be in a village only a few miles from Manipore. The State sepoys have gone to their villages, taking their arms with them; while the townspeople have fled to the neighbouring bustees. Search parties will be sent out to collect arms and make such arrests as are possible. On the information obtained immediately after the occupation, it was ascertained that the heads of a number of officers had been buried in the Nungoiti, a small walled enclosure at the entrance to the Raja's palace. The ground was examined, and four heads were exhumed; one of these is supposed to be that of Mr. Quinton, as the shikar hat which he used to wear was with it. The bodies are reported to have all been thrown into one grave, about half a mile outside the palace ground.

MANIPORI ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

The Maniporis give the following account of the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions. They say that on the night of March 24, when the Chief Commissioner and those with him entered the palace enclosure, they were, after some time spent in negotiations, taken to the durbar-hall near the magazine. There was a dense crowd of armed men blocking the roads within the palace enclosure and swarming in and about the durbar hall. They were, it would seem, bent on killing the officers from the first; but it is difficult to say when their excitement and thirst for blood reached its climax. The negotiations in any case came to naught, and the party left the durbar hall, Mr. Grimwood being the last to leave, and as he was descending the steps he was stabbed with a spear in the back. He fell forward and was then dragged for some fifty yards, and thrown down in front of two masonry dragons, where he was beheaded. This was a signal for the general attack upon the other officers. The Senaputty is said to have indicated by a nod of his head to his immediate followers that the massacre might take place, and then retired with the Regent. Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. Cossins, and a bugler were killed close to the durbar hall. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were dragged to the spot where Mr. Grimwood had already been killed, and were then decapitated.

THE RESIDENCY

has been levelled to the ground; and the very trees at the foot of the steps having been rooted up, the mud walls which guarded the compound have been thrown down, and Major Trotter's grave has been desecrated and bodies cast into it. The Residency could not have possibly been in a worse place for offensive or defensive purposes. The palace, surrounded by a moat filled with water and with bastions for artillery, was only a hundred and fifty yards distant. Guns were placed so as to sweep the approaches to the palace, and render any attack thereon unsuccessful.

Major Maxwell has assumed the political charge, under General Collett, who is invested with full powers.

The following troops remain in garrison at Manipore until further orders:—1st batt. 2nd Goorkhas, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas, and No. 8 Mountain Battery. The Surma Valley Light Horse left for Cachar on the 28th; the 18th Bengal Inf. and the military police, under Lieutenant Cole, with the Calcutta Volunteers, left for Silchar the next day. One hundred and seventy-five of the military police, under Captain Macintyre, and one hundred of the 13th Punjab Inf. returned to Kohima. Five posts between Manipore and Kohima will be garrisoned by a hundred and seventeen men of the 42nd Goorkhas.

PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVES.

A later telegram to the *Pioneer* says:—A detachment of ninety mounted infantry of the King's Royal Rifles and the 12th Burma Infantry, under Lieuts. Dewar and Eustace, have started in pursuit of the Regent and his followers, who, it is believed, are making for the Naga country to the north-east of Manipore. They will push on with all speed into Tankhili, through which the fugitives must pass *en route* to Chassad.

THE REMAINS AND THE FUNERAL.

A committee, consisting of Colonel Mitchell, Major Maxwell, Captain Boileau, and Dr. Calvert, examined the spot in the Residency compound, where the bodies of Mr. Quinton and the five officers were reported to be buried. Nine bodies were exhumed, two being in the Residency compound and seven just outside, near the north-west corner of the polo ground. Four Goorkhas had been buried with the British officers. On Thursday the funeral service was read by General Collett over the grave which holds the remains of the officers murdered at Manipore. The ceremony was attended by all the officers of the force who were able to be present. The King's Royal Rifles furnished the firing party, and fired three volleys over the graves. Eleven minute guns were fired by No. 2 Mountain Battery, while the cortège was proceeding to the graves. The following was the order of the cortège:—Firing party and band of the King's Royal Rifles; chief mourners—Major Grimwood, General Collett and staff; General Graham and staff, and officers 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas, other British officers in the force in fours. The streets from the gate of the inner palace enclosure to the site of the Residency quarter guard was lined by troops of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas.

Lieutenant Grant is progressing rapidly, though the wound in his neck was a severe one. The Tammoo column will leave for Burma in three detachments on April 30 and May 1 and 2. A committee, consisting of Colonel Evans, Major Travers, and Captain Birch has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent events in Manipore. A proclamation enforcing disarmament will shortly be issued, a detachment of troops being sent out to seize arms. Every effort is being made by General Collett to restore confidence among the townspeople and villagers near in order to induce them to return to their homes, but they are at present terror-stricken. It is now stated that the rabble from the town burst into the palace after the Regent and Senaputty had fled and looted the whole place. It was these plunderers who fired the Arsenal, and the flames spread to the Raja's state apartments.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES!

Strict instructions were issued by the Government of India that every effort should be made by the troops to preserve anything of literary or antiquarian value that might be found in Manipore, for it was supposed that in the "city of jewels" there existed a valuable ancient literature. In this connection a temple within the palace walls, which has escaped the conflagration that followed the flight of the Regent, has been found to contain apparently a large library, which will be opened hereafter.

THE MILITARY TRANSPORTS.

The Manipore Expedition, says the Allahabad paper, discloses the wretchedness of our military transport, as mules had to be brought all the way from Madras and Poona before the Kohima column could move, and wheel transport had to be obtained from wherever possible. The planters were largely indented upon and are now feeling the want of the carts they supplied. Had the rain lasted for a week instead of three days and extended inland, the road from Shikarighat to Kohima would have been in many places not better than a swamp. From Nichuguard to Kohima the transport is by cooly labour, to which the Nagas are much averse. The influence of Mr. Davis, the deputy commissioner of Kohima, stimulated by the liberal payment of two annas per maund per mile, has obtained for the transport many coolies. It is considered the column is a sufficient number, for it is just possible that not a shot may be fired, which will be disappointing to the Goorkhas who are burning to wipe off the disgrace which attaches to their defeat by the Maniporis at the attack on the Residency.

MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY.

Nawab Abdool Lateef Bahadore, on behalf of the Mahomedan Literary Society, has addressed a letter to the private secretary to the Viceroy, expressing the horror and indignation of the Mahomedans at the disastrous catastrophe which has taken place at Manipore. They consider that the authors of this inhuman and treacherous act deserve the most condign punishment. Although a number of most valuable lives have been lost, the Committee trust that good will come out of evil, and that the Government of India will adopt measures for controlling the barbarous tribes, and for permanently completing the defence of the frontier. The private secretary, in acknowledging this letter, writes:—I am desired by the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., conveying to his Excellency the sentiments of the Committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta on the recent events in Manipore, and to say that Lord Lansdowne has perused it with satisfaction.

SUGGESTED TREACHERY AT THE RESIDENCY.

"Video" writes to the *Englishman*:—There seems to be a pretty widely-spread impression abroad, based, no doubt, on some supporting rumour or rumours, that Bengali clerks or Bengali officials of some kind have been the cowardly "ball-makers" in this treacherous affair at Manipore; and the impression is very much strengthened by Mr. Williams' statement that "the Bengali Baboos and clerical staff of the Residency and Chief Commissioner and Government Offices were not in gaol, but were well treated and allowed every comfort." Would it not be as well for the Government to go into this affair when things are again settled, and see how much ground there is for the impression?

LORD RIPON ON MANIPORE.

In a speech at Eccles on May 14 Lord Ripon made reference to the Manipore disaster in these terms:—

He wanted to say a word about certain occurrences which had been taking place in India, a country in which he must always have a very deep interest. They had heard of the sad events which had taken place in Manipore, a native State inhabited by tribes much less advanced than many portions of the Indian people, but which had been preserved as a

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native State under our protection. He was not going to enter into the rights or wrong of that story, for he had not got all the facts before him, but what he wanted to do was to lift up his voice against any proposal for the annexation of Manipore. He believed that that would be unacceptable to the people of Manipore, and on that account he disliked it, but he knew very well that it would be most distasteful to all the native princes in India. Those princes watched these things very carefully, and the people of this country had no idea with what care those princes watched these proceedings and the language used in Parliament, and how thoroughly they were informed of the language used in English newspapers and of the contents of our Blue Books. They were greatly alarmed when they saw any return to the policy which was abandoned after the Mutiny, a policy which was so distasteful to themselves, and which created such widespread discontent among them. He earnestly hoped that the Government of India had no intention of annexing Manipore, but there was a strong party among the Europeans in India who desired annexation, who had a love for annexation, and who were advocating the annexation of Manipore. Therefore he did ask them, as a portion of the English people, to lift up their voices so far as they might against a policy which would be unjust to the particular State with which it would deal, and which would be dangerous and threatening to the confidence of the Native Princes of India in the government of that country.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphed on May 12:—

The last despatches from the Miranzai Valley state that Sir W. Lockhart's movable column left Gulistan on Sunday and descended through the Akhel country, the scene of the fighting on the 22nd and 23rd ult., to Khanki Valley at Rarapana. There was no opposition.

Sir W. Lockhart pushed on five miles further to Khandi Mishti. This village, owing to its inaccessible position, has long been the resort of bad characters and enemies of the British Government. The tribes are now so cowed that not a shot was fired while the towers were being blown up as a lasting mark that the village can be visited if necessary.

Deputations from the remaining tribes have now come in to make their submission and all opposition has collapsed. The troops were under arms for more than 14 hours on Sunday, and were wet through by the incessant hail and rain, but they returned to bivouac at Karappa in good spirits.

It is probable that the force, having now completed all the objects of the expedition, will shortly be broken up.

On May 15, the same correspondent reported:—

The latest reports from the Miranzai Valley state that Sir W. Lockhart marched on the 13th inst. from Sadanai to Khanka Bazaar, the headquarters of the Mamazais, passing through the head village of the Alisherzais, and that he met with no opposition.

A complete survey has been made of the Mirjindaru district, and a good view obtained of the Kumaradaru Valley, which has hitherto not been fixed geographically.

All the tribes who resisted have been now visited and punished or have submitted. It only remains to reduce the Samani garrison and to construct posts.

A further telegram from the same correspondent (May 17) says:—The Miranzai force, after a short but brilliant campaign, which reflects the highest credit on Sir W. Lockhart and the troops, has now accomplished its objects. The tribes which were a few weeks ago in arms against us now appear most anxious to obtain our good will. During the last few days much valuable geographical information has been obtained about places which, although within a few miles of the frontier, have been hitherto unvisited by Europeans. The surveys effected by the Kuram field force during the Afghan war have been carried on to the Kurmana valley. The British troops are ordered to return to India. Owing to the heat, they will march only by night. Three native infantry regiments and a mountain battery will remain on the Samana ridge all the summer to cover working parties constructing roads and posts. It may be hoped that the severe punishment inflicted on the Orakzais and the neighbouring tribes will permanently secure peace in the Miranzai valley.

ALLAHABAD, April 25.—Owing to the delay in establishing telegraphic communication with Sangar, details of the fighting in and around Gulistan on Monday last have arrived only to-day. The enemy, it appears, were strongly placed in Gulistan and two adjoining stone-walled villages, from which they were subsequently dislodged with heavy loss, upwards of 200 men, it is estimated, having been killed. The force consisted of the 60th Rifles, the Peshawur Mountain Battery, 1st and 2nd Punjab Infantry, 5th Goorkhas, and 27th Punjab Infantry. The battery opened fire and shelled the villages. The 60th Rifles and 5th Goorkhas then advanced and closed with the enemy, driving them back. Over forty of the enemy were cut down or bayoneted. Our casualties were, one man, 60th Rifles, killed; and one native gunner, Peshawur Mountain Battery, and two Goorkhas and one man, Sappers and Miners, wounded. Since Monday there has been further fighting, in which also the enemy seem to have suffered severely. The effect on the tribesmen has been salutary. A Jirga has now been sent in by the Orakzais, and hostilities are for the time suspended, pending negotiations. The troops throughout have behaved excellently, and Sir Frederick Roberts has telegraphed his congratulations on the result of the operations to General Lockhart.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.—News dated Cape Hangu yesterday, says that two important sections of the tribes, the Akhels and the Alikhels, have been induced by the prompt and decisive action of General Lockhart to send in a *jirgha* and submit to our terms. They promise to no longer resist our building posts on their portion of the Samana range, and our occupation of them by troops. This morning a strong column marched under the command of Colonel Sym, 5th Goorkhas. The force will traverse the country of the Sheikhan tribe, and will move *vid* Hangu and Masarkhan Mela. It comprises four guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery, half of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, 5th Company of Sappers and Miners, 1st and 29th Punjab Infantry, and the 5th Goorkhas. Seven days' rations are to be carried, and each man takes his great-coat and blanket. The country is reported to be exceptionally mountainous and difficult. Their advance may be opposed by the tribesmen, who are believed to muster some thousands.

SIMLA, April 25.—It is reported that the enemy's loss on the 22nd was between fifty and sixty men. Colonel Reid succeeded in his task at Bazal, and destroyed three towers and two hamlets without any loss to our side. On the 23rd, General Lockhart saw about 1000 of the enemy with three standards appearing on a high hill to the west of Gulistan. The whole force went out to disperse them. All the troops, with the exception of one wing left on the hill-top moved down under Colonel Turner, the 15th Sikhs leading. The enemy had built sangars beyond the village of Margharn, whence they opened fire on our troops for about half an hour. The Sikhs charged down and carried the position, driving the enemy pell-mell before them down the hill, the artillery pouring a heavy fire amongst them, while the infantry fired volley after volley. The day's operations concluded with the destruction of the village of Talliout. The casualties on our side were:—15th Sikhs, one native officer killed, three sepoys wounded; also one 1st Punjab and one 2nd Punjab wounded. The defeat is complete. It is believed that 1,300 Afridis aided the enemy. These with the Akhel and Alikhel asked to be permitted to send in jirgas, for which sanction was accorded. The troops halted on the 24th, being exhausted by the severe work. The post at Chillibagh was attacked on the 21st. Two camels were killed. One squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and one from Darband go to Narink.

MIRANZAI, GULISTAN, 25th.—The troops halted on the 24th. The enemy is now completely cleared from the front of the neighbourhood, but it is reported that there is a large gathering at Karappa. The principal Akhel Villas' Jirgas, whom I have already mentioned as desiring to come in, have arrived, but do not seem to be representative. They include delegates from four sections of the Afridis, also of the Akhel, Alitchel, and Marmazai. Two more Akhel villages and towers have been destroyed. With reference to the raid on the convoy a force will be sent to punish the offenders. Two Afridi sepoys have gone over to the enemy, taking their rifles and ammunition, seventy rounds. Rustam Rabakhel Malik, chiefly concerned in killing the prisoners belonging to the 20th Punjab, and also the son of the late Mulla Wali, Khan of Supri, are reported to have been killed in the fight of the 20th.

SIMLA, April 29.—The Alisherzai and Mamajai tribal Jirgas have been interviewed by Major Leigh at Gulistan on the 28th with satisfactory results. They have now gone back to their homes. They will pay the balance of fines. If a Jirga from the Tammul clans and others come it will be received. To-day (29th) General Lockhart advances towards the Shekkan country. Colonel Cramer, who was wounded the other day, has left for Murree.

SIMLA, May 1.—General Lock hart occupied Dran yesterday (30th). The advanced guard was fired on near the village of Laghardana, but the enemy was cleared out by the 1st Punjab. Only one man was wounded. Both villages were destroyed. Laghardana is about thirty miles from Hangu, and eight miles due north as the crow flies.

Speaking of our troubles in the Miranzai country, the Lahore paper writes that the political officers appear, indeed, to have, so far, held back the Afridis generally; but the fact that the possession of the Samana Range gives us the key of Tirah, which has always been the asylum for all the outlaws and *budmashes* of the Indian and Afghan frontiers, has brought a strange gathering together against us. We have already noted that the Orakzais had engaged the services of the noted outlaw Chikai by foregoing a blood-feud of long standing; and we now learn that the still more notorious outlaw, Nur Mahomed, has been brought by the Rabia Khels from Mamuzai in Tirah, with an Orakzai force, to the vicinity of Samana, where it was expected that he would take the command-in-chief of the forces opposed to us. It must be borne in mind, however, that this intelligence comes by hand to India, and is therefore some days older than the telegraphic news which shows that our troops are still having entirely their own way. Nur Mahomed, it will be remembered, is the son of the late Wali Mahomed Khan, a refugee in British territory, and he obtained great fame a year or two ago by a dashing descent upon Khost, where he temporarily overthrew the Ameer's authority. Since then he has been a wanderer, and has vainly sought pardon from the British Government. That this was rightly refused, there can be no doubt; but at the same time it leaves upon the frontier a desperate character, who has a considerable military reputation, ready to take command in any disturbance which is going. One thing which we should like to see cleared up is the part which is being taken in the disturbances on the Miranzai border by the outlaw "Chikai." This man was, rightly or wrongly, stated to have entered the Ameer's service a few months ago, and to have displayed considerable activity in the Ameer's behalf, receiving a regular salary in return. We now hear, rightly or wrongly, that he has undertaken to assist the Orakzais against us. So long as the Ameer remains "our ally," it is obviously incongruous that one of his paid servants should engage in hostilities against our troops. Another notorious person concerning whose relations with the Ameer we would like further information is Mir Bashir, who in the Afghan War of 1878-79 was chosen as chief of the Afridi fanatics of Tirah. On that occasion he appeared to have lost his head and immediately began apportioning British India away to his followers, promising Delhi to one, Lahore to another, and so on. This was more than even the Afridis could quite swallow, so he was deprived of his brief authority. In 1885 he had, however, an interview with the Ameer, who granted him a maintenance allowance; and we would like to know whether he still receives this, because he has now been selected by the Orakzais, our present enemies in Tirah, as Assistant to their recently-elected Governor, son of the notorious Mulla Sipari, an indefatigable enemy to British influence. According to the latest rumours from the front, the new Governor was, however, killed in the fighting on the 20th.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL.

THE RELIEFS OF 1891-92.

The following transfers are arranged:—Royal Horse Art.: B batty. from Meerut to Pindi; K from England to Lucknow; P from Lucknow to England; and T from Pindi to Meerut.

Field Artillery.—2nd batty. from Agra to Lucknow; 6th from England to Saugor; 9th from Cawnpore to Agra; 31st from Barrackpore to Cawnpore; 43rd from Lucknow to Barrackpore; and 78th from Saugor to England.

Mountain Artillery.—No. 1 from Murree to Jutogh; No. 2 from Mandalay to Jutogh; No. 5 from Jutogh to Quetta; No. 7 from Quetta to Mandalay; and No. 8 from Jutogh to Murree.

Infantry.—2nd batt. Durham Light Infantry from Quetta to Mhow; 2nd batt. Middlesex from Mhow to Quetta; 1st East Lancashire from Umballa and Benares to Lucknow; 2nd Border Regiment from Chhilanta to Moultan; 2nd Scottish Rifles from Lucknow to Jubbulpore and Saugor; 2nd batt. Derbyshire from Jubbulpore to Umballa; 2nd Wiltshire from Mean Meer to Jhansi; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers from Raniket to Cawnpore; 1st batt. Devonshire from England to Chakráta; 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from England to Dagshai.

Native Cavalry.—3rd from Cawnpore to Fyzabad; 4th from Fyzabad to Cawnpore; 9th D.L. from Nowshera to Peshawar; 12th from Moultan to Sealkote; 18th B.L. from Mean Meer to Nowshera; 14th B.L. from Sialkot to Ferozepore; 15th from Peshawar to Moultan; 16th from Jullunder to Mean Meer; 17th from Ferozepore to Loralai; and 18th from Loralai to Jullunder.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—No. 5 from Peshawar to Rurki; and No. 6 from Rurki to Peshawar.

Native Infantry.—3rd from Fort William to Lucknow; 5th from Lucknow to Benares; 12th from Benares to Fort William; 16th from Agra to Alipore; 17th from Alipore to Agra; 25th from Peshawar to Sialkot; and 37th Dogras from Sialkot to Peshawar.

Punjab Frontier Force.—No transfers are announced.

Shooting of the Native Army.—The Commander-in-Chief's prize for native infantry has been won by the 26th Punjab Infantry, with 836 points; the second by the 30th Punjab with 833 points; third by the 4th Sikhs with 830 points; the fourth by the 1-2nd Gurkhas with 818 points; and the fifth by the 5th Bengal Light Infantry with 814 points. The highest possible score was 1,050. The shooting was excellent, and has improved much since last year. The Magdala gold medal has been won by a sepoy of the 26th Punjab with 92 points out of a possible 105. The following is the further result of the regimental competition for the Commander-in-Chief's prize:—

British Cavalry and Artillery.—First, 7th Dragoon Guards, 674 points; second, 5th Lancers, 671 points; and third, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 669 points.

British Infantry.—First, 2nd batt. Royal Sussex, 809 points; second, 2nd batt. Royal Warwickshire, 808 points; and third, 2nd batt. South Wales Borderers, 801 points.

Native Cavalry—First, Guides, 793 points; second, 9th Bengal Lancers, 764 points; and third, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 755 points.

Madras Sepoys.—It is simple absurdity and waste of money, writes an *Englishman* correspondent from the Kachin country, to send Madrássis up here. They are worse than useless; the Kachins not only do not fear them, but utterly despise them. They are about the most miserable stamp of men I have ever come across during the whole of my long residence in India. There is not a single police officer in Burma who does not object to go out in pursuit of the dacoits with detachments of these Madrassi sepoys. Heaven forgive me for calling them sepoys! In one detachment I know of, when in pursuit they had marched only five miles (the enemy only numbered twenty-five to thirty men), five of these Madrassis said they felt giddy and fell out. The English soldier is not much good in this hilly country, densely covered as it is with almost impervious jungle—a jungle composed in a great measure of an undergrowth of canes and thorny bushes; and, again, an European soldier's life is too valuable to the State to risk against these savages. In again alluding to the Madrassis, I cannot say a single word in their praise. They are a dirty, cheeky, syce-and-grasscut stamp of men. All they can do, and all that they are really fit for, is to waylay the Kachin caravans that bring in supplies of provisions to Bhamo, and buy up fowls, ducks, and other such commodities and resell them at an enormous profit to the European residents. In fact, some of these Madrassi sepoys must be making little fortunes by this trade.

Native Submarine Miners.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a corps of native submarine miners for India, consisting of 140 men, and divided into four sections, for location at Kurrachee, Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, respectively, 30 men being stationed at each of the two former stations, and 40 at each of the two latter. The men are to be enlisted, and to take the place of the 118 native sappers and miners now employed, but who have been found unsuited for such service. There should be no difficulty in getting good men from the boatmen in the harbour. The enlistment of the men for each section will be carried out as far as possible at each port by the local officer in charge of the submarine mining defences. Recruits are not to be under sixteen years of age at the time of enlistment. They are to be engaged to serve either at Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, or Moulmein. This condition is, however, subject to modification at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in India. They are to be enlisted for a period of five years, after which time they may claim their discharge, or may continue to re-engage for periods of one year. They will be armed with cutlasses, and exercised merely in marching formations and cutlass drill. Their uniforms will be similar to that of the Indian Marine, but with a red and blue band round the cap as a distinguishing mark.

Owing to Col. Dalrymple's appointment as deputy quartermaster-general, Col. E. R. Elles, who has been officiating for some time, has reverted to his appointment as commanding at Jutogh.

Col. R. F. Crawford, Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the 5nd Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. H. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, has vacated his appointment as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, and returned to England to rejoin his regiment.

Major W. J. Morse has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of twenty-six years' service.

Major H. Hayes, 1st Lancers, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa during the absence of Capt. A. Wapshare on leave and pending further orders.

Brigade-Surg. Hughes, M.D., has been appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General Turnbull.

Brigade-Surg. A. N. Hojel, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension of 700*l.* per annum and an extra pension of 100*l.* per annum.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted:—Lieut. T. W. Haig, 12th Bengal Infantry, high proficiency in Urdu; Lieutenants G. C. Lister, King's Royal Rifle Corps, C. McL. Porteous, 9th Bengal Infantry, and W. C. Black, 12th Bengal Infantry, higher standard in Hindustani; Capt. H. G. Burrowes, Royal Artillery, higher standard in Arabic.

The prompt way in which the reserve troops, field hospitals, &c., were pushed on from Rawul Pindi to the Black Mountain and Miranzai, says the *Pioneer*, deserves great praise, and Sir Frederick Roberts evidently thought the same, for he conveyed his thanks to Col. Palmer, commanding; Col. Patch, Commissary General; Brigade-Surg. Churchill, principal medical officer, and others (not forgetting the railway authorities) for the rapid and efficient way in which the reserves were despatched to their respective destinations.

BENGAL.

Our latest advices from Calcutta are to April 29.

Tragedy at Belvedere.—A shocking tragedy was enacted at Belvedere at midnight on April 18. In a fit of jealousy the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's Madrassee boy shot his wife, an ayah in the establishment, as she lay asleep on her cot in the compound. After the event a note was found on his master's table in the Madrassee's handwriting, stating why he was about to commit the crime. The woman was suspected of carrying on an intrigue with a Mahomedan Khitmutgar, who had been discharged some time previously. Immediately after shooting his wife the Madrassee blew out his own brains with the second barrel. In both instances death was instantaneous. The police were at once informed, and the Commissioner of Police was on the spot within an hour of the occurrence. The Civil surgeon examined the bodies, and the inquest leaves no doubt that the deaths were caused in the manner described.

Chittagong-Assam Railway Scheme.—It is more than likely that one result of the Manipore affair will be to expedite the launching of the Chittagong-Assam Railway scheme, and it is not too soon, says the *Englishman*, to remind the Government of Bengal that the first thing that will be then called for, will be a railway line to Madareepore. Whether this should be made as an extension of the Bengal Central line from Khulna, or as an extension of the Eastern Bengal line from Rajbari, is the first point to determine. The latter course would seem the best, inasmuch as, although it would give a somewhat longer distance to travel from Calcutta, it would save the heavy cost of again bridging the Gorai, and would place Madareepore in better connection with the districts from which food supplies and coolie labour have to drawn for Assam.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the effect that recent unfortunate events in Manipore have given prominence to a question which has for a series of years been pressed upon the attention of the Assam administration, namely, the necessity for improved communications. They point out that the military movements rendered necessary by the outbreak show that Cachar is in urgent need of roads, and is to an extent which appears remarkable isolated from its market and the nearest military reserve. It is desired to secure that road-making may be begun in earnest next cold weather, and that labour may be imported for the purpose to avoid the costly inconvenience which would result to tea gardens if the Public Works Department sought for the required labour in the district itself.

Language Examinations.—In response to a representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India will permit assistants in mercantile offices and undertakings to be examined in the vernacular languages by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Candidates will appear for examination before the Board at the Presidency.

2. The examinations will ordinarily be held on the first Monday in every month, and application for permission to appear at an examination must reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 25th of the month previous to that on which the examination is to be held.

3. Each application addressed to the Secretary to the Board must be backed by a certificate from the head of the mercantile firm or undertaking with which the candidate is connected, signifying his desire that the candidate should be allowed to appear for examination. The Board is empowered to refuse any application which in its opinion should not be granted.

4. In submitting his application, each candidate will forward to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners a fee of 16 rs. This fee will be refunded if the application is rejected.

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A Case under Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill.—The first case under the Age Bill has just come before the High Court as a reference from the Sessions Judge of Murshidabad. It was feared that the injury that had been caused would result in death, he therefore hanged her to a beam of his house and gave out that she committed suicide. Medical evidence, both as to the outrage and to the fact that the girl was hanged while still alive, was clear; but the native jury which assisted the judge first gave a verdict as follows:—"We find that the accused caused the death of his wife, being inflamed with lust; but as he had no intention of causing her death he is not guilty of murder." The judge, having explained that if accused knew that by his act he was likely to cause death, he would be guilty of culpab'e homicide, and that if his knowledge amounted to a knowledge that his act must in all probability cause death, the culpable homicide would amount to murder, the jury again retired, and after a lengthy consideration again found that the accused did not know that he was likely to cause death when he hanged his wife, because he was beside himself with lust when he committed the deed, and was not able to consider the probability that death would ensue, and that he probably thought she was dead already from the effects of the outrage. The judge refused to accept the verdict of the jury, which, he said, was self-contradictory, and its explanation most unsatisfactory, since the accused, far from being beside himself with the passion which he had gratified, had the forethought to wash the floor and his wife's clothes, and endeavoured to remove all traces of his outrage. The judge deferred his judgment.

Calcutta University Examinations.—There is no appreciable falling off in the enormous number of candidates who annually present themselves at the examinations of the Calcutta University, says the local paper. In 1889 the aggregate of entries was a little more than 10,000, in 1890 it was a little less, but the difference scarcely amounts to 3 per cent. The record of 1890 shows, however, a remarkable increase in the number of successful candidates. Of the 6,000, for instance, who appeared at the entrance examination in 1889, about 25 per cent. passed, while of the 5,300 who attended in 1890 nearly 50 per cent. were successful. It is noteworthy in this connection that the province of Assam contributed in both years the largest percentage of successful candidates in proportion to the number of entries. Of the total number of candidates, on the other hand, Bengal contributed over 80 per cent., and the percentage of successes compares, as a rule, very favourably with that of other districts.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to April 30.

The Proposed School of Music for Madras.—A public meeting of persons interested in the study of music was held on April 24 at the banqueting hall, and it was attended by about sixty people. The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, the provisional secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and also a short abstract of the proceedings that had led to it. Mr. Justice Handley, the chairman, said Madras had come to the front and set an example which will be followed in other parts of India. The idea for a school of music originated in connection with the reform advanced in educational matters with the Director of Public Instruction, and was due from the act of music for some time being made part of the curriculum under the Grant-in-Aid Code. One great object of the school was that the pupils should obtain tuition which now was only obtainable by those who go to England or attend conservatoires and other musical institutions in Europe. Dr. Miller moved the first resolution, that an association registered under the Indian Companies' Act be formed on the lines indicated, to be called the Madras School of Music. The proposal was carried. Mr. Ranganada Moodelliar moved the second resolution, that a committee be formed to give effect to the foregoing resolution. It was carried. Mr. Grigg, in seconding the proposition for a vote of thanks to the chairman, said the Madras Presidency was the first that moved in the matter of physical education, and was now the first to move in the matter of musical education. He hoped that the latter would commend itself to the Government of India and the Presidency. He felt a humble pride at having been able to take part in this movement.

Accident to a Drag.—Captain Ravenshaw, assistant resident, Bangalore, had a narrow escape the week before the mail left. Returning home from a drive in his drag, and proceeding at a smart trot along the road skirting the Residency grounds between the Government buildings and the high grounds, a runaway pony startled the leaders, who swerved away to the right, and before Captain Ravenshaw could control the frightened animals, his drag fell into the ditch alongside. Fortunately the drag was not altogether upset, and the occupants, consisting of Captain Ravenshaw, Colonel and Mrs. McCullagh, Surgeon-General and Colonel Thuillier, managed to extricate themselves without hurt.

The Madras Lighthouse.—It has been decided that the lighthouse column at Madras shall be demolished as soon as the tower in the new High Court buildings has been fitted with a lantern and a new third-order dioptric flashing light, the old apparatus at present in use at the lighthouse being transferred to some other port. It has not yet been finally decided to what purpose the granite blocks of the old lighthouse shall be put, but it is probable that they will be used for the construction of bastions on which to exhibit lights on the arms of the Madras Harbour. The old lighthouse, whose end is now drawing so near, has served the double purpose of a guiding beacon to mariners and of fitfully illuminating the ill-lighted beach road for a period now of nearly forty-eight years, the light having been first exhibited from it in January 1844. Its erection cost in round numbers 60,000 rs. and the apparatus, &c., 15,000 rs. more, or a total of 75,000 rs.

It is reported from Bangalore that while the Hindoos were celebrating a car festival, some native Protestant mission agents began an open-air preaching about a yard distant from the car. A Hindoo youth, not relishing this, threw a handful of dust on one of the preachers. A row ensued, and several persons on both sides were assaulted. Some arrests were made by the police.

The Madras Hunt dinner on April 25 was an unqualified success. There was some excellent speechifying, and the feast was not unduly prolonged. The circulation of the subscription list resulted in the collection of a sum of 2,050 rs. towards next year's expenses.

CEYLON.

Accident to Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Fremantle while Elephant Shooting.—The *Times of Ceylon* on April 20 published the following letter from its Trincomalee correspondent:—Yesterday morning Trincomalee was startled by rumours that his Excellency the Admiral had met with a serious accident during his elephant shooting trip. The Admiral, accompanied by Mr. Millet of the naval yard and the coxswain of the ship *Boadicea*, with a number of coolies, started last Monday for Kodiliyar Pattu for the last elephant shooting the Admiral is likely to have in the island. The party were taken to Kompanachy, which is over twenty miles from Mutur by the tracker. On Wednesday they came up with a large herd of elephants, and his Excellency succeeded in bagging a big cow elephant, the rest of the herd taking to their heels on the report of his rifle. Just as the party had gathered round the carcass of the elephant that had fallen, its calf, which had at first bolted, turned round and charged the party, taking them by surprise. The Admiral and Mr. Millet—who was standing by his side—fired together at the furious little beast, which was only a few paces off, and it dropped to Mr. Millet's bullet, while the Admiral, who in the hurry of firing had not closed the breech of his rifle properly, got the contents of his cartridge right in his chest, hurting him badly. His Excellency was at once carried by the coolies all the way to Mutur, whence the news was brought to the *Boadicea* on Thursday night. The surgeon of the ship and the secretary at once hurried to Mutur in the steam-launch and brought the Admiral in yesterday morning. The injury done to his Excellency is not very serious, and he will probably be all right again in a few days.

The Governor of Ceylon has given his decision on the conduct of the police in regard to the prisoner Crawford, who, after being arrested in Colombo on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, was remanded to custody, and then allowed such extreme liberty that he managed to escape to Aden, where he was re-arrested. His Excellency holds that the remissness of the police reflects discredit on the whole force, while the names of Captain Hansard, Chief Inspector Travena, and Headquarters-Inspector Nell are specially mentioned in the matter, though no punishment is meted out to them. The constable who took Crawford to the circus, and gave him an easy chance to escape, has been discharged.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to May 2.

The Governor's Tour.—The State ceremonial in connection with his Excellency's visit to Kolhapore on April 20 commenced whilst the Raja's visit to the Governor at 5 P.M. His Highness's arrival at the Residency was announced by a salute of nineteen guns, and a guard of the Kolhapore Infantry, commanded by a European officer, with the regimental band, paid his Highness the usual compliments. At the durbar following, the members of Council and the sirdars and mankaries were presented to His Excellency by the Political Agent, each of the latter offering a nuzar according to his respective rank, which was touched and remitted. Then the principal officers of the several departments of the State, and the native officers of the Kolhapore Infantry and the Red Risala were presented to his Excellency by the Political Agent. At 7 P.M. a return durbar was held at the New Palace by his Highness the Raja to receive the Governor. A deputation consisting of the President of the Council (the Dewan) and the Chief of Bawda (a feudatory of Kolhapore) waited upon his Excellency at the Residency, to escort him to the New Palace, where, on his arrival, he was met by the Raja at the foot of the stairs. After the durbar his Excellency visited the Ranis, who witnessed the proceedings from a purdahed balcony; before his return to the Residency, a salute of seventeen guns being fired and a guard of honour of the Kolhapore Infantry, consisting of one hundred rank and file, with regimental band, commanded by Lieutenant Cox, presenting arms, met on his arrival. After dinner there was a reception at the Residency, at which were severally introduced to the Governor by the political agent the European residents and guests, as well as a large party of chiefs, State officials, and native gentry, who had been specially invited for that purpose. The proceedings continued up to a late hour.

The engagements on April 21, in connection with the gubernatorial visit which commenced so auspiciously the previous day, were very numerous, and afforded very little breathing-time between the events, which, beginning at 6.45, lasted almost continuously until past midnight.

Serious Accident to Sir Henry Morland.—We are grieved to learn that Captain Sir Henry Morland met with a serious accident on Saturday morning. It appears that Sir Henry was mounting his horse—a powerful Australian—in the compound of his bungalow, when one of the stirrups gave way. The consequence was that Sir Henry fell to the ground, and rolling under the animal was kicked and had two of his ribs fractured. On inquiry yesterday we were glad to hear that he was progressing favourably under the treatment of Dr. Langley, and hopes to be about again in the course of a few days.

Great Failure.—After a week spent in futile negotiation, says the *Bombay Gazette*, a notable Bombay house has finally collapsed. On Saturday last a meeting of bank managers was held to consider the affairs of B. and A. Hormarji and Co., one of the largest business houses in Western India. Owing to heavy losses through speculation in exchange and in Government paper, the firm is in a condition of very serious embarrassment, the liabilities amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. A suspension of the busi-

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ness would necessarily involve the sacrifice of lucrative agencies, and add heavily to the ultimate loss. The Mill Agency alone yielded an income of 50,000 rs. a year, and other business raised that amount to nearly a lac. A proposal was made on the part of the firm that the business should be continued in consideration of a payment down of 15 per cent. of the liabilities, with a prospective realisation which would bring the dividend to 28 or 30 per cent. The alternative of immediate insolvency would, it was calculated, yield ultimately but 15 per cent., owing to the certain loss of the agencies. The securities for the fulfilment of the terms proposed were said to be tangible and safe. The Bank managers have, however, been unable or unwilling to accept the proposals submitted, and they recommended Messrs. Hormarji to file a petition in insolvency yesterday. Acting on the advice of eminent counsel Messrs. Hormarji did not act at once upon this recommendation, their chief object being the continuance of the lucrative branches of the business for the benefit of the creditors. The insolvency of the firm is now an accomplished fact. The Agra Bank yesterday filed a suit for nearly six lacs and in the course of the afternoon the Oriental and the Chartered Mercantile Banks obtained an adjudication in bankruptcy from the Court just before Messrs. Hormarji's petition—which they vainly strove to keep back until after the mail leaves to-day—was filed. Thus all question of compromise is at an end.

The Greenhalgh-Elliot dispute was concluded before Mr. Justice Farran on April 25, and the plaintiff's suit dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Farran, in summing up the evidence, was satisfied that Major Elliot was acting on his own behalf when he gave the cheque for 5,000 rs. to Greenhalgh, and considered that it was out of all human probability that the defendant would give the cheque to the plaintiff on the considerations Greenhalgh set forth. The plaintiff, he said, had failed to prove his case.

It has been stated that fresh evidence had come to light in the Kambekar Street murder case, which the friends of the prisoners intend turning to account. We (*Times of India*) understand that there is no truth in the report, though it is probable that an effort will be made by Buchoo's friends to invoke the clemency of the Crown on his behalf.

BURMA.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Rangoon (May 17) :—

A small column has just been sent out in Western Karenni to capture an Alompra pretender who was collecting a following to attack the Eastern Karenni. This is the last frontier operation which will be undertaken before the rains.

The following statement of the frontier work done since Sir A. Mackenzie's assumption of office shows how heavy was the task which devolved on him, and how much remains to be done before the pacification of the province is completed. In the Chin Hills, north and south, there have been nine expeditions, requiring in all over 2,000 rifles. In Bhamo five columns, aggregating about 800 rifles, operated in various portions of the district against the Kachyens and Kanklaing's band. In Momeik a force of 310 rifles worked the district, which was in a very unsatisfactory condition. On the Chinese frontier three small columns were sent out. The Wuntho rebellion required about 2,500 rifles to quell it. In addition to the work done in Burma a strong column was despatched to Manipur. The only repulse suffered was in the attack on Thetta. The other columns were all successful. One gratifying feature in the operations of the past season was that they were carried on with a minimum amount of village burning and bloodshed.

The two Wuntho Tsawbwas have quarrelled and separated. It is believed that the younger Tsawbwa is about to surrender. While the elder Tsawbwa remains at large there will always be a danger of renewed disturbances on the Wuntho frontier.

The Moo Valley line of railway will be almost immediately opened as far as Shwebo. A steam ferry will be established across the Irrawaddy, between the Mandalay and Sagaing sides of the river.

Mr. Ward left Rangoon this morning to assume the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Owing to the intense heat which prevails, numerous outbreaks of cholera have occurred in various portions of the provinces. The 16th Rifles were attacked while returning from Tamoo, and had twelve cases, of which six were fatal. The disease continues to rage with unusual severity amongst the Darjeeling coolies, who are still kept on board flats anchored near Prome. Of 420 coolies, about 150 were attacked, of whom about 90 died.

Mr. Archer, Consul at Zimme, and Captain Fulton, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who were employed on the Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burma and Siam, started on Feb. 24 from Mongphong to descend the Mekong to Saigon. No news has yet been received of them, and some anxiety is felt.

Mr. DUKE's case was concluded on April 23. Mr. Vansomeren, in defence, laid great stress on the fact that the evidence of Mr. Duke, Aung Ba, Sheve Bwen and Maung Dut, though differing in some trifling particulars, agrees in every point of the least importance. The immaterial discrepancies were, he said, strong evidence of the truth of the story told by them. Mr. Duke's story was the only credible one, otherwise he and three others conspired to commit perjury. Mr. Fox, in addressing the Court, dwelt on the evidence of Superintendent Chisholm, who deposed to Mr. Duke having previously suspended Aung Ba for accepting bribes. The prosecution, Mr. Fox said, did not allege that Mr. Duke had received any money himself, but what was alleged against him was that he failed to do his plain duty as an official from personal motives, and that those motives must have been either to prevent disclosures about his keeping a mistress and to prevent his and her name being connected with the taking of bribes. The prosecution also alleged that he aided Aung Ba in getting up a false defence. Mr. Fox admitted that if Taroke Pyu retracted to Mr. Duke the statement made to Mr. Moylan, then there was some justification for Mr. Duke's conduct, but he thought everything pointed against Taroke Pyu having retracted. Mr. Duke and the witnesses who now testified to the retractation never mentioned that in their examination before Colonel Strover. At the conclusion of Mr. Fox's address, Mr. Ward said the report would go to the Viceroy, and would not be published previously.

GENERAL WOLSELEY leaves Captain O'Donnell at the Jade mines with a force of military police and two guns under Lieutenant Baldwin. The country around the Jade mines is perfectly quiet. General Wolseley was to have left for Mogaung with the British troops on the 18th. General Wolseley held a review and durbar at Sanka on the 17th, which was attended by all the influential Tsawbwas and traders. The Kachins and Chinese both expressed pleasure that a post is to be established at the Jade mines. Arrangements have been made with influential Chinamen to capture the Tsawbwa and send him in.

MAJOR SMYTH, Commanding the Hanton column, surprised the Kachin village of Palontong on the 20th. Only slight resistance was offered ; three Katchins were killed. The column also surprised other villages where there was no opposition.

LIEUTENANT FORTH, 30th Punjab Infantry, has reached Chittagong with 1,000 coolies from Lushai. 512 of these are Panthans and Punjabis, 200 of whom he took with him on the punitive expedition to Jacopa's village.

A BURMA correspondent states that two political officers, and a party of the Survey of India, with the usual military escort, has just completed reconnaissances as far as Kiang Hung, on the Cambodia River, and throughout the Salween Shan States, with a view to ascertaining some definite information regarding the work which will shortly be undertaken to finally delimitate the eastern frontier.

MR. G. D. BURGESS, C.S.I., Commissioner, Northern Division, has left Mandalay for Bhamo on special and circuit duty. He will probably be absent for about a fortnight, if not longer. We (*Mandalay Herald*) have heard it whispered that the special duty which Mr. Burgess has to devote his attention to is in connection with the collection of a large body of Chinese filibusterers on the frontiers of the Mogoung district, and whose movements are looked upon with suspicion. We should be glad to be contradicted in what we have heard.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Benares (April 23) says :—Mr. White made over charge of the office of Magistrate to Mr. McLeod to-day, preparatory to proceeding on leave, which he had to defer, owing to the late riots. Rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the leaders range from 100 rs. to 1,000 rs. The trial of those arrested is proceeding daily. Owing to the number of rioters arrested the following arrangements have been made :—Those who attacked the waterworks at Bhadaini and Sita Ram's house are being tried by Mr. Hope ; those concerned in the destruction of the telegraph office by Mr. Greeven, and those who plundered the railway station by Mr. Sanders. The ringleaders appeared before the district magistrate last Saturday.

THE BENARES and Jaunpur indigo planters held a conference connected with the N.-W.P. Planters Association at Mr. A. Nickel's house, where Captain Chapman, of Bharwari, presided, and a resolution was passed condemning the action of the planters who have shipped indigo direct to England, as that kept buyers from going to Calcutta, thus lowering prices and leaving stocks unsold. It was also agreed that all planters should send indigo in future to the brokers in Calcutta for sale.

THE OLD FORT at Mooltan has at last been handed over to the civil authorities, but under conditions in which they cannot very readily acquiesce. The military authorities still wish to retain a lien on the property, no additions or alterations of any kind are to be made, and all income derived—approximately 1,500 rs. annually—from the sale of the right to collect saltpetre from the mound, on part of which the fort stands, and from the value of the bricks excavated therefrom, is to go to them. The original idea was to locate the sadr tahsil and distillery in the fort, and if this is carried out, some additions and alterations will have to be made. Besides, divided authority is sure to lead to constant friction. It has, therefore, been suggested that, if the fort is to be taken over at all permanently, the civil power must have full control and possession over so much of the building, at least, as is enclosed within the outer walls.

A TELEGRAM from Mhow (April 27) says :—Mr. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice of Indore, assisted by his pleader, Mr. Khory, prosecuted Babu Mohendranath Chatterji, editor of the *Eastern Herald*, for defamation. Accused, who was defended by Mr. Haridass, of Khandwa, tendered an humble and unqualified apology to the complainant and his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, for having published in the *Eastern Herald* false and defamatory matters about them. The accused has given up the name of the writer of the defamatory articles with his manuscripts. The name is Balwantrao Waman, against whom a warrant is issued by the Residency Magistrate, Prince Wahid-ud-din, on the application of Mr. Dhurandhar. In to-day's issue of the *Eastern Herald* the manager publishes the above apology, and informs its readers that it will cease to exist from to-day, as its editor and proprietor has suffered heavily for his having reposed implicit confidence in the integrity of his correspondents and writers, and for his not having taken adequate pains to ascertain the truth of the news supplied for publication.

THE OTHER DAY the North-Western Railway line from Jhelum to Domali was again so covered with young locusts that on two or three occasions the trains had to be taken on in sections on the covered line to avoid an accident. This explains the growl of indignant passengers concerning the delay of trains recently.

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SOME of our readers, the Lahore paper says, will remember the lamentable accident by which Lieutenant Stoehr, R.E., was accidentally shot below Kaladanda. Tired of hewing out a home for the Goorkhas on the side of the Himalayas, he had come down to the plains with two magnificent greyhounds, and one of them playfully jumped on him while his gun was leaning against his breast. The hound's paw touched the trigger, and the death of his master was instantaneous. The officers of the Royal Engineers have just erected a quiet-looking but costly brass tablet let in on black marble in Rurki Station Church as a small token of their affection for their comrade. The inscription runs thus :—

"Sacred to the memory of
Oscar Henry Stoehr,
Lieutenant, Royal Engineers,
Who was accidentally killed near Kaladanda
On the 29th May 1889,
In the XXIVth year of his age.
This tablet is erected by his brother officers of the Bengal
Sappers and Miners."

HYDERABAD.

THE HYDERABAD ROBBERY case, in which three nawabs are accused of stealing seven and a-half lacs' worth of jewellery, and which is engaging attention at the magistrate's court in Bombay, is being vigorously pushed in Hyderabad, says a local correspondent. On information laid before the Second Assistant Resident, a warrant was granted for the search of the firm of Sadasheo Jankidas, in the Residency bazaars. When the warrant was executed, jewellery was found to the value of 27,000 rs., which was mortgaged with the firm by one of the accused. The property was identified by four witnesses before the magistrate. The Bombay officials, I hear, have addressed the Resident regarding the transfer of the case to Hyderabad for disposal.

AT A MEETING of the Hyderabad Race Stewards held at the United Service Club, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the West of India Turf Club rules in lieu of the Calcutta Turf Club rules. The proposition was put forward by Major Gough, who argued for the change in a very sensible address. At the previous meeting a proposition made by Captain Kelly to do away with bookmakers found no supporters, but it has been decided to encourage the business of the totalisator officially, and to allow bookmakers to be present at meetings here, making their fee higher than at present. Major Gough's success is hailed with satisfaction by all interested in local racing. He was one of those who joined Mr. Fred. Gordon and Captain Holdsworth and one or two others in strenuously opposing the change from the West of India Turf Club rules to the Calcutta rules two years ago.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM is out in camp in the Warrangal district, where he is having some good shooting. His bag up to date consists of two tigers, and it is expected he will get more sport.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A TIFLIS telegram of May 4 to the *Morning Post* says :—A telegram from Askhabad, in the Transcaspian territory, says that a retired naval officer, Kobzow, with a party of men from the Tedjen station, has left there to study and explore the courses of the Tedjen and Herirood. The object of the party is to organise for at least seven months of the year means of transport and communication between the Tedjen station of the Transcaspian line and Seraks, Poulikhatoum, and Zulfikar. It is also intended to establish a Russian colony, consisting of emigrants from the government of Erivan in the Transcaucasus, in the south-west of the Turkoman country, in the neighbourhood of Poulikhatoum. These are among the first of the measures which are about being taken by the newly appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, General Kuropatkine, for the development of the territory under his rule. General Kuropatkine is a man of great energy of character, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest generals in the Russian service ; and it was generally anticipated at the time he was nominated to succeed General Komaroff that Central Asian politics would receive a vigorous impulse.

A Russian scientific expedition, under the command of Captain Bartshevsky, has (says a Reuter despatch from Samarcand of May 15) left here for the exploration of Southern Bokhara, the Pamin district, and Kafiristan.

Lieutenant Bower's previous Central Asian travels will have proved of benefit to the world at large in other ways than by ridding it of a murderous villain like Dad Muhammad. He discovered the remains of a buried city in the wilds, and had excavations made on a small scale, resulting in the discovery of some old MSS. These were entrusted to Dr. Hoernle for investigation, and he reports that they compose a medical treatise, or, rather, three medical treatises in different hands and of great antiquity. The oldest is Buddhist, of the fourth or fifth century, so that it must be about 1,400 years old ; and Dr. Hoernle says it is the oldest M.S. yet found in this part of the world, and of great value.

From Badakshan the Punjab paper learns that Abdul Rashid Khan, Chief Assistant to the Governor, had been detected in the embezzlement of large sums passing through his hands, and has been imprisoned, and all his property confiscated by the Ameer.

At the present moment the influence of General Gholam Haidar, Commander-in-Chief, is in the ascendant in Afghanistan. The General is now in the Shinwari country, where by his prompt and thorough execution of the Ameer's orders and his settlement of the Yaghistan frontier to the Ameer's complete satisfaction he has won golden opinions. He appears also to have established the best relations with the independent frontier chiefs, and the impression prevails that the Ameer's position upon the frontier is now remarkably strong and secure.

The present Afghan Commander of Jellalhabad, Shad Muhammad Khan, appears to have been a failure. He is immensely unpopular with the garrison and the inhabitants, and has failed to ingratiate himself with the Commander-in-Chief. The Ameer has, therefore, issued orders for his transfer.

In confirmation of our intelligence from Cabul some weeks ago that the Ameer, acting under the fanatical influence of his son Habibullah, had determined to disband his Shia (Kazilbash regiments) we now learn, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that all the Afghan troops, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, which have been recruited from Shia Mahommedans, are to be disbanded and Sunnis enlisted in their stead. The order was, it is said, issued immediately after the Naoroz.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed from Cabul that the Ameer wrote some time ago to Mr. T. A. Martin, senior member of the firm of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. in India (the firm to which Mr. Pyne belongs) for the purpose of entering into commercial and pecuniary relations with the firm. The latter at first replied that they must take the opinion of all the partners, and subsequently informed the Ameer that they would prefer to send two representatives of the firm to Cabul to settle the matter by a personal interview. The Ameer has consequently sent instructions to his agent at Calcutta to arrange for their journey, and to show them the greatest possible respect. The Ameer's object is believed to be to obtain facilities for borrowing money whenever his emergencies require it. Anyhow, we hope that the firm will make a better thing out of their connection with the Ameer than the Parsee firm of Messrs. Jehangir and Co. have been able to do.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

A REUTER telegram from Shanghai (May 13) says :—A serious native riot, directed against foreigners, has occurred at the important commercial town of Wuhu, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The mob attacked the Roman Catholic Mission, and set fire to it. Fortunately the inmates were able to make their escape in safety from the burning building, and to take shelter from the violence of the populace, who continued for several hours rioting and burning. No loss of life is, however, reported. The Europeans have taken refuge in the hulks lying in the river. H.M.S. *Inconstant* has been ordered to go up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Wuhu.

We have received the following from the Foreign Office for publication :—A telegram has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, dated May 14, stating that on the evening of the 12th inst. a riot had broken out at Wuhu. According to the report received from her Majesty's Consul there, much property belonging to the French Roman Catholic mission had been destroyed, but no mention was made of any loss of life. It appeared from the Consul's telegram, dated on the morning of the 13th, that the disturbance had not at that time been suppressed, but it was hoped at Pekin that order would be restored by the arrival of men-of-war, two of which were Chinese vessels, despatched on that day at noon from Shanghai.

Instructions had also been sent to the Viceroy of the province by telegraph to take immediate action.

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Shanghai (May 14) :—The latest reports received here state that in the riots at Wuhu, directed by natives against foreigners, the British Consulate was demolished and the Consul wounded, only making his escape by adopting the disguise of a Chinaman. The French Cathedral was burned. The foreigners have taken refuge in a steamer in the river. There is no British war ship on the spot, but a French one is now proceeding to the scene of action.

A Reuter despatch from Shanghai (May 14) says :—The destruction wrought by the mob at Wuhu was widespread and serious. Leaving the Catholic Mission a gutted ruin, the Chinese attacked the quarters of the Custom House officers, and set them on fire. The building was soon burned to the ground. Then the people made a rush for the British Consulate, which they reduced to a complete wreck, after looting the house from top to bottom. The Consul and his wife had, fortunately, been forewarned, and were able to make their escape, disguised in Chinese clothes. The Consul is, however, reported to have been afterwards wounded by the rioters. The last advices report that quiet has now been restored at Wuhu.

The Yokohama correspondent of the *N.C. Herald* wrote on March 30 :—The papers have effectually revived the Treaty Revision question, and if one or two of the leading journals of the capital are to be depended upon, something seems likely to be accomplished during the present year. Exactly what the terms of the proposed treaty are no one knows, though it is recognised that they cannot be as satisfactory from the standpoint of the foreigner as the drafts connected with the names of Count Inouye and Count Okuma. So much of that which has been published has been either denied or discredited that it may be unwise to sketch in the principal features here. The following, however, having now appeared in three of the best of the Tokio dailies merits reproduction. The chief points are, firstly, that the existing Consular courts shall continue to exercise jurisdiction for the term of five years from the date of revision for all cases arising within the settlements, and that the courts of the country shall be accepted as the sole and final arbiter of cases which arise outside of settlement limits. Secondly, that no engagement shall be either demanded or given providing for the employment of foreign judges for a fixed limited term. Thirdly, that the right of possessing

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real estate, of holding railway shares and shares in mines, and of participating in the coast carrying trade, shall be withheld. Fourthly, that a stipulation or agreement of a binding nature shall be made regarding the codification of the laws. Fifthly, that mixed residence shall be allowed. And lastly, that a somewhat higher tariff based on an *ad valorem* rate of 10 to 12 per cent. may be enforced. These are, in the main, the general conditions which Mr. Fraser, H.B.M.'s Minister, is reported to view favourably. That two of them at least will undergo material modification may probably be accepted as certain. Negotiations are said to be now in progress.

If the present programme of the Japanese Government is carried into effect (says the Calcutta *Englishman*), the question of naval supremacy between the two great Powers of Eastern Asia will be shortly decided beyond possibility of doubt. It is estimated that, were war to break out in the immediate future, the Japanese Navy could oppose upwards of 50,000 tons to 35,000 tons of its rival; but the difficulty of assessing the relative values of the warships of the two countries is so great that, the question of personnel apart, it is doubtful on which side the balance of naval power actually lies. In a recent speech in the Japanese House of Representatives, Viscount Kabayama, Minister of the Navy, claimed that a warship tonnage of at least 120,000 was necessary for the adequate defence of the Empire. He put forward at the same time a programme for the reconstitution of the Navy, providing for the construction of two armourclads of 9,500 tons, three cruisers of 6,000 tons, seven varying between 1,500 and 4,500 tons, and seven first class torpedo boats. The total outlay involved amounts to nearly fifty million yen; but in a spirit of far sighted liberality, the House of Representatives seems to have voted the necessary credits without hesitation. The Japanese probably recognise by this time that, in addition to their old rival, they will have to reckon in the future with a new and far more formidable power. The Russian station at Vladivostock is already a source of very considerable uneasiness in Tokio as well as at Pekin, and the threatened construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, together with the growing power of the Russian Navy in Eastern waters are not in any way calculated to allay this feeling. For Japan, as for Great Britain, the possession of a powerful Navy, is the sole effectual guarantee of safety.

Writing on April 4 the *N. C. Herald* gives another instance of the dilatoriness of the British Minister at Pekin. By the Chungking Convention that port was to be opened to foreign trade on Jan. 18 last. Two months later the new system could not be worked, though the port was nominally opened on March 1 and 2, because the British Minister still withheld his approval of the necessary regulations. No explanation of any kind is forthcoming. Sir John Walsham appears to simply treat the matter with silent contempt. We do not like to characterise this neglect as it seems to deserve, because Sir John may have some reason for it, of which we have not heard; but it seems to us that the Chamber of Commerce here, which is the one most interested in the extension of foreign trade at Chungking, should ask for some explanation, or make some representation before long.

Mr. W. N. Beauclerk, who succeeds Mr. Howard as Secretary of H.B.M. Legation, arrived by the English mail on Saturday last, and will shortly proceed to Pekin to assume his duties. We trust, says the *Herald*, that this gentleman's advent may tend to rouse the Legation out of its present lethargic condition.

A Chinese paper states that tribal fighting is now going on in over one hundred villages around Amoy. The funds required to carry on these feuds come, it is said, from the Secret Societies of Penang and Singapur. The Khoo tribe alone has, according to this authority, nearly a million dollars at its command, and in many cases three or four villages have a common fund of over half a million. The result of these feuds is that the whole district is rapidly becoming a wilderness. The authorities are either unable or too apathetic to interfere.

We (*N.C. Herald*) regret to have to record two more attacks by Chinese on foreigners in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, similar to those which took place during the winter. On Sunday afternoon a party of about thirty-five ladies, gentlemen, and children were tiffining on a piece of ground which had been hired for the purpose near the Pagoda. They were surrounded by a mob of about 200 natives, who gradually closed in upon them, in spite of being repeatedly pushed back. At first content with throwing mud, the Chinese at length began to use stones, and the foreigners, after finishing their meal, thought it prudent to walk away, whereupon all their crockery and the remains of their food were pounced upon. The foreigners returned to the place a short time afterwards and found that the greater part of the mob had dispersed, but, on the advice of the lowdah, who feared the arrival of more villagers, the party proceeded home. About two hours later four mounted foreigners were similarly surrounded and pelted. As we have before pointed out, these outrageous attacks may be expected to continue until some pressure is brought to bear on the Chinese authorities. Perhaps the German Consul, to whose nationality most of the larger party interfered with on Sunday belong, may be able to act with some amount of success.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Rangoon, difficulties appear likely to arise between France and Siam in connection with the Laos States on the north-eastern frontier of Siam. If the Upper Mekong can be opened to navigation the value of those States will be greatly increased. Considerable uneasiness is felt at Bangkok, owing to the claims which have recently been advanced by the French authorities to this territory.

Singapore Free Press Notes.

The death of Mr. C. K. E. Woods, barrister, occurred at the General Hospital on April 16.

Sir Frederick Weld is suffering from jaundice, and his state is such as to cause his medical attendants some anxiety.

H.H. the Sultan of Johore arrived by the *Sydney* on April 15.

The preliminary reports of the Census show that the population of Malacca has decreased; that of Singapore and Penang has largely increased.

OUR BOOK NOTICES.

LIFE OF LORD HARDINGE.*

Sir Henry Hardinge was Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848. He was raised to the peerage for his services during the first Sikh war of 1845-46. The Punjab had been sinking into anarchy ever since the death of Runjeet Singh in 1839. There was a reign of terror at Lahore. The details of vice and murder are sickening. The Sikh Army of the Khalsa, which had been kept in order by Runjeet, had rebelled against his successors. The Sikh Army threatened to march to Lahore and overturn the existing Government, and the Sikh court saved itself from destruction by sending the army across the Sutlej to plunder Hindoostan. Then followed the forgotten battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Aliwal, the crowning victory at Sobraon, and the short-lived treaty of Lahore.

The settlement of the Punjab by Lord Hardinge was a compromise. He would not annex the Punjab; he was willing to recognise a reputed son of Runjeet, the infant Dhuleep Singh, but he would not protect him with a British force. The Sikhs themselves declared that no Sikh government could possibly exist in the Punjab unless it was protected by a British army against the disbanded soldiers of the Khalsa. Lord Hardinge gave way. The boy Dhuleep Singh was placed on the throne under Sir Henry Lawrence as Resident and a Sikh Council of Regency, and a British force was to remain in the Punjab until the prince attained his majority.

In January 1848 Lord Hardinge left India and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie. Within a few months there was treachery and rebellion at Multan. Englishmen were murdered, and the Sikh Army of the Khalsa was in open insurrection. Lord Dalhousie declared that as the Sikhs had called for war they should have it with a vengeance. The treaty of Lahore was torn to shreds by the battles of Chilianwalla and Guzerat. The Punjab was annexed and brought under British administration, and for more than forty years has been one of the greatest triumphs of British rule.

We have nothing to say against Lord Hardinge. He was a distinguished soldier and statesman in his generation, but that generation has passed away. Some may doubt whether he ought to be reckoned amongst the "Rulers of India." The "Life" by his son is certainly not worthy of a place in the Series. It is dull and commonplace, and the bulk of it is made up of obsolete details which throw no light whatever on the history of India.

Messrs. Perken, Son, and Rayment's useful Guide to Electricity for Beginners, entitled **Intensity Coils: How Made and How Used,** is now passing through its sixteenth edition (128th thousand). It describes the construction and method of using Galvanic Batteries, while there are chapters on Electric Lighting, the Telegraph, Telephone, and Phonograph. The chapters are subdivided into paragraphs, which are headed in large type. To the amateur electrician this work is invaluable.

Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art.—Sir George Birdwood presided at the first annual meeting of this society, held at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on May 12. The report stated that a school of art had recently been opened in Trevandrum by the Maharaja of Travancore, under the guidance of Mr. Havell, and several photographs of ivory carving of good design had been sent from this school for the inspection of the committee, also some photographs of copper *répoussé* work from Madras, and Sir George Birdwood hoped they might be the means of procuring orders from London tradesmen for a higher class of Indian work than is usually met with in this country. Sir George Stewart Gordon Bayley, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the object of the society was not only to encourage English workmen to copy Indian art, but to promote its circulation in England. Surgeon-Major J. H. Hendley, hon. secretary of the Jeypore Museum, said that what the society was doing was what the Indians were trying for all over the country. Art work in India was done by the hand, but in England it was executed by machinery. They did not want to encourage that sort of machine work which was hard, dry, and utterly inartistic. English people bought all their art fabrics at home, when they could get better value from India. The Indian had peculiar qualities of the eye and hand which the Englishman had not. Mrs. Thomas said that the introduction of Chinese and Japanese art into India had affected the Indian workmen to a considerable degree, and the gold and silver work had suffered very much. The wood carving had gone down simply for the want of patronage. The report was adopted.

* "Rulers of India: Viscount Hardinge." By his Son. Edited by Sir W. W. Hunter. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1891.

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Allen, Capt. W. H., s.c., B.
Allison, Surg.-Major H., M.D., 1 y., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Jan. 31, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., S.C., 1 y., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 16, '90, B.
Avetoom, Surg. S. T., 1 y., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major G., 23 m., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Baker, Lieut. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 y., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., s.c., fr. Aug. 4, '90. B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barrow, Major E. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, B.
Barry, Brig.-Surg. A., 18 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Batten, Capt. A. C., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. W. R., Cav., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 10 m., fr. Nov. 17, '90, B.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Biggs, Capt. H. V., R.E., 15 m., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 25, '90, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., s.c., 14 m., fr. April 18, '90, B.
Boyd, Surg.-Major H., 1 y., fr. July 21, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., s.c., 1 y. 91 d., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., s.c., 10 m., fr. Oct. 8, '90. B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Browne, Capt. L. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., s.c., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 y., from Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Major G. E. E., 15 m., fr. April 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. C. W. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 3, '90, M.
Burton, Capt. E. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 14, '91, B.

Cameron, Surg.-Major A., 1 y. 122 d., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Major L., M.D., 2 y., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 22, '90. Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., s.c., 6 m., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Aug. 18, '90, B.
Channer, Major G., D.S.O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 18, '91, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 16 m., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., s.c., 18 m., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.I.E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 y., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. S. H., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cox, Col. E. C., C.S.I., till Sept. 22, '91.
Cracroft, Capt. B. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 2, '91, B.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.
Custance, Capt. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 21, '90, B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, B.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Major J., 6 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Davies, and Lieut. C. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 15, '91, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lt. P., s.c., till Oct. 31, '91, Bo.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., s.c., till Dec. 24, '91, B.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Dobie, Surg.-Major S. L., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., s.c., 2 y. 13 d., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., M.D., 1 y., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P.W., s.c., 15 m., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 26, '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., s.c., 15 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., s.c., till Dec. 7, '91, B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 m., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.
Eyre, Major V. G. L., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., s.c., 17 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.
Fagan, Col. J. G., Cav., 1 y., fr. Jan. 4, '91, Bo.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Farwell, Lieut.-Col. W. C., Inf., 6 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Major W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Major J. E. C., B.
Finch, Lieut. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 1, '90, M.
Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. A. F., R.A., B.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., s.c., 1 y. fr. Dec. 29, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 y. 196 d., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Lieut.-Col. E. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 2, '90, M.
Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 22, 91.

Gaffney, Surg.-Major J. B., 2 y., fr. May 1, '92, B.
Garstin, Col. E. C., s.c., 1 y. 295 d., fr. May 22, '92, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Capt. R. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 23, '91, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29, '92, Bo.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Gilbert, Lieut. G. E. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.
Giles, Capt. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 3, '92, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. J. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 6, '92, M.
Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., 2 y. 6 m., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldsmid, Capt. G. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 18, '92, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., s.c., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., s.c., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Greig, Col. P. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., s.c., 10 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Grimston, Lieut. S. B., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.

Halkett, Major H. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., s.c., B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 22, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Harenc, Lt.-Col. C. E., s.c., 16 m., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 28, '90, M.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 m., fr. Ap. 22, '90, B.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '92, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., s.c., 1 y., from Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hawkes, Major R. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 28, '90, B.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Heffernan, Lieut. H. W., s.c., M.
Heming, Lieut.-Col. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Hendley, Surg.-Major T. H., C.I.E., 14 m., fr. Jan. 31, '91, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 7 m., fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 m., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., s.c., 1 yr., fr. March 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lieut. J. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Hingston, Major C. W. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 18, '92, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 y. 134 d., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Major J. A., 18 m., fr. March 29, '92, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., s.c., 15 m., fr. Ap. 8, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 18 m., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Irwin, Major L. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jameson, Surg.-Major R., till April 1, '92, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Jermyn, Lieut. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91. B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 8, '90, M.
Jones, Lieut. A. A., s.c., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 y. 3 d., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Keegan, Surg.-Major D. F., 18 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Kendall, Lieut. J., s.c., 15 m., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
King-Harman, Col. M. J., s.c., 19 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Major J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Kirkwood, Major J. N. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 17, '92, Bo.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Major A. H., 1 y., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 y., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Leslie, Lieut. T. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., from Sept. 13, '92, Bo.
Lewis, Major E. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 18, '90, B.
Lloyd, Major E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut., s.c., 1 y., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 y. 8m., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Major H. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Brig.-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 y. 6m., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., s.c., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., s.c., 1 y. 284 d., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Maclaren, Surg.-Major G. G., B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 14 m., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major S. C., 18 m., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
McCarthy, Capt. G. A., s.c., B.
McConaghey, Lieut. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, 91, B.
McKenna, Surg.-Major C. J., 1 y., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 9, 90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 10, '92, Bo.
McRae, Major H. N., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, B.
Mair, Surg.-Major E., 1 y. 162 d., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Mansel, Major C. G., s.c., 2 y., from Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 y., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martin, Major M. K., s.c., 1 y. 266 d., fr. Feb. 7, 90, B.
Massy, Major C. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Brig.-Surg. R. G., 2 y., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
Meadows, Surg.-Major C. J. W., B.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, B.
Miles, Col. S. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '89, Bo.
Miles, Lieut. P. J., 1 y., fr. March 21, '91, B.
Miley, Major J. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Money, Col. R. E. K., s.c., till Feb. 17, '91, B.
Moore, Capt. G. H. J., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Major J. J., 14 m., fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 9, '92, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 m., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., s.c., B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., s.c., 6 m., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Napier, Lt. Hon. H. D., s.c. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lt.-Col. G. F. E. S., s.c., 2 y., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Nisbet, Col. R. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 1, '90, B.
Nurse, Lieut. C. G., s.c., Bo.

Oakes, Col. G. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. May 7, '90, M.
Orr, Capt. C. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 8, '90, B.
Oswald, Capt. F., s.c., B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., s.c., till Nov. 12, '91, B.
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., s.c., 2 y. 1 m., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 243 d., fr. March 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., s.c., 23 m., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., s.c., 268 d., fr. March 20, '91, M.
Peile, Major F. B., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Phayre, Capt. A., s.c., 16 m., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. A. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 11, '90, B.
Pigou, and Lieut. F. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Preston, Capt. F. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, M.
Preston, Capt. R. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 6, '91, Bo.
Proudfoot, Major A. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Pullan, Col. A., s.c., B.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., s.c., M.

Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 14, '91, M.
Raikes, Major F. D., C.I.E., s.c., 18 m., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Ramsay, Col. H. M., Inf., 2 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.
Read, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Major B. L. P., s.c., 1 y., Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., s.c., 2 y. 3 m., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lieut. F. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Capt. W. St. J., s.c., 6m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, Bo.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Robertson, Capt. E. E., s.c., 15 m., fr. April 2, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Major D., s.c., 7 m., fr. March 10, '91. B.
Robin, Lieut. N. E., s.c.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Major W. A. C., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 y., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., s.c., 15 m., fr. April 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 10, '90, B.

Salmon, Col. W. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Saulez, Capt. P. H., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Sconce, Col. J., s.c., 1 y. 153 d., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Seaton, Col. W. J., s.c., 33 m., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.
Shepherd, Col. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., s.c., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Skipwith, Col. G. T., R.E., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Capt. G. B., R.A., Bo.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 m., fr. March 23, '90, M.
Smith, Col. W. G., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 11, '91, B.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H., s.c., 6 m., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 21, '92, M.
Smith, Surg.-Major M. H., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spearman, Col. H. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 y., fr. May, 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 2 y., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Strong, Col. T. E., s.c., 1 y. 37 d., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., s.c., B.
Swifte, Col. J. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., s.c., 176 d., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., s.c., 181 d., fr. April 10, '91, B.
Taylor, Lieut. N. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 20, '90, B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 11, '92, M.
Thomas, Brig.-Surg. J. B., 20 m., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Thornhill, Surg.-Major W. H., 18 m., fr. Ap. 27, '90, M.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., s.c., 1 y. 105 d., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., s.c., 18 m., fr Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Tweddell, Lieut. F. s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 27, '91, B.

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Vans Agnew, Capt. J., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 m., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.

Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., till June 6, '91, M.
Wapshare, Lieut. R., s.c., 6 m., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., s.c., till July 6, '91, M.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Capt. G. H., s.c., B.
Watson, Col. E. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 10, '90, M.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Waymouth, Lieut. H. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, B.
Welch, Major F. G. T., s.c., 2 y., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., prob. s.c., 6m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. April 23, '90, B.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 9 m., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Major H. P., 16 m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., s.c., 2 y., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Young, Lieut. W. B., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 1, '92, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., s.c., till Dec. 6, '92, B.
Younghusband, Lieut. L. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90

INDIA OFFICE.

From May 11 to May 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen. G. Luck, *C.B.*, B.
Col. J. L. Ferris, S.C.
Col. R. W. Sartorius, *V.C.*, B. Inf.
Col. C. R. Matthews, S.C.
Col. A. J. T. Welchman, B. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clarke, B. R.E.
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, B. R.E.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. Marshall, B. R.E.
Major T. E. Spencer, S.C.
Major A. M. Muir, S.C.
Capt. E. R. Penrose, S.C.
Capt. L. G. Clough Taylor, B., Connaught Rangers.
Capt. J. R. C. Colvin, S.C.
Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C.
Lieut. R. C. O. Creagh, S.C.
Lieut. H. M. Allen, S.C.
Lieut. R. R. Vaughan, S.C.
Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, S.C.
Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, S.C.
Lieut. C. Jackson, S.C.
Lieut. H. Lowther, S.C.
Surg.-Major C. W. Owen, B., Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major H. Hamilton, *I.M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Brig.-Surg. W. Center, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. H. H. Priest, B. Cov.
Mr. J. Penney, B. Cov.
Mr. A. Anderson, B. Cov.
Mr. R. W. Trafford, B. Cov.
Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, B. Cov.
Mr. F. P. Quinlan, B.
Mr. F. B. O'Shea, B.
Mr. W. E. Hartt, B.
Mr. W. P. V. Horst, B.
Mr. W. R. Tucker, B.
Mr. R. Richardson, B.
Mr. G. W. Sweet, B.
Mr. H. Hastings, B.
Mr. W. H. Cole, B.
Mr. J. Adams, B.
Mr. E. C. R. Thomson, B.
Col. J. M. C. Galloway, S.C.
Col. J. C. Gunning, S.C.
Major S. Smith, M. R.E.
Capt. H. Lawson, S.C.
Lieut. E. Y. Watson, S.C.
Brig.-Surg. L. C. Manney, *I.M.D.*, M. Med. Estab.
Brig.-Surg. A. L. Hackett, *I.M.D.*, M. Med. Estab.
Surg. J. L. Van Gayzel, M. Med. Estab.
Mr. G. D. Irvine, M. Cov.
Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.
Mr. H. E. Clerk, M.
Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, M.
Lieut.-Col. F. H. Blanshard, S.C.
Major O'M. Creagh, S.C.
Surg. G. E. Fooks, Bo. Med. Estab.
Mr. G. W. Vidal, Bo. Cov.
Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Bo. Cov.
Mr. E. F. Dawson, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. H. C. Morse, S.C., 3 mo.
Major F. D. Raikes, *C.I.E.*, S.C., 4 mo.
Capt. G. Bowring, S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. J. M. Carpendale, S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. R. F. R. Formby, S.C., 5 mo.
Surg.-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, Med. Estab., 6 mo.
Surg. H. Herbert, Med. Estab., 2 m.
Surg. R. J. Baker, B. Med. Estab., special leave commuted to leave on M.C. for 7 mo.
Mr. A. T. Arundel, M. Cov., 3 mo. special leave and to return.
Mr. A. Dalzell, Bo., 6 mo. extraordinary leave on M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major M. K. Martin, S.C.
Capt. E. E. Robertson, S.C.
Capt. C. W. W. Burton, S.C.,
Capt. H. H. F. Fagan, S.C.
Lieut. A. L. Phillips, S.C.
Surg.-Major H. Boyd, *M.D.*, Med. Estab.
Surg. T. R. Macdonald, *M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Capt. G. B. O'Donnell, Bo.
Capt. T. G. R. Finny, Indian Marine.
Capt. H. J. Pryce, Indian Marine.

The Queen has appointed Thomas Watters, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Swatow; Alexander Frater, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang; Herbert Allen Giles, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo; Charles Walter Everard, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Ichang; Thomas Lowndes Bullock, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Kiukiang; Edward Harper Parker, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Kiungchow; William Scrope Ayrton, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Tamsui; Robert William Mansfield, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Chungking; George Macdonald Home Playfair, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Vice-Consuls at Shanghai; Michie Forbes Anderson Fraser, Esq., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Pagoda Island; Gilbert Fraser, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at New York, to be her Majesty's Consul in that city; Captain George Frederick Chenevix-Trench to be her Majesty's Consul at Bussorah. Captain John Pakenham Pipon, R.N., to be one of her Majesty's Consuls for the Portuguese territories to the south of the Zambesi.

The Queen has approved of M. Jules de Bernard de Faucouval as Belgian Consul-General at Singapore, with jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements and their dependencies; Mr. W. G. Mackenzie as Belgian Consul at Kurrachee, with jurisdiction extending to the Sind, Punjab, Cashmere, British Beloochistan Cutch, and Kattiawar.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 12.

Manipore.—VISCOUNT CROSS: With reference to an answer I gave to the noble marquess opposite (Lord Ripon) last evening, I wish to state that I telegraphed that answer to the Viceroy, and have this moment received the following reply from him:—"There is no foundation for the report that reward has been offered by us for rebels dead or alive."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 12.

The Manipore Disaster.—MR. GOURLEY asked the Under Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to a statement in the Press "that, in view of the probable flight to Burma of the Manipori nobles responsible for the recent outrages, the Chief Commissioner has issued a proclamation offering heavy sums for the heads of the Regent, the Senaputty, and those of the councillors and generals who were concerned in the outbreak;" whether this proclamation was issued with the knowledge of the Indian Government and Secretary of State for India; if not, what measures had been adopted for its withdrawal; and would he state the nature of the Court under which the leaders of the rebellion captured were to be tried.

BARON H. DE WORMS (replying for Sir John Gorst) said the Secretary of State had received no official information on the subject, but had seen in the newspapers a copy of the proclamation by the Chief Commissioner for Burma, the material part of which is as follows:—"This is to give notice that any such persons (*i.e.*, the Regent of Manipore and those of his councillors, generals, or followers) concerned in the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions taking refuge in Burma are to be seized and delivered up to the nearest magistrate or police officer, and that rewards will be granted as stated below for the capture of the persons named." The rewards vary from 1,000 to 5,000 rs. The Secretary of State sees nothing in such a proclamation to require his interference. The nature of the Court will be found described in the Blue Book, which will certainly be distributed before the House rises for the holidays. The leaders of the rebellion are to be tried by a Court consisting of three officers, including at least one political officer, their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

Thursday, May 14.

The Manipore Disaster.—MR. CREMER asked Baron H. de Worms, as representing Sir J. Gorst, whether he was now in a position to give the House any authentic information with regard to the Manipore disaster—(cheers)—and why the despaches upon the matter which on the 5th inst. he said he had laid on the table of the House had not yet been distributed to members of the House, and why it took ten days to print them. (Hear, hear.)

BARON H. DE WORMS: The papers have been presented. They are now in the hands of the printers. There has been no unnecessary delay whatever. The papers have been laid on the table of the House, and when they are printed they will be distributed.

MR. BRYCE said he wished to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject. Perhaps the House would allow him to state that it had been the intention of certain hon. members to raise a discussion on the matter on the motion for the adjournment of the House. They had, however, been deterred from doing so partly, at all events, by the fact that these papers were not yet in their hands. He wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would undertake on behalf of the Government that when these papers had been distributed they would, if a demand were made upon them, give an opportunity for discussing them.

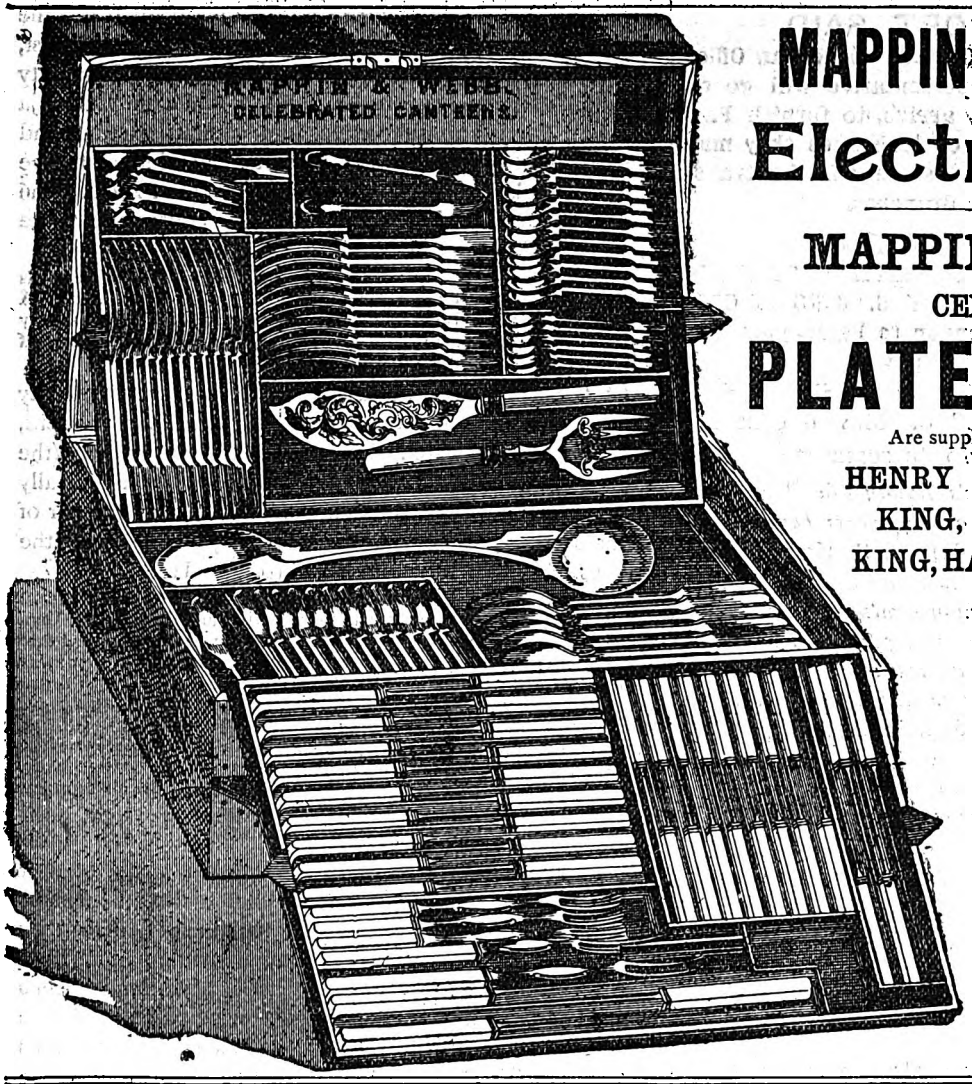
THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: In any case it would have been somewhat difficult to raise a discussion on the motion for the adjournment, seeing that the Minister mainly responsible to answer could not unfortunately be present in the House. I am sure the House will recognise the importance of the matter. There is no desire whatever on the part of the Government to withdraw the subject from discussion. I should not like to pledge myself in the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury to any particular hour, but I may assure hon. members opposite that an opportunity of discussing the subject will be afforded.

Indian Salt Revenue.—From official statements we learn that Indian Salt Revenue continues to increase, and yet it is noticeable that the amount of salt upon which revenue is paid is less now than it was in 1886-87. The following are the figures for the Quinquennium 1886-87 to 1890-91:—

	Maunds.	Rs.
1886-87	33,372,000	6,35,84,000
1887-88	33,118,000	6,37,16,000
1888-89	31,395,000	7,58,82,000
1889-90	33,086,000	7,93,06,000
1890-91	33,320,000	7,99,05,000

The central year marks the turning point when deliveries fell off, while revenue increased; and, although the collections have continued to expand, the old figures of deliveries have not yet been touched. This is not the case in Northern India, Madras, and Sind; but Bengal, Bombay, and Burma all showed better figures of quantity in 1886-87 than they did five years after.

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A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sends to the press a copy of "Outlines of a Scheme for introducing a Gold Standard into India," and brief notes of a "History of the Monetary Standard in Europe," which Sir David Barbour recently sent to that Chamber. After discussing the history of the monetary standard in Europe, Sir D. Barbour proceeds as follows :—

I have given the above short history of the two metals with the object of making clear the position at which we have now arrived.

What has happened is this :—

The old standard was *silver*; by a series of changes, *originating in an accident*, the world has made considerable progress in the direction of altering the standard from silver to gold.

A party, however, has arisen, which says the change is a mistake, and urges us to go back to the old system of using both metals and fixing a ratio between them for purposes of legal tender. This party is strongest in the United States, but is in a minority elsewhere. It is impossible to say what the final result will be.

I believe that the safest and best plan for India and for the world would be to go back to the old system.

But if the decision of the world is that the change from silver to gold should be fully carried out, it will be a terrible evil for India if she is left, as it were, in the cold—nation after nation (Austria, Russia, &c.) will one after another adopt gold as their standard. America will give up her efforts to restore silver. There will be continual fluctuations in Exchange, and it is quite impossible to say to what point the rupee will drop. Therefore, I say, as long as there is a chance of silver being maintained as a monetary standard, do not make any change. But if it is decided by general opinion that silver is to be ejected everywhere, do not let India become the receptacle for all the surplus silver of the world. The action of the United States will show how the battle is going to end. If she adopts free coinage of silver, she will in time carry the whole American Continent with her, and with India, China, and the greater portion of Africa using silver, we shall be independent of the rest of the world, and may even see silver restored to its old position in Europe. On the other hand, if America abandons silver, every other country that can will do the same thing.

I should be glad to see India agree with the United States to continue the free coinage of silver. But if that country abandons silver altogether, the sooner India does the same the better.

Sir D. Barbour then gives his

OUTLINES OF A SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING A GOLD STANDARD INTO INDIA.

(1) The first measure would be to stop the free coinage of silver, that is, a man would no longer be entitled to present silver to the mints and receive rupees.

The present right of coining rupees, *i.e.*, on its own account, would be reserved to Government.

(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins—these coins might be a 10 rupee piece and a 20 rupee piece.

The weight and fineness of these gold coins would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish, *e.g.*, if we wished a par of 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee, the 10 rupee coin would contain as much gold as is worth (1*s.* 5*d.*) + 10 = 170 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10 rupee piece would be 170-240 of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

(3) When the above measures had been carried out, it *might* be found that no gold was brought to the mints, and that exchange fell below 1*s.* 5*d.*

This would be a sign that the currency was redundant, and such a state of things might be brought about by silver rupees coming out of hoards, or coming back from foreign countries. This might occur when the silver rupee become a token coin.

The only remedy would be for Government to reduce the silver rupee currency until Exchange rose to 1*s.* 5*d.*

This might involve considerable expenditure, but there is no other remedy in such a case.

(4) There would then remain a practical difficulty. The 10 r. and 20 r. gold coins would be too valuable for ordinary use in India. A man might have his gold coined into such coins, and then find that they would not serve his purpose.

To remedy this evil the Government must be prepared at every great centre to give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins to any amount, and there must besides be standing orders that every Treasury will, as far as possible, give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins.

It is possible that a considerable amount of gold coins might in this way accumulate on the hands of Government, but this would cause no loss, as they could take the place of silver in the Paper Currency Reserve, and in case of need could be shipped to England.

To facilitate the disposal of the gold coins when not required for purposes of currency, it might be best not to charge any seigniorage on them.

(5) The above is a general outline of the system that might be adopted, but it should be recollected that, in my opinion, the operation would be the greatest and most difficult of the nature ever undertaken, would have far-reaching effects, and ought not to be attempted unless under the pressure of necessity.

The 8th Madras Infantry, from Rangoon, arrived in Bangalore on April 28 by train, to supply the place of the 25th Madras Infantry, which left that station about five months ago. The band of the 13th Madras Infantry marched the regiment from the Cantonment Railway Station to their barracks in the Infantry Lines.

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AGENCY AT PORT SAID.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. have opened an Office at PORT SAID, and their Representative will go on board all Steamers when they arrive, to furnish Passengers with any Information or Assistance they may require, and to receive their Instructions for transmission to the London Firm or Branches.

AGENCY AT MALTA.

Messrs. TURNBULL, Jun., & SOMERVILLE, 20 Strada Reale, VALLETTA (Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.'s Agents), will be pleased to render to Passengers any Information or Assistance in their power.

"ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS :—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON : TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1891.

THE MANIPORE PAPERS—I.

THE papers just issued to Parliament from the India Office on the Manipore disaster are very far from affording all the materials necessary for the formation of a comprehensive judgment on the actions of those concerned. Meantime, in dealing with such information as we have, it will aid us if we begin by discriminating between that part of the action which preceded and led up to the dire events of March 23—that is to say the political action and policy of the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Assam—and the proceedings of those entrusted with the execution of the policy decided on at Calcutta who became the victims, either of a mistaken judgment in the devising of that policy, or of their own incompetent efforts to carry it into execution. We hope that this distinction will be carefully observed in the debate which is now inevitable, and may easily become a critical one for the Government. It might be that either the policy or the action decided on by the Government at Calcutta, or both of them, were not the wisest that could have been adopted, and yet had the persons entrusted with the duty of carrying them into execution been men of nerve, experience, and resource, the results would have been satisfactory and the policy thus justified by events. It might be that the policy was essentially a jndicious one, and yet has failed through the unwisdom and incapacity of those charged with its execution. Or, again the policy might have been both bad in itself and foolish in its execution.

As regards the preliminary decision of the policy which MR. QUINTON was ordered to enforce, it is well to note certain rather remarkable facts which appear in the correspondence. The outbreak in September 1890, which resulted in the abdication and departure of the Maharaja, was, as described by MR. QUINTON, of a slight character and quite bloodless. It arose out of quarrels between the Maharaja's seven brothers who were divided into at least two parties, at the head of one of which was the Senaputty the most able and resolute of the lot. When the Maharaja had left, the Jobraj succeeded him without disorder, and the Jobraj was the successor previously nominated by the Chief and acknowledged by the Government of India. The State remained perfectly tranquil. MR. GRIMWOOD wrote on Oct. 9, 1890 :—

I have no doubt that the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be at any rate for a time beneficial to the country. A Maharaja and seven brothers over whom he had little real authority were too many for a small country like this, and their reduction by half will be a relief in more ways than one.

At the same time adverting to the lead the Senaputty had taken in forcing on his eldest brother's retirement, MR. GRIMWOOD stated that, "while the Pucca Sena (the Maharaja's favourite brother) seems to have been generally disliked by the people, the Senaputty is the most popular of all his brothers, not only with the Maniporis but with the Natives of India who reside here" (p. 7). He added :—

The Jobraj who, I hope, will be allowed to succeed to the *Gaddi* has the reputation of being much more active and businesslike than the Maharaja. The Senaputty has more than once incurred the censure of the Government, but as I have mentioned above *he is popular amongst all classes; he is the only Prince who is said to be poor owing to his generosity. He is also on good terms with the Jobraj; and if the latter is allowed to succeed, the Senaputty as Jobraj would assist in making his rule strong and popular.* . . . They have also made every profession of loyalty to the Government, and many promises of being guided by the Political Agent's advice, but at such a juncture I am not inclined to place too much reliance on such promises (p. 8).

The above shows very clearly what MR. GRIMWOOD'S opinion was. He thought the Jobraj would make a better governor than his elder brother; that the Senaputty though not an ideal character—he had been punished by deportation on two occasions for acts of cruelty to natives—would, by his popularity and force, strengthen his brother's rule. He could not accept all their protestations—but he evidently thought the best policy was to let matters stand as they were. On Dec. 4, 1890, MR. GRIMWOOD wrote on the question of restoring the Maharaja, who wished to recall his abdication :—

I would certainly not advise the return of the Maharaja, but, if he does come back, *he should be accompanied by a force of our troops sufficient to overcome all opposition: but even then I believe the Jobraj and Senaputty would fight in preference to being sent into exile in India* (p. 19).

So far MR. GRIMWOOD, and these views appear to have been shared by MR. QUINTON. The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner wrote to the Government on Dec. 31 last :—

It must, moreover, be remembered that the present occurrences are not the result of a revolution in which the people of the State have any interest, of foreign aggression, or of any ascendancy gained by rival chiefs, but are merely the outcome of a family quarrel between the brothers of a nominal ruler. The Chief Commissioner does not understand that the recognition by the Government of India of Sur Chandra Singh as successor to his father has any bearing upon the present condition of affairs, or that it justifies a claim on the part of the Maharaja for support in attempting to regain a position which he voluntarily gave up. The succession of the Jobraj, who has been recognised as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted, and the Political Agent expects no opposition to it, whereas the restoration and maintenance in the chiefship of Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh, unless effected by a strong British force, would most probably involve repeated insurrections, such as those which have characterised the history of the Manipore State (p. 11).

Therefore MR. QUINTON considered that the Jobraj should be recognised as Maharaja. It was not until Jan. 24 that the Government of India found leisure to express any views on the events of September. It seems to us that if they had meant to take any action at all, it should have been prompt and decisive. Then the officiating secretary wrote to the Chief Commissioner, referring to the Senaputty's unfortunate repute, and concluding as follows :—

The opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers in this case is, that we should intervene with a sufficient show of strength to make it understood that we intend to be masters of the situation, that the differences between the

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Maharaja's brothers must be settled on principles of justice, and for the benefit of good government in Manipore, and that whatever arrangement is come to must have our full sanction. The Governor-General in Council thinks that you should visit Manipore for the avowed purpose of making, and if necessary enforcing, a decision upon the merits of the case. You should, in that case, *probably have with you a sufficient force to overawe the conspirators. It is probable that a very small body of troops would be enough*, and that sufficient numbers could be taken from Cachar or Kohima. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, if you find that the Maharaja would receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipore, he might be reinstated, and promised assistance, in consideration of his implicitly following our instructions. The Senaputty should, in this case, be removed from Manipore and placed in surveillance elsewhere. Indeed, it will probably be desirable that the Senaputty should in any case be removed, for even if the Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent, and the Jobraj is recognised, it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State, and to punish the Senaputty for his violent and lawless conduct. I am to request the favour of an early expression of your opinion upon the course which is here suggested (pp. 20, 21).

Mr. QUINTON replied to this letter on Feb. 9, and after combating the idea of reinstating the Maharaja, concluded with the following forcible arguments against the course suggested by the Government:—

The Jobraj is the recognised heir to the throne; the Senaputty is his next brother, and they will not lightly forego their claims in favour of younger brothers. The present Government has now been in existence nearly six months, and is conducted with tranquility. It has shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the Political Agent, and has, as already reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to the Manipore levy. The only manifestation of feeling against it is that described in the annexed extract from the Political Agent's diary of Dec. 20, which was of the most trifling nature, and I was assured by Mr. Grimwood, who met me at Kohima last month, *that there was no feeling whatever shown in favour of the return of the Maharaja, and that the present Government was universally accepted.* I have inquired further by telegram on this point, and will let you know should things now be otherwise. The punishment of the Senaputty is not in my mind in any way dependent on the Maharaja's restoration. An inquiry into his conduct and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India can be made a condition precedent to the recognition of the Jobraj, and, unless it is intended to exclude him permanently from the succession, his recognition as Jobraj, in the event of the present Jobraj becoming Maharaja, should be made to depend on his obedience and good conduct. I am making arrangements for a visit to Manipore next month in view of the Government of India determining that the question of the return of the Maharaja should be reopened, but, if I am right in supposing that the point is one on which I am asked for an opinion, *I would strongly advise against it.* The question is one, as I said before, in which the people of the State have little interest, and is after all a mere family dispute; and *a visit from the Chief Commissioner, and inquiries such as those suggested must have the effect of unsettling men's minds and disturbing the tranquility which now prevails without affording any better grounds than we now have for coming to a conclusion on the matter to be inquired into* (p. 23).

Mr. QUINTON shortly afterwards reached Calcutta, and in a letter dated Feb. 19 (pp. 24, 25) reiterated the views he had expressed, saying that "as to maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State . . . it appears to me that it will be more effectively asserted . . . by recognising the succession of the Jobraj on conditions to be made by ourselves, one of which should be an inquiry into the conduct of the Senaputty and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India." . . . The Government of India did not fall in with these views. It was troubled by the consideration that "the Jobraj owed his present position rather to the successful issue of his brother's insurrection than to the authority of the British Government, and that while the Senaputty remained in Manipore unpunished for his treachery against his elder brother, the real power in the State would be in the Senaputty's hands." To this the Government of India could not consent, and it conveyed its decision in these terms:—

In the opinion of the Government of India, it is advisable that you should visit Manipore and make known on the spot the decision which the Governor-General in Council desires you to enforce. *You should take with you a sufficient force even though opposition may not be expected*, and you should report for the orders of the Government of India the conditions which you propose to attach to the recognition as Maharaja of Manipore of the present Jobraj.

With these extracts before us we can have no difficulty in fixing the responsibility for the policy decided on—the policy which led up to the journey of the Chief Commissioner. It is quite clear that neither he nor Mr. GRIMWOOD approved the policy, and that he did not consider a visit by himself to announce it and carry it into execution was advisable. The policy was that of the Government of India; and we must point out that it is easier to criticise it from House of Commons benches or editorial chairs than to appreciate all the considerations which were present in the minds of those who decided that it was necessary. It might have been wiser to let sleeping dogs lie; but, on the other hand, remembering the sensitiveness of Indian opinion, and the danger of allowing a successful revolt against an authority established and protected by the British Raj to stand unchallenged and unpunished, it may well have appeared a matter of vital moment to show all the Durbars in India that no such usurpation could be permitted. So much for the preliminary responsibility; we must postpone our examination into the responsibility for the failure to execute the Government orders until our next issue.

THE French Government has not been too friendly towards England of late, but the return of Mr. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM to his native soil is the unkindest cut of all. He was just the man for our excitable and hysterical neighbours, talks their language fluently, and is viewy enough for a French politician, while in this stolid community he is quite out of his element. Far from desiring to make his expulsion the subject of diplomatic remonstrance, we have a just cause of complaint. Had M. CONSTANS interned him in gaol for a year or two, LORD SALISBURY could not have objected, and the French Ministry would have had the thanks of the House of Commons. To Mr. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM the incident is of course a triumph and a joy. His only hope of notoriety is to be the object of attention from the police. The *Daily News* chronicles the fact that on his reappearance in the House of Commons he "received many congratulations on the *unexpected success* of his visit to Calais!"

HE has afforded the Parisian *La France* another opportunity of displaying its imbecile ignorance of outside affairs. "In matters of liberty," it observes, "we have nothing to learn from the English, and if it is the repression of revolted India that they would offer us as a model of liberalism we prefer to leave such glory to our neighbours. Let Mr. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM make his protests at home against the Manipore massacres." More absinthe! The writer of this amusing comment evidently imagines that Mr. QUINTON, COLONEL SKENE and the rest have massacred that mild and childlike native the SENAPUTTY, cut off his hands and feet and smeared his blood on the idols.

MME. BLAVATSKY is dead and has been cremated. *Pereunt et imputantur.* With her vanish whatever little brains there were in the Theosophic imposture. She was a clever woman, and had she not connected her tricks with religion might have made a fortune at prestigiation.

A HANDSOME Burmese bell from Mandalay has been placed upon the north terrace, in the vicinity of the Winchester Tower, at Windsor Castle. There are native characters upon the upper part of the trophy, which is supported by three cannon-shot, and mounted upon a stone pedestal bearing the inscription, "Mandalay, 1887."

SIR ROBERT and LADY HART and SIR R. GRESLEY, from Malta, the Hon. MISS STONOR, from Ismailia, and EARL BATHURST and his son, from Brindisi, were passengers by the P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. Fortune as Belgian Consul at Madras, with jurisdiction over the Presidency of Madras, the Province of Mysore, and the District of Kurg.

At the half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Steamship Company, to be held on Tuesday, June 9, the directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the Deferred Stock of the Company.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of April 25, 1891.)

Davidson, Surg. D. M., Bengal Estab. : servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Govt. of Punjab.

The following officers are confd. in appts. at Port Blair, from April 15 :—

Man, E. H., as dep. supt. | **Tuson**, F. E., as 1st assist. supt.
Brookes, O. H., as 2nd assist. supt.

The following te mp. proms. are made in Port Blair Commission :—

Tayler, H. G., 3rd assist. supt., to offic. as 2nd assist. supt.

Portman, M. V., extra assist. supt., 1st class, to offic. as 3rd assist. supt.

Jessop, W., extra assist. supt., 2nd class, to offic. as extra assist. supt., 1st class.

Moore, Rev. H. O., junior chaplain on Bengal Eccl. Estab. : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, from April 7.

The servs. of following surgs., Indian Med. Dept., on special duty with Rev. and Agricultural Dept., are placed at disp. of Home Dept., from April 16 :—

Murray, J. | **Clark**, W. R.

The following officers of Bombay Survey Dept. are appd. to Survey of India Dept. as assist. supts., 2nd grade, and joined appts. on dates specified :—

Gilbert-Cooper, B. G., March 3 | **Erskine**, C. F., Feb. 22
Spring, A. E., March 3

Wild, A. E., dep. conserv., 1st grade, Punjab, is appd. to offic. as conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, Punjab, from March 25.

Carroll, Surg. E. R. W. C., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal) : servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept.

Melvill, Capt. P. J., Staff Corps, officg. political agent, 3rd class, and assist. commr. of Merwara, is granted furl. for 1 year, from May 9.

Hughes, Lieut. F. T. C., Staff Corps, wing officer and adj. of Erinpura Irregular Force, is appd. Station Staff officer at Erinpura, from March 22.

Gimlette, Surg.-Major G. H. D., M.D., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal), Residency surg. and *ex-officio* assist. to resident in Nepaul, is confd. in appt. of agency surg. in Baghelkhand, from March 4.

The following proms. are made in Berar Commission, from July 23, 1890 :—

Obbard, R., special assist. commr., to be dep. commr., 3rd class, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge.

Morris, Capt. J. G., Staff Corps, assist. commr., 1st class, on furl., to be special assist. commr.

Davies, Capt. R. D. C., Staff Corps, assist. commr., 3rd (officg. 2nd) class, is prom. to be sub. assist. commr., 2nd class.

The following proms. and reversions of officers of Account Dept. are notified, from dates specified :—

Burbridge, D. J., to revert to 5th class of Enrolled List, from Feb. 10.

Newmarch, A., to offic. in 6th class instead of 5th class of Enrolled List, from Feb. 26.

Morris, R., to offic. in 3rd class, from March 24.

Scott-O'Connor, V. C., to offic. in 6th class of Enrolled List, from March 25.

Lawrence, E., to offic. in 3rd class of accounts.-gen., from March 21.

Hart, G. H. R., to offic. in 2nd class of Enrolled List, from March 8.

Kiernander, C. R. C., to revert to 1st class, from April 1.

Crawley, C. E., to offic. in 3rd class, from April 1.

The following sub. proms. are made, from April 1 :—

O'Conor, J. E., to 1st class. | **Cowley**, W. D. F., to 5th class.
Cowie, H. G., to 2nd class. | **Wagle**, K. B., to 6th class of Enrolled List.
Debbie, W. H., to 3rd class.
Brereton, H. J., to 4th class.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept. :—

Colquhoun, R. A., exec. eng., 3rd grade : servs. are lent to British South Africa Company, from Aug. 13, 1889, and leave for 12 m. is canc.

Davies, C. M., 1st class, 3rd grade, Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Locomotive Dept., is granted furl. for 9 m., from May 9.

Craig, J., exec. eng., 1st grade, Hyderabad, is prom. to suptdg. eng., 3rd class, temp., and appd. to offic. as suptdg. eng. and sec. to agents to Gov.-Gen. for Rajpootana and Central India in Public Works Dept., from April 14.

Fink, W. R., 1st assist. or dep. registrar, High Court, Original Side, is granted furl. out of India, from April 24 to Oct. 1.

Koernle, O., exec. eng., 2nd grade, temp. att. to office of suptdg. eng., Civil Works circle, is appd. to charge of Quetta Civil Works div.

Knapp, C. C., exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transf. from Quetta Civil Works div. to Loralai div.

Leventhorpe, A., exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transf. from Loralai div. to Zhob div.

Crookshank, Lieut. C. de W., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Military Works Dept., passed prescribed colloquial exam. in Hindoostani on March 23.

Chirnside, J. B., exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., is transf. from Moghal Sarai-Daltongunj Section of Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey to Oude and Rohilkhund Railway.

Smith, W. G. J., supt. of office of postmaster-gen., Bengal, sub. *pro tem.*, is confd. in that appt.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of April 25, 1891.)

Jenkins, Major V., assist. adj.-gen., Peshawur dist., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., Miranzai Field Force.

Edwards, Lieut. R. M., 18th Bengal Inf., is appd. orderly officer to officer comdg. Silchar column.

Steele, Capt. St. G. L., 2nd Bengal Lancers, is appd. brig.-major, Silchar column.

Michell, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. St. J. F., Staff Corps, squad. comdr., 1st Bengal Cav., officg. assist. adj.-gen., is appd. assist. adj.-gen. on estab., from March 25.

Grimston, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cav., is appd. adj., is appd. on Gov.-Gen.'s Body Guard, from April 9.

Hamilton, Brig.-Surg. J. B., M.D., Med. Staff, to offic. on Administrative Med. Staff of the Army, with temp. rank of dep. su rg.-gen. from March 25.

Calthrop, Surg.-Major C. W., M.D., Indian Med. Serv., Bengal Estab., is appd. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Presidency, from April 8.

Hodgins, Lieut. C. R., R.A., is appd. to offic. as ordnance officer, 4th class.

Dalrymple, Col. W. L., half-pay, dep. adj.-gen. in Ireland, is appd. dep. qrmr.-gen., from April 9.

Home, Lieut. J. M., Royal Art., wing officer, 1st batt. 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha (Rifle) Regt. (Sirmoor Rifles), is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Dec. 3, 1889.

Wall, Lieut. E. W., Devonshire Regt., officg. squad officer, 17th Bengal Cav., is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Sept. 22, 1889.

Eckford, 2nd Lieut. P. G. W., Royal Royal Irish Rifles, is posted to Bengal instead of to Madras Army.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs.

Green, Col. J. H., C.B., Staff Corps, for 4 m.

Inglis, Col. D. W., Gen. List, inf. comdt., 35th (Sikh) Bengal Inf., for 6 m.

Graves, Major B. C., Staff Corps, wing comdr, and 2nd in comd., 5th Bengal (Light) Inf., for 1 year.

Watson, Capt. G. H., Staff Corps, canton. mag., 2nd class, Punjab, for 210 days.

Buckland, Capt. P. A., Staff Corps, dep. assist. adj.-gen., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

Brooke, Capt. A. W., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 17th (Loyal Purbiya) Bengal Inf., is granted leave out of India, on med. cert., for 10 m.

The undermen. officers are granted exts. of furl. or leave :—

Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Military Works Dept., on med. cert., for 6 m.

Bowcroft, Capt. G. F., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 15th (Ludhiana Sikh) Bengal Inf., on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Hawes, Col. A. J. D., D.S.O., Staff Corps, is perm. to reside out of India, from April 1.

Greatorex, J. T., dep. examr., 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept., is perm. to retire from Service, from April 1.

The following proms. are made in Staff Corps :—

Gordon, Major A. E., to be lieut.-col., from April 18.

Vaughan, Lieut. H. B., to be capt., from April 17.

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Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Inf.: date of promotion to regtl. rank of col. is April 6.

Hudson, Major-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., Staff Corps, is admitted to col.'s allowance, from April 22.

The following proms. are made in Commissariat-Transport Dept., Madras, from Jan. 28:—

Chocet, Hon. Capt. and Superny. Dep.-Commy. G., to be absorbed in grade of dep. commy.

Stone, Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Assist.-Commy. C., to be assist. commy.

Dickson, Hon. Lieut. and Superny. Dep. Assist.-Commy. J. H., to be absorbed in grade of dep. assist.-commy.

Hodgson, Col. C. N., Gen. List. Inf., wing comdr. and 2nd in comd., 32nd (Punjab) Bengal Inf. (Pioneers), is perm. to retire from Service, from May 29.

Pilcher, Lieut. A. J., Royal Eng., assist. eng., 2nd grade, superny., employed on submarine mining duty, is prom. to assist. eng., 1st grade, superny, Military Works Dept., from Jan. 12.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, April 16, 1891.

The following appts. are made:—

Lynch, Major J. B., 2nd in comd., to be comdt., 12th Bengal Cav., vice Green, vacated. Dated April 1.

Wilson, Major W. B., squad. comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 12th Bengal Cav., and to remain seconded while employed on Army Headqrs. Staff. Dated April 1.

Goad, Capt. H., squad. comdr., to be 2nd in comd., sub. *pro tem.*, 12th Bengal Cav., and to remain seconded while employed in Army Remount Dept. Dated April 1.

Carleton, Capt. H. A., squad. comdr., to be 2nd in comd., sub. *pro tem.*, 12th Bengal Cav. Dated April 1.

Smith, Capt. T. H., squad. comdr., 12th Bengal Cav., to move up in grade succession. Dated April 1.

Rawlins, Lieut. G. W., squad. comdr., 12th Bengal Cav., to move up in grade succession. Dated April 1.

Dunsford, Lieut. F. P. S., wing officer, 2nd Bengal Light Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 3rd Bengal Inf., as a temp. measure.

Brownlow, Lieut.-Col. C. C., comdt., 4th Sikh Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 1st Punjab Inf., vice Higginson, vacated. Dated April 1.

Climo, Lieut. S. H., wing officer, 24th Punjab Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 22nd Punjab Inf., as a temp. measure.

Hastings, Col. F. E., 2nd in comd., to be comdt., 2nd Sikh Inf., vice Pratt, vacated. Dated April 1.

Allen, Capt. B. M., wing comdr., 2nd Punjab Inf., to be 2nd in comd., 2nd Sikh Inf. Dated April 1.

Gazelee, Lieut.-Col. A., 2nd in comd., 2nd batt. 5th Goorkhas, to be comdt., 4th Sikh Inf., vice Brownlow, transf. to comd. of 1st Punjab Inf., dated April 1.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England:—

Sykes, 2nd Lieut. H. P., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Holland, Major E. C. F., No. 11 batty., Western div., Royal Art., for 9 m., on priv. affs.

Block, Capt. A. H., No. 23 (Heavy) batty., Eastern div., Royal Art., for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Kirke, Lieut. H. L., 70th Field batty. Royal Art., for 12 m., on med. cert.

Hamber, Lieut. L. C. B., 1st batt. East Lancashire Regt., for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Rowley, Lieut. J. J., 2nd batt. Lincolnshire Regt., for 9 m., on med. cert. (This cancels 12 m. leave on priv. affs.)

Studdy, Col. R. W., 2nd batt. Manchester Regt., for 6 m., on priv. affs.

White, Surg.-Major C., Med. Staff, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Robertson, Col. D., Gen. List, Inf., is granted leave in India for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Headquarters, Simla, April 18, 1891.

The following appt. is made on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Edwards, Surg. W. R., M.D., Indian Med. Serv., to be surg., vice Surg.-Major C. W. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., resigned, dated April 1.

Kinsman, Col. H. J., Royal (Bengal) Art., is perm. to retire from service on pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, dated April 15.

The following appts. are made:—

Kellett, Lieut. R. O., to be adj. 2nd batt. Royal Irish Regt., vice Capt. W. R. B. Doran, whose tenure of appt. has expired, dated April 1.

Grover, Capt. M. H. S., 2nd Punjab Cav., to be station staff officer, Meerut, vice Batten, vacated on appt. as dep. assist. adj.-gen., dated Feb. 21.

Hamilton, Brig.-Surg. J. B., M.D., Med. Staff, to temp. administrative med. charge of Allahabad dist., vice Dep. Surg.-Gen. T. Rudd, M.D., transf. to Meerut dist.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., is removed from list of Royal Eng. officers ordered to Chatham to join School of Military Engineering.

The undermen. officers have passed Transport deptl. exam.:—

Stevenson, Lieut. E. A., 18th Bengal Inf.

Marsh, Lieut. F. C., Border Regt.

Hickley, Lieut. A. C., 1st batt. 3rd Goorkhas.

O'Meaghar, Lieut. J. K., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Robinson, Lieut. G. W., 27th Punjab Inf.

McConaghy, Lieut. H., 7th Bengal Cav.

Waterfield, Lieut. A. C. M., 11th Bengal Lancers.

Prendergast, Lieut. W. H., 20th Punjab Inf.

Smith, 2nd Lieut. O. B. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Elgood, Lieut. P. G., Devonshire Regt.

Foley, Lieut. R. E., 45th Sikhs.

Sarel, Lieut. C. V. M., Northumberland Fusiliers.

Rigby, Lieut. G. C., Wiltshire Regt.

Powell, Lieut. N. J. H., 23rd Pioneers.

Mackworth, Lieut. D., Royal West Surrey Regt.

Moore, Lieut. H. A., 14th Sikhs.

Garnett, Lieut. C. F., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Miles, Lieut. P. J., 4th Punjab Inf.

Beresford, Lieut. J. H. B., 3rd Sikh Inf.

The undermen. officers are qualified for promotion to rank of lieut.:—

Nethersole, 2nd Lieut. A. R., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Garnett, 2nd Lieut. C. F., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Kindersley, 2nd Lieut. M. FitzR., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Battye, 2nd Lieut. R. M., Lincolnshire Regt.

Winter, 2nd Lieut. C. B., Lincolnshire Regt.

Peck, 2nd Lieut. A. W., Lincolnshire Regt.

Wheeler, 2nd Lieut. J. C. M., Derbyshire Regt.

Harrison, Lieut. W. A., R.E.: transfer from Jullundur to Lucknow div. is canc.

Davison, Capt. K. S., dep. assist. adj.-gen., is posted to Allahabad dist.

Dundas, Capt. L. C., D.S.O.: leave in India is canc.

Keef, Capt. G. A., 2nd batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers: leave to England is extended to Dec. 26.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England:—

Dodgson, Lieut. H. B., H batty. Royal Horse Art., for 9 m., on med. cert.

Swinton, Major J. J., No. 8 batty., Eastern div., Royal Art., for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Johnstone-Douglas, Major C. F., 5th Lancers, for 3 m., on priv. affs.

Thorneycroft, Capt. A. W., 2nd batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Lamb, Capt. G., 1st batt. Leinster Regt., for 4 m., on priv. affs.

Bell, 2nd Lieut. B., 2nd batt. Seaforth Highlanders, for 6 m., on med. cert.

Brazier-Creagh, Surg. G. W., Med. Staff, for 6 m., on med. cert.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs.:—

Hill, 2nd Lieut. F. B. (othcg. wing officer, on probn., 34th Pioneers), Royal Warwickshire Regt., to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for 6 m., to study native languages.

Armstrong, Capt. O. C., 14th Bengal Lancers, to Cashmere, for 4 m., on priv. affs.

Tancred, 2nd Lieut. T. S. (officg. wing officer, on probn.), 29th Punjab Inf.), 15th Hussars, to Calcutta, for 6 m., to study native languages.

Harvey, Lieut. A. B., 16th Bengal Inf., in India, for 1 year, on med. cert. (This cancels leave on priv. affs.)

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 29, 1891.)

Hartt, Lieut. W. E., Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for 12 m., from April 14.

Donnithorne, Lieut. R. A., Presidency Volunteer Reserve Batt., is allowed leave for 6 m., from April 24.

Barrow, F. H., mag. and coll., Bankura, is appd. to act in 1st grade of mags. and colls., from April 9, vice R. M. Waller, on leave.

Marriott, C. R., officg. coll. of customs, Calcutta, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from April 17, vice F. R. S. Collier, on special leave.

Berington, J. R., officg. assist. supt. of police, Gya, is allowed leave for 3 m., from April 29.

Reuther, J., assist. insp. of schools, Patna div., is allowed leave for 45 days.

D'Abreu, J. H., headmaster of Patna City School, is appd. to act as assist. insp. of schools, Patna div., during abs. of J. Reuther.

Nightingale, W. H., suptdg. eng., Eastern circle, is appd. to hold temp. charge of office of insp. of local works, Presidency and Rajshahye divs., in add. to his other duties, from April 19.

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Green, W. M., dep. conserv. of forests, Julpigori Forest div., is granted 3 m. priv. leave, from May 1.

Beatson, Surg.-Major W., received charge of Bhagulpore Central Gaol on April 20.

THE PUNJAB.

By the Lieutenant-Governor.

(From the *Punjab Government Gazette* of April 23, 1891.)

Halifax, C. J., assist. commr., is appd. counsellor to his Highness the Raja of Suket, from March 19.

Monro, A. V., assist. conserv. of forests, and J. L. Pigot, dep. conserv. of forests, respectively made over and received charge of Kulu Forest div., on April 6.

Fagan, P. J., assist. commr., Hissar, is appd. to offic. as dep. commr. of Hissar, from April 9, vice Capt. C. G. Parsons, trans.

Rivaz, G. W., dist. judge, 1st grade, to be div. judge, 3rd grade, from March 2.

Trevor, Lieut. H., 15th Bengal Inf., officg. canton. mag., Ferozepore, servs. are replaced at disp. of Government of India, Home Department, from April 2.

Rennie, J. G. M., officg. dist. judge, Simla, is appd. to offic. as dep. commr. of Gurgaon, from April 11, vice J. R. Drummond, proceeding on special leave.

Macausland, Capt. R. C. S., is appd. a mag. 1st class within limits of Peshawur cantonment, and also is appd. canton. mag. for same canton.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

By the Chief Commissioner.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of April 25, 1891.)

Lancaster, A., assist. settlement officer, Wardha, is transf. in same capacity to Betul.

McLeod, N. C., probnry. sub-assist. conserv. of forests, is posted to Nagpore-Wardha Forest div., and assumed charge on April 9.

ASSAM.

By the Chief Commissioner.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of April 18, 1891.)

The following have been elected members of Sibsagar Local Board:

Buckingham, J., C.I.E. | **Watson**, F. D.
Walling, H. | **Garland**, H.
Geddes, J. | **Hadow**, M. M.

Maxwell, Major H. St. P., B.S.C., dep. commr., Cachar, is deputed on special duty with Sil char column of Manipore Field Force.

Godfrey, G., C.S., dep. commr., Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is appd. to offic. temp. as dep. commr., Cachar.

Davis, A. W., officg. dep. commr., Naga Hills, is deputed on special duty with Kohima column of Manipore Field Force.

Woods, Lieut. A. E., M.S.C., assist. commr., is re-transf. to Naga Hills dist., and appd. to offic. temp. as dep commr.

Brodrick, L. St. J., assist. dist. supt. of police, Nowgong, furl. for 1 year is canc., and is deputed temply. on special duty to Naga Hills dist.

Lee, W. H., C.S., assist. commr., having passed in Bengali as a third compulsory language by higher standard, is presented with the authorised reward of 500 rs.

Mein, A. J., dep. conserv. of forests, on return from priv. leave, resumed charge of Goalpara Forest div. from C. P. Fisher, assist. conserv. of forests, on April 13.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of April 25, 1891.)

Borah, Surg.-Major S., M.B., officg. civil surg., Darrang, is confd. in that appt.

The following gentleman has been elected member of Mangaldai Local Board:—

Clifford, C. L., vice J. O. Logan, who has left dist.

Mann, G., conserv. of forests, Assam, 6 m. leave is canc.

Young, H. G., assist. conserv. of forests, in charge of Cachar Forest div., is placed temply. on special duty in connection with Manipore expedition.

Mitchell, E. J., assist. eng., 1st grade, unexpired portion of priv. leave is canc.

BURMA.

By the Chief Commissioner.

Elliott, Lieut. L. E., assist. commr., on ret. from special duty, is appd. to offic. as dep. commr., and is posted to charge of Ruby Mines dist.

Merrifield, J. H., extra assist. commr., is appd. from May 1 to charge of Maliwun sub-div., Mergui dist., retaining at same time immediate charge of Maliwun township.

Martyr, P. H., extra assist. commr., is transf. from Moulmein to headqrs. of Tavoy dist., as a temp. measure.

Browning, Lieut. H. A., assist. commr., is granted furl. for 1 year.

Nisbett, F. C., extra assist. commr., is granted priv. leave for 1 m.

Tottenham, W. F. L., assist. conserv. of forests, is transf. from Rangoon to charge of Toungoo Forest div.

Thompson, H. N., assist. conserv. of forests, is appd., as a temp. arrangement, to charge of Chindwin div., Upper Burma Forest circle.

Angelo, R. M., assist. supt. of police, on return from leave, is posted to Ye-u dist.

Pascal, W. C., myook, is appd. to be a mag., 2nd class, in Bassein dist.

Merrifield, Lieut. J. H., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is placed on Superny. List from April 1, 1889.

Paterson, Lieut. W. S., Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps, is granted leave of abs. from the corps for 9 m., from April 1.

Hoghton, H. A., has resigned his commission as lieut. in Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

D'Attaides, Assist. Surg. E. X., is posted to med. charge of Bhamo dist., vice Surg.-Major M. E. Reporter.

Foster, C. W. E., civil surg., Minbu, is granted furl. on med. cert. for 1 year.

Sen, P. N., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Shwebo div., is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 12 days from April 8.

Wyatt, J. C., exec. eng., 4th grade, is posted to 4th circle of superintendence, and is appd. to offic. as personal assist. to supt. of works.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 28, 1891.)

O'Hara, Surg.-Major W., dist. surg. and supt. of gaol, Bellary, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 7 days, from May 1.

Shipley, R. H., is appd. to act as coll. and dist. mag. and agent to the Gov., Vizagapatam.

Slight, A. M., is appd. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of dist., South Canara.

John, Rev. J., of London Missionary Society, and **Samuel**, C., of Arcot Mission, are licensed to grant certs. of marriage between native Christians.

Wilkins, E. W., is appd. marriage registrar for dist. of Coimbatore.

Gadsden, E., supt. of Central Gaol, Trichinopoly, is granted priv. leave for 2 m.

Wedderburn, H. G., barrister-at-law, is appd. to act as advocate-gen., Madras, and is also appd. addl. member of Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Mayne, R. J. M., 2nd class insp., is appd. to act as assist. supt. of police, Tinnevelly dist.

Wicks, G. W., port officer, Cocanada, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 16.

Spalding, W. H., chief eng., South Indian Railway, is appd. a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly.

Sparks, Col. J. B., Staff Corps, exec. eng., 1st grade, is posted to East Coast Railway.

Morgan, W., dep. registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is granted leave out of India, on med. cert., for 9 m., from April 28.

Powell, C., insp., Salt and Abkari Dept., is granted 1 m. leave, on med. cert., in ext.

Mahony, J., sub-eng., 3rd grade, is transf. from No. 2 Periyar Project div. to Madura div., for charge of Dindigul sub-div.

MILITARY.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 28, 1891.)

Porteous, Major J. E., Staff Corps, dep. assist. adj.-gen., Madras dist., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., Madras dist., dated April 17.

Shaw, Capt. G. J., Staff Corps, addtl. dep. assist. adj.-gen, Burma dist., is appd. dep. assist. adj.-gen., Burma dist., dated April 17.

Sewell, Major, J. H., Norfolk Regt., dep. assist. adj.-gen., Burma dist., and officg. assist. adj.-gen., Mandalay dist., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., Mandalay dist., dated April 17.

Evans, Capt. G. A. P., 7th Queen's Own Hussars, station staff officer, Bellary, and officg. dep. assist. adj.-gen., Belgaum dist., is appd. dep. assist. adj.-gen., Belgaum dist., dated April 17.

The undermen. officers are admitted to Madras Staff Corps, from dates specified:—

Kappey, Lieut. M. A. B., Royal Marine Light Inf., wing officer, 26th Madras Inf., Dec. 19, 1889.

Playfair, Lieut. A., Royal Irish Rifles, wing officer, 15th Madras Inf., Feb. 3, 1890.

Jollie, Lieut. F., 20th Hussars, squadron officer, 2nd Madras Lancers, Oct. 23, 1889.

Sinclair, Surg.-Major D., Indian Med. Service, insp.-gen. of gaols, Burma, is granted furl. out of India, on priv. affs., for 2 years.

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The undermen. officers have been granted ext. of leave :—

Seaton, Col. W. J., Indian Staff Corps, 6 m., on med. cert.

Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., Indian Staff Corps, 6 m., on med. cert.

Dobson, Surg.-Major A. F., Indian Med. Service, 10 days, on urgent priv. affs.

Kerrich, Capt. G. S., Indian Staff Corps, has been perm. to ret. to duty.

Bullock, Col. R., Indian Staff Corps, is perm. to ret. from serv., dated April 19.

Rippon, Lieut. G., Staff Corps, 29th Madras Inf.: servs. are replaced at disp. of Govt. of India.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 24, 1891.

West, Lieut.-Col. M. R., Royal Horse Art., has been transf. from Meerut to comd. Royal Art. at Secunderabad, from March 26.

Yeatman-Biggs, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) A. G., Royal Horse Art., has been transf. from Secunderabad to comd. Royal Art., Meerut, from March 26.

Hopkins, Lieut. W. F. A., No. 21 batty. Eastern div., is directed to proc. forthwith from Madras to Kamptee to join 20th Field batty. Royal Art. to which he has been transf.

Lowry, Lieut. H. W., 13th Madras Inf., having elected to be permanently transf. to Commissariat-Transport Dept., will be struck off strength of his regt., from May 3.

Pigott, Lieut. V. R., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt. : one year's leave to England on priv. affs., is extended to June 8.

The undermen. have passed exam. required by Para. 99, Army Regulations, India, "Volunteers" :—

Barnes, 2nd Lieut. W. G., Madras Volunteer Guards.

Bell, Capt. R. A., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Oliver, Capt. F. G., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Campbell, Lieut. R. H., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

McArthy, 2nd Lieut. C. D., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Lefebure, 2nd Lieut. E. E., Madras Railway Volunteers.

Pogson, 2nd Lieut. C. A., Madras Railway Volunteers.

The undermen. candidates have passed lower standard test in Hindustani :—

Elliott-Lockhart, Lieut. P. C., West India Regt., probnr., Staff Corps.

Dent, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt.

Clay, 2nd Lieut. S., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt.

Pechell, Surg. A. A., M.B., Med. Staff.

Knox, 2nd Lieut. E. F., 1st batt. Norfolk Regt.

Fearnside, Surg. G. F., Indian Med. Serv.

Campbell, Lieut. W. MacL., Royal Highlanders, aide-de-camp to gen. officer comdg. Burma dist.

Williams, Lieut. E. S., 1st batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.

Home, Lieut. R. E., R.A.

The following appts. are made :—

Riddell, Capt. W. H., Bedfordshire Regt., dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 2nd dist., to be dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 3rd dist.

Andrews, Capt. R. C., Staff Corps, dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 3rd dist., to be dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 2nd dist.

Cox, Capt. H. V., Staff Corps, whose servs. are replaced at disp. of H.E. the Comdr.-in-Chief, to be officg. dep. assist. adj.-gen. for musketry, 3rd dist.

Bromfield, Major F. W., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., to be officg. assist. adj.-gen., Bangalore dist.

Barnett, Lieut. C., wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 3rd Light Inf., to be wing officer, dated April 19.

Moore, Lieut. A., officg. wing officer, on probn., 6th Madras Inf., to be wing officer, on probn., to fill an existing vacancy.

Savi, Lieut. R. J. T., wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 7th Madras Inf., to be wing officer to fill an existing vacancy.

Prince, Lieut. W. C. S., wing officer, on probn., sub. *pro tem.*, 13th Madras Inf., to be wing officer, on probn., from May 3.

Lavie, 2nd Lieut. L. J. G., North Staffordshire Regt., a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 17th Madras Inf., dated April 10.

Radcliff, Lieut. S. G., wing officer and adj., 29th Madras Inf., to be wing comdr., 33rd (3rd Burma batt.) Madras Inf., subject to his passing prescribed exam.

O'Donoghue, Capt. M. E., 30th Madras Inf., doing duty, 19th Madras Inf., to be att. to 23rd Light Inf., from March 28.

Hetherington, Surgs. R. P., M.B., and **Way**, L., Med. Staff, to report themselves forthwith to administrative med. officer, H.M.'s Forces, Rangoon dist., for duty with C and D sections, 23rd British Field Hospital.

Da Costa, Surgs. E. R., and **Johnston**, C. A., Indian Med. Service, to report themselves forthwith to administrative med. officer, H.M.'s Forces, Rangoon dist., for duty with C and D sections, 26th Native Field Hospital.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs. :—

Broadfoot, Major A., S batty. Royal Horse Art., to England, *via* New Zealand, for 9 m., on priv. affs.

Cotton, Major W., No. 9 batty., Southern div., Royal Art., to England for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Kennedy, Lieut. J. M. B., 1st batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., to England for 1 year, on priv. affs.

Fry, 2nd Lieut. J., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, out of India for 6 m.

Markey, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. C., C.B., Med. Staff, officg. administrative med. officer, Madras dist., priv. leave for 60 days, from April 21.

Vernon, Lieut. R. J., 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to England for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Vigors, Capt. P. U. W., 2nd batt. Devonshire Regt., to England for 1 year, on urgent priv. affs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of April 30, 1891.)

Ollivant, E. C. K., C.S., C.I.E., political agent, Kathiawar, is granted furl. on med. cert., for 1 year, from April 25.

Lyde, Capt. M. T., 6th assist. political resident, Aden, is perm. to return to duty within period of leave.

Sathe, G. M., reporter on the Native Press, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days, from May 2, or such subsequent date in that month as he may avail himself of it.

Patkar, A. V., 1st assist. to reporter on Native Press, is appd. to act as reporter on Native Press during abs. of G. M. Sathe.

Fitzmaurice, J. D. S., C.S., with effect from date of relief by H. Batty, C.S., is appd. to act as extra assist. judge and sess. judge at Ratnagiri, and, on deptr. on leave of H. Batty, to act as judge and sess. judge at Ratnagiri.

Khareghat, M. P., C.S., is appd. to act as assist. judge in Surat dist. for Broach Collectorate.

Tipnis, R. S., C S., is appd. to act as assist. judge and sess. judge, Thana.

Batty, H., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Ratnagiri on April 13.

Walker, T., C.S., acting assist. judge, Satara, is invested with appellate jurisdiction described in Sect. 17 of Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV. of 1869.

Hay, Major H., 1st Lancers, is appd. to act as canton. mag. at Deesa during abs. of Capt. A. Wapshare, on leave, and to be a mag. of 1st class within limits of military canton. of Deesa.

Hervey, H. L., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Bijapore.

Davidson, J., C.S., on his return to duty, is appd. to act as coll. and dist. mag., Bijapore, dist. registrar, Bijapore, and to be member and president of Local Board established for Bijapore dist.

Fry, T. D., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Ratnagiri.

Orr, J. P., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Kolaba.

Hughes, Brig.-Surg. D. E., M.D., F.R.C.S.: servs. are temply. placed at disp. of Govt. in Military Dept.

Arnott, Surg.-Major J., M.D., C.M., is appd. physician, European General Hospital, vice Brig.-Surg. A. N. Hojel, ret.

Dimmock, Surg. H. P., is appd. obstetric physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, vice Surg.-Major Arnott.

Hodson, Surg.-Major R. D., M.S., is appd. to perform med. duties of Lawrence School and Civil Estab., Mount Abu, from March 23.

McConaghy, Surg.-Major W., M.D., is appd. civil surg., Poona, vice Brig.-Surg. D. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S., transferred.

McCalman, Surg.-Major H., M.D., is appd. civil surg., Dharwar, vice Surg.-Major McConaghy.

Bagnell, H. W. J., C.S., assist. coll. of Bombay, and insp. of factories, is allowed furl. for 13 m. from May 20, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Wroughton, R. C., dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, and divl. forest officer, Poona, is allowed priv. leave for 3 m., from May 16.

Marriott, F. W., assist. supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed leave on med. cert. for 1 year.

Silcock, H. F., C.S., 1st assist. coll., Nasik, is allowed priv. leave for 1 m. and 16 days, from May 8, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Crawley-Boevey, A. W., C.S., coll. of Dharwar, is allowed priv. leave for 3 m., from May 22.

Doderet, W., C.S., is appd. to act as coll. and dist. mag., Sholapore, dist. registrar, Sholapore, and to be member and president of Local Board established for Sholapore dist.

The following appts. are made from date of A. D. Carey's deputation on special duty :—

Spence, J. K., C.S., to act as commr., 1st grade.

Loch, W. S., C.S., to act as commr., 2nd grade, and commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and reporter-gen. of external commerce.

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Wingate, A., C.S., C.I.E., to act, in addition to his own duties, as commr., 2nd grade, and commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari and reporter-gen. of external commerce, from date of Mr. Carey's dep. until relieved by Mr. Loch.

Ozanne, E. C., C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* Survey and Settlement commr., vice Mr. Carey.

Dodgson, C. G., C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as coll. and dist. mag., Khandesh, dist. registrar, Khandesh, and to be member and president of Local Board established for Khandesh dist.

Cumine, A., C.S., on return from leave, is appd. to be sub. *pro tem.* director of Land Records and Agriculture.

McIver, J. A., assist. supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade of assist. supt., from May 1.

Beale, H. F., acted as exec. eng., Nira Canal, from April 1 to 20.

Dederet, W., received charge of office of coll., dist. registrar, and political agent, Sholapore, on April 21.

Lester, A. R., received charge of Empress Gardens, Poona, on April 16.

Jukes, W. E., dist. Abkari insp. in charge Nandurbar Range in Khandesh, availed himself of 1 m. priv. leave of abs., from April 7.

Lorimer, J., dist Abkari insp., Khandesh, availed himself of 2 m. priv. leave, from April 12.

McCarthy, C., distillery insp., Ahmedabad, on 100 rs., and doing duty as divl. insp., Bombay, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 1 m., from April 23.

Xavier, V., divl. insp., Bombay, on 60 rs., is appd. to act for Mr. McCarthy.

Burke, Surg. W. H., M.B., received charge of office of dep. sanitary commr., Central Registration dist., on April 24.

Hearn, E., received charge of office of dep. supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, on April 13.

Lawrence, H. S., C.S., mag. of 3rd class in dist. of Ahmedabad, is invested with additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of April 30, 1891.)

Clowes, Lieut. H., dep. assist. commy.-gen., 1st class, is granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs. for 1 year.

Searle, Second Lieut. P. C., 2nd batt. Shropshire Light Inf., officg. wing officer, 21st Regt., Bombay Inf., is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Oct. 3, 1889, and will rank as a lieut. in Indian Staff Corps from that date.

Hughes, Brig.-Surg. D. E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Med. Serv., is appd. to be dep. surg.-gen. with temp. rank during abs. of Dep. Surg.-Gen. Turnbull, administrative med. officer, Sind dist.

Stewart, Surg.-Major A. K., Indian Med. Serv., is perm. to ret. to duty.

The undermen. officers are granted exts. of leave for periods specified :—

Reilly, Major B. L. P., Staff Corps, 183 days on priv. affs.

Lucas, Major C. A. de N., Staff Corps, 6 m., on med. cert.

Betham, Lieut. R. M., Staff Corps, 6 m., on med. cert.

Morse, Major W. J., having completed 26 years' serv., 8 of which have been in Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col., from April 25.

Jackson, Lieut.-Col. S., C.I.E., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Crawford, Col. R. I., S.C., is appd. Lieut.-Col., and to command Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Powell, Capt. W., I.M., is appd. commr. Kurrachee Naval Volunteers.

Barrow, H. W., is appd. Lieut. Bombay Volunteer Art.

Robertson, L. J., is appd. 2nd Lieut. Bombay Volunteer Art.

Windham, Lieut. C. J., Royal Marine Light Inf., probnr. Indian Staff Corps, is granted leave for 6 m. on med. cert. from Feb. 6.

Hopkins, R. H. H., assist. dock master, P. and O. Co.'s service, is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay to and from Hog Island from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island.

Eblen, Rev. C., of the Basel Evangelical Mission, is licensed to solemnise marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, April 24, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., wing officer, 25th Regt. (3rd batt. Rifle Regt.), Bombay Inf., to be officg. supt. of Army schools.

Faulkner, Lieut. A. M. M., wing officer, 2nd Bombay Inf. (Grenadiers), to be qrmr., from April 6, vice Capt. E. R. Hartigan, who vacated that appt. on prom.

Jackson, Surg. J., Indian Med. Service, on general duty, Bombay dist., to offic. in med. charge, 25th Bombay Inf. (3rd batt. Rifle Regt.), vice Surg. A. V. Anderson, Indian Med. Service, detailed on field service.

The undermen. officers of Indian Med. Service are detailed for Miranzai Expedition :—

Anderson, Surg. A. V. | **Street**, Surg. A.

Jameson, Surg. J. B.

Warren, Dep. Surg.-Gen. J., Med. Staff, to be an administrative med. officer in Bombay Presidency, in succession to Dep. Surg.-Gen. G. L. Hinde, C.B., tour-expired, appt. is approved.

Swift, 2nd Lieut. R. M. P., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was perm. to resign his probny. appt. in Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to proc. to England and join 1st batt. of his regt. to which he has been posted.

The undermen. are reported to have passed required exam. in Hindustani according to Lower Standard :—

Thompson, Lieut. E. W., att. to 3rd Bombay Light Inf.

Dickson, Lieut. J. H., att. to 3rd Bombay Light Inf.

Davis, 2nd Lieut. E. N., att. to 3rd Bombay Light Inf.

Grimshaw, 2nd Lieut. E. W., 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Cassells, 2nd Lieut. G. R., 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt.

The undermen. officers are detailed for duty with troops procdg. to England in hired transport *Roma* on the 24th inst. :—

Orr, Lieut. S. E., 2nd batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.

Stubbs, Lieut. A. K., 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt.

Carpenter, Major F., 1st batt. Connaught Rangers, is perm. to remain in England, in ext., from April 15 to June 26, on med. cert.

Wilkie, Capt. E. O. H., 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt., is granted leave to England for 3 m., on priv. affs.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs. :—

Dowell, Capt. G. W., 1st batt. North Lancashire Regt., to remain in England, in ext., from April 1 to June 15, on med. cert.

Humphrys, Lieut. M. A., 1st batt. North Lancashire Regt., to remain in England, in ext., from April 16 to Oct. 16, on med. cert.

Browne, Surg.-Major A. L., M.D., Med. Staff, to England for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Alexander, Major F. G., Staff Corps, 21st Bombay Inf. : leave to England is canc., at his own request.

SELECTION OF PRESIDENCIES BY CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Secretary of State for India has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to make the following announcements, which will affect successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service for 1892 and following years :—

(i.) As regards the distribution of the Selected Candidates to the several Presidencies and Provinces mentioned in Regulation 1, the Selected Candidates will be divided into four groups, each containing 8 Candidates, according to the order in which they stand on the List resulting from the Open Competition (the first 8 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 1, the next 8 in order of Merit composing Group No. 2, and so on), and the Members of each Group will be allowed in the order in which they stand, each to choose, so long as a choice remains, one of the appointments allotted to that Group, as indicated in the following Table :—

—	Appointments allotted to				
	1st Group, 1—8.	2nd Group, 9—16.	3rd Group, 17—24.	4th Group, 25—32.	Total.
Upper Provinces, &c.	3	4	3	4	14
Lower Provinces and Assam	2	2	2	1	7
Madras	1	1	1	2	5
Bombay	1	1	1	1	4
Burma	1	—	1	—	2
	8	8	8	8	32

The choice thus given, however, will be subject to any other arrangement which the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, may deem necessary.

(ii.) Should any appointments have to be made in excess of the 32 notified in the Regulations, they will be added to such group or groups as to the Secretary of State may seem proper.

(iii.) No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected Candidates, who, under par. 1, have made their choice of Presidency or Province, except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than 14 others in the Order of Merit, on the result of the Open Competition. Application for permission to exchange appointments must be made to the Secretary of State within one month after the date of choice made under par. 1, and in no case will an exchange be permitted unless it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, desirable, in the public interest, that it should be made.

(iv.) The giving or receiving directly or indirectly any money or other valuable consideration for an exchange will be deemed to vacate the selection and appointment of the Candidates interested.

(v.) Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(vi.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on

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the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations. Candidates selected under these Regulations in 1892, will, in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the Candidates selected under the previous Regulations in 1891.

(vii.) An allowance amounting to 100*l.* will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.

(viii.) The allowance of 100*l.* will not be paid to any selected candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

(ix.) All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to 1*l.*

(x.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1893 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAREVITCH.

THE intelligence of an attack on the Czarevitch at Kioto, by a Japanese fanatic, which reached England on May 12, caused a thrill of excitement throughout Europe, and details were eagerly looked for. At first the general inclination was to credit the outrage to the Nihilists, but the confirmation from many sources of the original report, has reassured public opinion on that score.

The British Foreign Office has received a telegram from Mr. Hugh Fraser, British Minister to Japan, giving information of the attack upon the Czarevitch. The Press Association states that this does not throw any fresh light upon the reason for the attack. It has been considered right to say that the attack was the action of a fanatic or madman, but there is some reason to believe that this man was urged by others to do the deed. While the Czarevitch went through India, the guest of the Queen, great care had to be taken for his safety; and it is known that upon several State occasions there were suspicious characters about wherever his Imperial Highness went, and most vigilant watch had to be kept upon them by those responsible for the safety of his Imperial Highness.

The Paris *Matin* publishes a version of the outrage, which, after stating that universal alarm prevails at St. Petersburg, proceeds thus:—

It was at Gatschina that the news reached the Czar. The Empress was informed with the greatest precautions, but, in spite of this, she fainted away, and for some time remained unconscious. On regaining her senses her Majesty became greatly excited, constantly repeating that the truth was concealed from her, and that her son was dead. It is reported that the Prince received a somewhat serious wound in the head, and another on the left hand. Our despatch says that the Czarevitch was wounded as he was about to draw his sword. His aide-de-camp, Prince Bariatinsky, was with him at the time; but the attack was so sudden that he had not time to fend off the first sabre cuts, which poured like hail upon the unfortunate Prince. Rumour varies as to the perpetrator of the crime. It is attributed, on the one hand, to a Japanese fanatic; on the other, to a Nihilist convict escaped from Akhalina. Surprise is felt that the *entourage* of the Prince were not watchful enough to protect him against the possibility of such an attack.

It is a strange coincidence, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* remarks, that the life of the heir to the Russian throne has been seriously endangered by religious fanaticism at the very time when Orthodox fanaticism in Russia is mercilessly driving thousands of Jews from their homes in that Empire.

All the Russian newspapers are loud in their praises of the gallant act of Prince George of Greece in attacking the assailant of the Czarevitch with his stick and knocking him down, thus probably saving the life of the heir to the Imperial throne. The Russian people, it is declared, will never forget this of the Prince.

A Dalziel telegram from St. Petersburg says:—The news of the attack upon the Czarevitch has caused genuine concern in Russia, as the Prince is greatly beloved. The police authorities believe that the Japanese who committed the outrage was in the pay of the Nihilists.

The following official communication from the Japanese Legation appeared in Friday's papers:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Japanese Minister to forward for publication, if you think it desirable, the annexed extracts from a telegram which he has to-day received from his Government, in reference to the lamentable and dastardly assault on his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch by a Japanese fanatic.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. SHIMAMURA.

On the Czarevitch's reaching Kioto from Otsu, it was happily ascertained that the wound inflicted on his Imperial Highness was not of a serious character, and the illustrious Prince was able to converse with his usual urbanity.

His Imperial Highness is progressing favourably towards recovery, having enjoyed good sleep, and no fever is apparent.

The Imperial Prince Kitashirakawa, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Home Department, immediately proceeded to Kioto.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan also arrived at Kioto at 10 P.M. on Tuesday, and in the forenoon of Wednesday had an interview with his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch.

This most unfortunate and deplorable occurrence has created intense sorrow throughout the whole country.

There is conclusive evidence that the criminal assailant is a fanatic.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* sends an account of the outrage. He says that the Czarevitch had gone to enjoy the picturesque delights of Otsu, a famous pleasure resort situated on the Biwa Umi Lake, about six miles from Kioto. The assailant was a native Japanese policeman, named Tsuda Sanzo, and he was able to strike at the head of the Prince with a sword. There is no room for doubt as to the murderous intent with which the blow was delivered; but, thanks no doubt to the toughness and thickness of the sun-helmet which the Czarevitch was wearing, the wound inflicted was, happily, comparatively trivial. It is described as a "sword-cut on the side of the forehead, not serious." It is needless to say (the correspondent adds) that the Emperor of Japan and his Ministers feel most acutely this outrage on a welcome and honoured guest. The occurrence was, of course, as far as the sentiment of the country goes, a deplorable accident. It is believed that the man guilty of the deed is insane.

The following from St. Petersburg (May 17) may give some correct idea of the origin of the outrage:—Contradictory versions are current regarding the place and circumstances in which the attack upon the Czarevitch was made. According to one report current in Court circles, the Czarevitch had entered a Buddhist temple with his boots on, thus wounding Japanese religious feeling. The chief Bonze expostulated with the Prince's guard on that account, whereupon the latter, rushing at the Czarevitch, struck his Imperial Highness with a sword on the head. Both the Bonze and the guard were subsequently arrested and lodged in gaol. Another account reports that the attempt on the Czarevitch was made in a place of public amusement, which his Imperial Highness had been induced to visit by his companions, and where they had given offence by behaving in an unruly manner. An air of probability is given to this recital by an addition to the effect that the Prince has asked that his assailant may be tried by Japanese law, in which case the man will probably be acquitted, as he apparently did not recognise the Czarevitch and his suite, and was simply doing his duty in causing order to be respected in a place of public resort at which he was on guard. It is said that the Czar has telegraphed a severe reprimand to the Czarevitch and the members of his suite for their indiscretion. No details of the occurrence have yet been received from Prince Bariatinsky, the Czarevitch's aide-de-camp.

Hindoo Susceptibilities.—In connection with the recent disturbances at Benares, says the *Pioneer*, there is a curiously instructive passage in Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "India under British Rule." "For many years," writes Mr. Wheeler, "the Brahmans at Benares utterly refused to have the sacred city lighted and drained. They declared that lighting and drainage were contrary to the Hindoo religion, and the arguments of the British magistrate to the contrary were a sheer waste of words. At last, in 1851, Mr. Frederic Gubbins carried out these municipal reforms in the teeth of a Hindoo mob. Then followed a commotion at Benares precisely similar to that which occurred at Madras in the seventeenth century, when the British rulers endeavoured to reform the sanitary condition of their city. The traders and bazaar dealers shut up their shops, and refused to supply the cantonment with grain. Mr. Gubbins was pelted and fired at, and fled for his life." Finally the ringleaders were arrested and punished, and for thirty years the Hindoos accepted the drains. It was only when it was proposed to perfect the imperfect that they again awoke to the incompatibility of sanitation and religion. Is this one of the passages which, in their eagerness—in this case surely somewhat exaggerated—to avoid offending Hindoo susceptibility, the senate of the Calcutta University have resolved to expunge from Mr. Wheeler's volume?

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on April 23, made no change in the rate of interest; the official minimum remaining unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank's statement for the week ending April 21 shows the following changes in figures:—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 5,84,951	Decrease
Do. at Branches	7,89,429	Increase
Other Deposits	7,44,201	Increase
Post Bills	5,75,900	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	Rs. 4,97,295	Decrease
Loans	5,63,927	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	9,10,623	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	11,50,314	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	2,45,451	Increase
Do. at Branches	26,38,671	Increase

The analysis of the above figures shows a further decrease of nearly 28 lacs in the ordinary trade demand, made up as follows:—By an increase of nearly 7½ lacs in "Other Deposits," together with a decrease of 5⅝ lacs in "Loans," about 9½ lacs in "Accounts of Credits," and 11½ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," *minus* a decrease of 5¾ lacs in "Post Bills."

The Treasury balance at head office stands reduced by nearly 5¾ lacs, while at the branches it is increased by over 7¾ lacs. The Bank's investments were realised to the extent of nearly five lacs.

The final result of these changes is an increase of nearly 2½ lacs in the cash at head office and 26⅝ lacs at the branches, making the exact total, 4,46,01,309 rs., equal to 54·8 per cent. of the current liabilities of the Bank, against a proportion of 51·05 per cent. last week.

JUTE.—The past week has been quite featureless. As far as old jute is concerned the season is almost at an end, many balers having ceased working, although it is stated that fully two annas of the crop

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remains in the country. Nothing has been done in new crop. The clearances this month will be very heavy, and buyers at home do not show any inclination to enter into fresh engagements. As regards the prospects of the new fibre, we have had beneficial rain in some districts, but no reliable estimate of the yield can be formed at present.

GUNNIES.—Country buyers have again been busy in E's, C's and No. 2 twills for early delivery, paying fancy prices. Forward sales are also reported of E's at an advance on previous rates, and all round mills' ideas are higher. There was a considerable inquiry early in the week for U.K. goods, but the rise in prices and exchange seem to have choked off buyers for the present.

HESSIANS.—'Frisco secured a line of wheat bags for the sailers at 10 dols., and mills now hold for higher rates. New York also is in the market for 8 oz. 40-inch cloth forward, but as yet cannot pay mills' prices.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The week opened very dull, and did not give promise of much, but after the first day a brisk demand set in, principally for jute shares, which has continued throughout the week. Jute mill scrip has claimed most attention. The principal transactions have been in howrahs and Fort Gloster ordinarys, which gradually stiffened in price, till 95 for the former and 82 for the latter was reached.

In Gold Shares business, as usual, has been almost exclusively confined to sonapets, though a few transactions have been reported in Bengal gold and silver and Western Patkooms. The former has been remarkably firm throughout, and has slowly and steadily risen by ½ a. till 1-12-6 rs. with founders was touched. The demand for Bengal gold and silver shares has slackened off considerably, and prices have receded to their former quotation of 8 a.

A trifle more has been done in tea. Singells and Bengal teas have advanced in price.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 105·11
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107·2
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·2

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 13/16d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 15/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Tea Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	59
Arcuttipore	100	45
Baintbarree	100	120 —125
Balasun	100	85x
Bengal	100	55 — 56
Bishnauth	200	173
Borelli	£10	160 —165
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25
Central Cachar	200	106 —107
Central Terai	100	27
Chandypore	100	25
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Cherra	£10	75 — 80
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25
Darjeeling	100	120
Dehing	90	35 — 36
Dehra Dhoon	100	45
Dejoo	£10	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	97 — 98
Dhunsiri	100	40 — 45
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136
Do. (A.)	£10	156
Do. (B.)	£10	168
Durrung	R. 100	50 — 51
Eastern Cachar	100	26 — 27
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100
East India	100	33 — 34
Ellenbarrie	100	115
Endogram	£10	nom.
Gielle	R. 100	56 — 57
Good Hope	100	180 —200
Grob	100	30 — 31
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102
Holta	100	45 — 46
Hoolmaree	100	120
Hoolungoree	100	65 — 66
Hope	100	200
Hotewar	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100
Indian Terai	R. 100	100
Iringmara	100	100
Jetinga	100	60 — 61
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—
Jokai	£10	170
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19
Kettela	100	nom.

Tea Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Khobong	R. 100	110
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Kuttal	100	195
Lackatoorah	100	57x
Leesh River	£10	£10
Longview (Darjeeling)	100	50
Loobah	100	100
Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Majagram	R. 100	—
Manabarre	100	100
Mesai	100	98
Mim	100	79 — 80
Mohurgong	100	50
Monacherra	100	nom.
Moran	80	30 dis.
Mothola	100	115
Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Nahartoli	100	nom.
Nedeem	100	250
New Mutual	30	35
North-Western Cachar	100	45
Panitola	—	—
Pashok	100	85
Phoolbarrie	100	100
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Punkabaree	100	52
Puttareah	100	40
Rajabarie	100	80 — 81
Rungtee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Singell	100	41 — 42
Singlo	100	120
Singtom	100	100
Soom	100	85
Springside	100	67 — 68
Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Teesta Valley	100	100 —101
Ting Ling	100	95
Tingri	100	100 —101
Tukvar	200	180 —185
Washabarree	100	120

Railway Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	R. 100	150
Deoghur	100	72

Railway Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Tarkessur	R. 100	120 —121

Jute Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore	£10	92
Budge Budge	R. 80	114
Fort Gloster	100	95 — 96
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—

Jute Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Gourepore	R. 100	120 —121
Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	100¼—101
Kamarhatty	50	126 —127
Kanknarrah	59	61 — 62
Union	75	155

Pressing Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100
Camperdown	100	125
Canal	100	97 —98
Chitpore	100	78 —79

Pressing Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	85 — 86
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Strand Bank	100	77 — 78
Watson's Patent	100	92 —93x

Miscellaneous Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	8 — 8½
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	40
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	470
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	93
Calcutta Steam Nav.	100	135
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	107
Cawnpore Woollen Mills	50	60 — 61
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92

Miscellaneous Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	65 — 66
Howrah Docking	500	110
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	92 — 93
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	102—102½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	250
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	135
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½

Cotton Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	51 — 52
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102¾—103
Dunbar Mills	70	51 —52x
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101

Cotton Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Goosery Mills	200	177
Muir Mills	200	190 —200
Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104

Coal Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800
Burrakur	100	155
Equitable	250	165—170

Coal Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
New Beerbhoom	R. 100	165 —166
Raneegunge	100	50 — 51
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	104

Banks.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Savings	R. 100	115
Allahabad	100	200
Alliance of Simla	100	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1005
Bank of Madras	500	890
Bank of Upper India	100	140—142
Himalaya	100	125

Banks.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Mussoorie Savings	100	106—107
Oude Commercial	100	111
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110
Uncovenanted Service	100	—

BANK OF BENGAL.

Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, May 1.

Business in wheat (the arrivals of which have continued to be very heavy) has been upon a much smaller scale, and prices have receded materially; while seeds have been taken for export to a moderate extent only at some reduction in rates. A moderate business has also been done in cotton, almost entirely for local account, in the earlier part of the week, but in which shippers have latterly participated. Exchange has fluctuated but slightly, and our quotations this evening are a shade lower for credits, but unchanged for Bank paper, compared with those ruling a week ago. Money is as abundant as ever. Government paper has shown little movement, and Fours are now 1-16 per cent. higher than they were last Friday. Freights, after being quieter, have become firm again at enhanced rates. There has been a pretty fair demand for imports in the principal lines of manufactures on the basis of previous rates.

MONEY.—The reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by 1 per cent. at the board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum 4 per cent. at the busiest part of the export season, and with the crop of wheat and linseed coming to market in much larger quantities than was the case at this time last year, marks very strongly the position of quite unusual ease which has characterised the local money market this season. The Bank's statement of affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, showed the situation, as far as trade was concerned, to have remained, meantime, unchanged; for though the figures of the return disclosed an increase of nearly 9 lacs in loans, there had, on the other hand, been an accession of some 8 lacs to Private Deposits, and a falling-off of 2½ lacs in Bills Discounted, making a net diminution of, say, half a lac in trade requirements since the previous Saturday, a decrease of 8¾ lacs in the cash balance, as shown in the return, having been due to Government withdrawals. No further change was made yesterday, and the Bank's minimum remains at 4 per cent.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business in staple grey goods has transpired, generally at about the same rates as ruled last week, though holders have in some cases offered better terms. Bleached, dyed, Turkey red, and printed goods are without change. In local goods, Zanzibar cloths are still in good demand, and rates for these are gradually improving, but other descriptions are dull.

YARNS.—There has been but little inquiry for imported twist during the past week, and only a small business has transpired in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged.

METALS.—Copper has been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Yellow metal has advanced 4 annas per cwt., and is steady at the rise. Iron is steady at previous rates for all descriptions.

COAL is steady. Sales have been reported during the week of a cargo of Hasting's Hartley, on the way, at 13½ rs., and a cargo of Powell's Duffryn, for June-July shipment, at 15½ rs. per ton; also 1,000 tons of Nimo's Longrigg, for May-June shipment, at 13¼ rs. to 13½ rs. per ton.

Exports.—COTTON remained quiet to the close of last week, with nothing whatever doing for export, and little for the mills, and prices unchanged, excepting that for Dhollera, which was quoted 2 rs. per candy higher. On Monday there was more inquiry from local spinners, but exporters were still almost out of the market, and the feeling was

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quiet; but an advance of 1 r. was attained in Westerns, Belatee, and Dharwar. This state of things continued till yesterday, with a further advance of 1 r. per candy in Dhollera, and a decline to the same extent in Belatee, when a much better demand was felt for export, and a considerable business transpired. Exports have taken about 4,500 bales of Oomra varieties, Dharwar, Bengal, and Bhownugger. The market closed quiet, with prices, compared with last week, 3 rs. higher in Bhownugger and Dharwar, and 1 r. to 3 lower in Broach, Oomra, and Khandeish.

The receipts of this season's crops of cotton for the past week have been 60,100 bales, as against 61,600 bales in previous week, and 95,200 bales in corresponding week last year. The decrease in receipts this season compared with last continues to become greater, the falling off now shown being 183,800 bales, against 148,700 bales a week ago.

WHEAT has been in much less demand for export this week, only a small business having been done on most days, the tone of the market having been either quiet or steady. Prices gave way 1 a. per cwt. all round on Monday, and again on the following day there was a decline of 2 to 3 a. per cwt., but the market remained steady at the reduced quotation.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a generally steady market. Linseed advanced in value ½ a. per cwt. at the beginning of the week, but two days later there was a decline of 1 to 2 a. per cwt., both in linseed and rapeseed. Gingelly is unchanged in value.

Both wheat and linseed continue to come to market in very large quantities, the increase in arrivals of the former, compared with those last year for the same period being now over 2 million cwt., while in linseed it is getting near 1½ million cwt. Rape and Gingelly seed also show an increase, but other descriptions show some falling off.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	100—100½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	106½

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 15/16d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	200
Alfred Manufacture..	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	1015
Alliance	1000	535	Madras United	1000	1960
Anglo-Indian	100	90	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	395	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Bombay United	1000	750	Manockjee Petit	1000	1330
Central India	500	1050	Mazagon	250	122½
City of Bombay	1000	1000	Morarji Goculdas	1000	16cox
Colaba Land & Mill	700	640	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills	500	625	New Great Eastern..	1000	800
Coorla Mills	1000	355	Oriental	625	430
David Mill	500	495x	People of India	250	5
Dhun Mills	1000	815x	Presidency Mills	1000	1150
Empress	500	620	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	610	Queen Mills	1000	710
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan	1000	800	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Howard & Bulloughs	500	625	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	340	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg.	1000	1000	Southern Mahratta..	250	272½
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	560
James Greaves	500	630	Syadesh Mills	500	455
Jamshed Manfg..	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	805	Western India	1000	770
Khandeish	1000	670			

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	260	John Roberts & Co..	R. 100	75
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	295
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing.	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	Maharaneelce Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	850	Marcks & Co.	100	95
Bombay Flour Mill..	500	920	M. M. Mody & Co..	200	—
BombayLand& Bldg.	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3575	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	870	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	180
Clydesdale Dyeing..	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	60
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	395
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	1000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin.	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	1100	Telephone Co.	25	14x
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	950

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert(Kurrachee)..	1100	790	Mofussil	400	440
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	192½
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	560
Bombay Cotton	125	120	New Indian	125	98½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	335
Colaba	1880	330	Sabapathy (Bellary).	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	417½
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	410x	Volkart	1000	800
Khangaum	450	420			

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	120	National Bk. of India	£12½	200
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	960	New Oriental	10	190

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Coromandel*, arrived at Marseilles May 6; at Plymouth May 12; at London May 13.

From Calcutta for Port Said.—Rev. W. M. Panas.

From Calcutta for Marseilles.—Miss Hall, Mr. O. T. Barrow, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Miss Rainsford Hannay, Miss Sandys, Lady Harrison, four Misses Harrison, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. Wright.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Wildon and two children, Mr. A. C. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, three children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate and two children, Mrs. Barrow's two children and ayah, Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Mr. Waller, Miss B. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lissard and infant, Mrs. Oates, Mr. Maclean, Col. and Mrs. Egan, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Sherrar, Miss Neill, Miss Collisson, Hon. Miss Sugden, Mr. Sampson, Mrs. Mackintosh, two children, and nurse, Mr. Rastrick. *Via* Marseilles: Mr. Small, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mrs. Latham Hamilton, Mr. E. Rule, Miss Foster, Miss R. Boileau, Mr. G. Bridge, Mr. C. M. Somerville, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mrs. J. C. White. Mr. M. Rodoconachi, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reilly, Mr. M. J. Molesworth, Mr. J. C. Young, Mr. W. Heape, Mr. G. E. L. Edwards, Mr. Haviland, Mrs. Buckland, Mr. H. M. Crowe, Mr. J. B. Ferry, Mr. T. R. Pratt, Mr. Steel, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Elson's two children, Mr. F. G. Power, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mr and Mrs. Llewhellin, Miss Llewhellin, Dr. and Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. T. Greenhill, Mrs. Kingsworth.

From Madras for London.—The Ven. Archdeacon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kyd, three children, and two servants, Mrs. A. Cole Hamilton. *Via* Marseilles: Col. F. Middlecoat, Mr. W. E. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Hackett, Mr. W. H. Lushington, Mr. J. Willis, Col. and Mrs. J. Ewing, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Phillips, two children, and servant.

From Colombo for London.—Mr. Padwick, Miss Grimston. *Via* Marseilles: General and Miss Massey.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. H. Gramwood, Mr. Southey, Mr. A. B. Johnson. *Via* Marseilles: Mr. R. Adam.

From Yokohama for Marseilles.—Mr. E. A. Beard, Capt. Forbes.

From Yokohama for London.—Miss Leslie.

From Hiogo for Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlton, two Misses Carlton, and maid.

From Singapore for London.—*Via* Marseilles: Mrs. Treacher, two children, and nurse, Mr. S. Warner, Mr. C. Trotter, Mr. D. H. Wise. Mr. A. Skatton, Mrs. Wilson, two children, and nurse.

From Penang for London.—*Via* Marseilles: Mr. Wolferstein.

From Bombay for Ismailia.—Hon. Justice Scott.

From Bombay for Marseilles.—Mr. A. P. de Saone, Mr. Gerard, Miss Mead, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Goldring, Mrs. Murlock, Capt. Sams, Mr. and Mrs. Hunig and child.

From Bombay for London.—*Via* Marseilles: Mrs. Neal, Mr. E. W. Keily, Lieut. Campbell, Capt. Wilkie, Col. McMullin, Capt. Radcliffe, Mrs. Spedding, Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Mr. W. Mellor.

From Port Said for Marseilles.—Mr. Huleat, Mr. Gardner and servant, Mr. W. Stevens.

From Port Said for London.—Miss Drake, Miss Marriott.

From Marseilles for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Shinn, Mr. W. L. Law, Mr. S. Orsca, Mr. H. T. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, Mr. J. F. Daly, Col. Fraser.

From Gibraltar for London.—Mr. J. C. Smichie, Misses G. and N. Whiteman, Miss Abitbol, Miss M. Stockmann, Capt. M. Bent, Major and Mrs. Savage, infant, and maid, Rev. F. M. Recano, Mr. N. C. Moultrie, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, two children, and maid, Rev. C. P. Clarke, Mr. McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Barkworth and maid, Mr. E. A. R. Ball, Col. Morgan Crofton, Mr. A. F. Bundock, Mr. and Mrs. Garden, Dr. Garden, Mr. J. D. Wilson, Mrs. R. Cowell, Miss Gonzales, Mrs. Macdonnell, Miss F. Watson, Mr. Debenham, Mr. B. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. Silvester, Mr. Laubenburg, Mr. E. Normand, two Misses Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and maid, Mr. Jacobson, two Misses Peake, Mr. Tilliard, Mr. E. S. Hubert, Rev. W. K. Bedford, Mr. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. de Groote, Mr. C. N. Pennycook, Mr. Vernon Pugh, Miss F. Black.

Per *Oriental*, arrived at Brindisi May 8; due at Plymouth May 16; at London May 17.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Mr. Syed Hussan, Mr. Butters, Messrs. F. and P. Holloway, Sir G. Chesney, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. B. Davidson, Col. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. W. Reddie, Mrs. and Miss East, Mr. Kinnard, Capt. Hext, Mr. F. Logan, Col. Marshall, Mr. D. Irvine, Col. Leach, Mr. Olivant, Lieut. Jackson, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. F. Spence, Mr. G. Coles, Col. Davidson, Major-Gen. East, Mr. A. Newbank, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts. General Prothero, Mr. H. Griffin, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. Howard, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Denney, Mr. R. C. Sen, Mr. and Mrs. Donkin, Rev. W. Baillie, Capt. Yates, Rev. J. Steele, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. W. Cunningham, Mr. G. Bruce, Mr. Gutman, Lieut. Sutton, Mr. A. Durst, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Mr. A. Bolton, Mr. B. Deance, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Carey, Mr. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. Muir McKenzie, Mr. Waller.

From Bombay for London.—Miss Stewart, Dr. Strenovi, Mr. C. Creighton, Mrs. Addis and three children, Col. E. Trevor, Rev. C. B. Newton, Mr. Large, Mrs. Squire, Mr. M. B. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Laurence and three children, Mrs. Uloth and two children. Mrs. H. P. Hall, Col. Scott, Mrs. McLaren and child, Mrs. B. Smith and child, Messrs. W. and G. Ashmed, Miss Bullock, Mr. Ismay, Mrs. Woodward and child, Mrs. and Miss Fraser and maid, Miss Powlett, Miss Delmege, Miss Hamilton. Mr. Heramaneck, Mrs. Merewether, child, and ayah, Mr. Murzhan, Mr. Towal, Mr. T. Ahmed, Mr. A. Nawab, Miss McAdam, Mr. S. H. Murga, Mr. W. Hartley, Mrs. J. Hartley, Mrs. H. Hartley and two children, Mrs. Bamford and child, Col. Laurence's two children and two servants, Mrs. Baker's children, Capt. Russell, Mr. Allott, Mr.

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Hartington, Mr. Cassani, Mr. H. Purdie, Miss Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Needham and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Izat and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Addis, Mrs. Mavies, Surg.-Major O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. F. B. Maclaren, Mr. and Miss Gilbert and ayah, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Miss Temple, Mr. and Miss Davey, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. W. C. Clement, Mr. Speechley, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mrs. Nicholls, two infants, and ayah, Mr. Solano, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford and three children, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. G. Clifton, Mr. Arnott, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street, three children, and ayah, Mrs. Douglas, child, and ayah, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Col. Studdy, Mr. P. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Gregor and infant.

From Nagasaki for London.—Mrs. Stanley Taylor.

From Yokohama for London.—Mr. W. Leslie.

From Aden for Plymouth.—Mr. A. Hally.

From Ismailia for Plymouth.—Capt. Beauchamp.

From Ismailia for London.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Hon. Miss Stonor and maid, Mrs. Jodrell and maid, Miss L. Churchill and maid, Mr. Portal, Mr. Fitzclarence, Dr. Davis, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Black, Mr. Moss, Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. Church Dixon, Mr. and Miss Bagnal and two servants, Mrs. E. Smith, infant, and maid, Misses R. E. and C. Roberts, Miss Aldous, Mr. P. Cassiday, Mr. Spencer.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), arrived at Marseilles May 3; at Liverpool May 13.

From Kurrachee for Marseilles.—Mrs. Bagley and child, Miss Brereton, Mrs. Lawrence, child, and nurse, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Trafford, Mr. Macmillon, Mrs. Dane, four children, and nurse, Miss Purkis, Mrs. Mackenzie, child, and ayah, Mr. F. Davidge, Col. Holdich, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson and child, Mrs. Welchman, Mr. A. E. Hurry, Mr. Ritson, Col. B. Blood.

From Kurrachee for Liverpool.—Mrs. Youngson and three children, Mrs. Braide, Master Mercer and servant, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Steele and child, Capt. and Mrs. Craster and infant, Master Hensley, Rev. J. W. Youngson, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and three children, Mrs. Chancellor, infant, and ayah, Miss Leigh.

Per *Eden Hall* (Hall Line), arrived at Liverpool May 10.

From Bombay for Liverpool.—Capt. Ward, Mr. P. Asavaid, Mr. A. Spiers, Lieut. Barton, Mr. Cardew, Lieut. H. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. Higson, Dr. and Mrs. Deane.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

May 15, per *Khedive*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. F. C. James, Mr. G. B. Paris, Mr. Somerville, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Stone, Master Sandilands, Mrs. Glover, Mr. J. Khan, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Greig, Mr. E. E. Simpson.

For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mr. E. Stanton.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. R. Hickey, Mr. F. A. Pape, Mr. and Mrs. Durkee.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Rev. Cecil Wilson, Miss Wilson.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mrs. and Miss Scriven, Miss B. Greene, Mrs. Leahy, Mr. Gee and two children.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Miss Wolfe, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant and two children, Mr. C. L. Sturrock, Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor and infant, Mr. H. W. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bird, Dr. Hewitson, Rev. W. B. Broughton, Mr. W. J. Hinton, Messrs. G. and W. Myers, Mr. W. H. Heard, Mr. C. L. Nightingale, Mr. Leslie Wilson, Mr. Buckley, Miss and Master Haines, Mr. Strinnpel, Lieut. J. P. Brewin.

May 15, per *Arcadia*; May 24, from Brindisi, for Australia; connecting at Brindisi with *Hydaspes* for Alexandria, at Aden with *Malwa* for Bombay, and at Colombo with *Pekin* for Straits, China, &c.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Case, Mr. J. Roberts, Miss Hackett, Mrs. McBratney and infant, Mrs. Newstead, Mr. J. A. Verdon, Mr. T. W. Evans, Mr. Bartholomew, Miss White, Mr. H. Gerson, Mrs. O'Connell, Miss O'Connell, Mr. R. O'Connell, Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Rev. J. Roberts, Mr. A. Trew, Mr. J. M. Purvess, Mrs. Daly, Surg. Bassett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. Hill, Mr. F. Hawkes, Mr. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. McQuade, two children, and maid, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. L. S. Barnett, Mr. Faed, Mr. A. L. Renton, Mr. E. P. Braid, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. G. F. Griffiths, Mr. H. F. Ziegler, Mr. P. Surmann.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Miss Nutter, Mrs. Lane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, Miss Clare, Mr. Dendy, Mrs. Mullen, Miss Mullen, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Jas. Little, Miss Hirsch, Miss J. R. Bell, Mr. J. Elders, Mr. W. Roe, Mr. Villiers, Miss M. Cameron, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. Joss.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. W. Trevor, Miss Rainer.

For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mr. H. E. Williams.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Mr. W. Worthington, Mr. J. Cochrane, two Misses Worthington, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Graham.

For Rockhampton.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Gavin and two infants, Mr. F. A. Stenger.

For Gisborne.—*From London*: Mr. Galloway.

For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Miss Elsie Wethey, Miss Phœbe Wethey.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. H. Bowen, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mr. Glover.

For Mackay.—*From London*: Mr. L. J. Brackenbury.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. H. Crane.

For Yokohama.—*From London*: Mrs. Esam, daughter, and two sons.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys and four children, Sergt.-Artificer E. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Hawkes, Miss Bailly, Lieut. W. H. Carey, Mrs. Burrows, Mr. H. Curtis

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. Neale. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Bewmann.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Capt. A. Parkin, Mr. Bromhead Mathews, Mr. G. F. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Selfe, Mr. G. G. Wren, Mr. G. B. Barter, Capt. F. B. Lawson, Mr. Nachbausen.

For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Graham.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Brittain, Lieut. G. Codrington, Mr. R. E. Kozhevar, Capt. Reid, Major the Hon. R. H. Bertie, Mrs. Creagh, Mrs. A. H. Coward. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. E. M. James, Dr. T. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. E. Montgomerie, Lieut. V. R. Pigott, Mr. L. G. Prickett, Mr. H. E. C. Lucas, Lieut. J. Leeds, Capt. H. Monie.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Surg. M. Kelly. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell.

For Aden.—*From London*: Dr. W. J. Olivey.

For Alexandria.—*From London*: Miss Stark, Mr. P. H. Barrow, Mr. S. S. Barrow. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. Taylor, M.P., Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. Heelis, Mr. T. C. Minn, Mr. D. Smith.

For Brindisi.—*From London*: Rev. J. M. Heald, Mr. S. Call.

For Malta.—*From London*: Rev. W. S. Harris, Major and Mrs. T. Godfrey and son, Mrs. Northcott and family, Rev. Cecil Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Col. Makins, M.P., Mrs. Makins, Miss Makins, and maid, Surg. H. St. G. Gore, Mr. and Miss Winkfield, Miss Pickford, Mr. E. Allen, Mr. H. E. Allen, Mrs. Harris, two children, and nurse.

Per *Peiho* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 12.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Charlesworth.

For Nossi Bé.—Mr. P. Heslop.

For Diego Suarez.—Mr. Le Juez and family.

For Tamatave.—Rev. G. H. Smith.

For Mauritius.—Mr. F. Lloyd Jones.

For Kurrachee.—Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Miss Barnett.

Per *Natal* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 17.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Tsuno, Mr. Kitsumesaki.

For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnsen.

For Saigon.—Mr. Tailhades.

For Batavia.—Mr. Harthorn and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hennekes and son.

For Singapore.—Mr. D. F. Knox, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. Schuele.

PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

Per *Asia* (Anchor Line), from Bombay April 25.

Rev. Dr MacKichan, Mrs. MacKichan, Major Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, infant, and European nurse, Dr. A. de Tavora, Major Anson, Mrs. Anson, child, infant, and European nurse, Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, infant, and ayah, Mr N. Wadia and servant, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and child, Miss MacKenzie, Master MacKenzie, Mrs. H. Briggs and three children, Miss Walsh, Mrs. Penton, three children, and European nurse, Mr. W. A. Allardice, Mrs. Allardice, Miss Allardice, three children, and native servant, Mrs. Chute and three children.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers **without charge for commission.** Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from May to July.

May 21, per *Kaisar-i-Hind*; May 31, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Salusbury Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. H. Chisholm, Sister Claudia, Miss Hill, Mr. C. Wilks, Mr. H. C. Bamber. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper, Mr. Claude H. Hill, Mr. J. Jardine, Rev. G. Bruce, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. J. R. Heap.

For Aden.—*From London*: Mr. F. Martens.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Guiver, Mr. A. A. Graydon, Mr. G. Smithers.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mrs. Kingston and family, Lieut. W. Hill Climo, Capt. C. S. Donner, Lieut. J. Vigers.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sister G. Aston, Mrs. Buckle.

May 29, per *Bengal*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. H. Tozer, Mr. E. Armstrong, Dr. Hardwick, Dr. Hasard, Miss Allen, Mr. W. Parks, Mrs. Stewart.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. T. Crouch.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hudson, jun., Qrmr.-Sergt. and Mrs. Wilson and infant.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sergt. and Mrs. Hubbard and family, Lieut. E. R. Wishaw, Miss Newton, Brig.-Surg. Ferguson, Mr. Frulon.

May 29, per *Ballaarat*; June 7, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Hyatt and child, Mrs. Traill and three children, Miss Organ, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Reville, Miss Reville, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. P. A. Matthews, two Misses Pender, Mrs. Folk, Mr. J. H. Metcalfe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Conybeare.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. W. C. Hume.

For Adelaide.—*From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Langdon. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Durkee.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. J. Aitken.

For Yokohama.—*From London*: Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Gilmour.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Major and Mrs. E. D. Sandys. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Moir.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilkington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. C. O. Leefe, General Prothero, Col. Prothero.

For Madras.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden. *From Brindisi*: Major Macintire.

June 5, per *Oriental*; June 14, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. J. Hodding, Capt. H. James Pryce, Col. the Hon. M. G. Lyttleton, Dr. W. Huntley, Mr. G. J. Devonshire, Capt. Agnew. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lester and daughter, Mr. F. Giles. Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Col. Rolland, Mr. R. Galloway.

For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. G. Batchelor.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Surg. R. Cottell.

June 12, per *Rosetta*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. Zimmermann, Dr. Holman, Dr. Kenny.

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June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Cole, infant, and maid, Rev. and Mrs. W. Kendall and two infants, Mr. Donald. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schiele.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. W. Kinmont, Mr. Weiler, Mr. R. Thomson, Rev. W. Campbell, Mr. Mackenzie.
For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Small.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Boyce.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins, Mr. Fry, Mr. Hague, Rajah Narayen. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, General W. O. Barnard, Surg.-Major J. P. Greany, Capt. Fagan, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. W. A. Moran.
For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Lieut. A. L. Phillips.
For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Surg.-Major J. North, Col. J. Pennycuick.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. J. Bexfield, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Mammoth, Capt. Yate.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Miss Gibson, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer.
For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.
For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. H. Spence, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts, Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Rev. W. McCarthy.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington.

Per *Mombassa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 22.

For Colombo.—Mr. L. C. Way, Mr. Burleigh Campbell.
For Madras.—Mr. P. J. Rose, Mr. G. Lane.
For Calcutta.—Mr. G. H. Langmore, Mr. E. W. S. Russell, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. W. Crawford, jun., Mr. W. Munro, Mr. T. R. Greenhorn.

Per *Jumna* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 26.

For Brisbane.—Mr. J. J. Leech.
For Townsville.—Mr. P. R. Blunt.

Per *Ethiopia* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 8.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal.
For Mombasa.—Mr. J. Roscoe.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.

For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children.

Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool May 30.

For Bombay.—Capt. J. P. W. Spankie.

CALCUTTA.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Mirzapore* (April 23).—Mrs. R. C. Sanders, Mr. Worsley, Mr. H. H. Herbert, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mr. T. W. Jones, Mrs. Beverley, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. De Tivoli, Mrs. Winckley, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Miss Hoghton, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. A. Doggett, Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Capt. Wilson, Miss Thackeray, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Miss Forster, Miss McArthur, Mrs. Shipton, Mr. O. Anderson, Mr. M. C. Mallick, Mr. R. McL. Pearce, Mr. F. Barff, Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Mr. Cole, Mrs. Sanders's nurse, Mr. Sykes, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Major Wallerstein, Mr. St. Leger Carter, Mr. Milne, Mr. Adye, Mr. P. P. Sharpe, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Drager, Mr. Schnell, Mr. Scollay, Mr. Targett, Mr. Nicolas, Miss Pugh, Dr. J. J. Seaton, Mrs. Helwig.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Siam* (April 26).—From *London*—Mr. M. S. C. Campbell, Surg. C. C. Cassidy, Surg. J. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Dewry, Mr. G. M. Harriott, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Henvey, Surg. C. E. James, Mrs. Moylan, Surg. F. E. Murray, Surg. F. O'Kinealy, Surg. A. W. B. Sparks, Mr. F. Walter, Surg. E. G. Whitcombe, Surg. J. W. Wolfe, Surg. E. J. Younger. From *London* to *Madras*—Mr. and Mrs. Walters. From *Brindisi*—Major Hill, Capt. Judge, Capt. J. Kirk, Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Moore, Mr. T. S. Pyne, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. Ruttonjee, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. W. Torrie.

Per *Singapore* (April 28).—From *Genoa*—Surg.-Major Orr, Lieut. Strachey, Rev. Fittey, Mr. Spring, Mr. Burghard, Mr. Schwart, Mrs. Quarl Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. G. Conti, Mr. Walter Moos. From *Aden*—Capt. E. Cantoni, Capt. Branchi.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Siam* (May 2).—For *Marseilles*—Major Garwood, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. Alfred Penny, Mr. A. M. Reuther, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Major Johnstone-Douglas. For *Ismailia*—Professor Salmone. For *Brindisi*—Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Pinkerton, Mr. Nelson, Mr. W. A. Willcock, Mr. E. Salinger. For *London*—Mr. W. Powell, Mrs. Jervis, Mr. James Beckerleg, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Hall, Mr. Middlemast, Miss Chapman, Mr. D. Belt, Mrs. F. Nenning, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Mr. Ross, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Leach, Col. Aitken, Mr. Evans.

Per *Asia* (May 2).—For *Suez*—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan. For *Marseilles*—Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. A. de Tavora. For *London*—Major and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Miss McKenzie, Master McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. N. Wadia. For *Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Allardice, Mrs. H. Briggs, Mrs. Penton, Miss Walsh.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—April 22: Chanda, Coope, from Moulmein; Himalaya, Faster, Rangoon; Nizam, Burleigh, Bombay. 23: Nevasa, Macfadyen, Bombay; Chusan, Thompson, London. 24: Clan Macpherson, Gourlay, Liverpool. 25: Maharaja, W. R. Wright, Rangoon. 26: City of Venice, Campbell, Liverpool; Clitus, Johnson, Newcastle (Australia); Imperial Prince, Newton, Madras; Dalhousie, Butterworth, Chittagong.

Vessels Departed.—April 22: Selene, Canara. 23: Clan Macarthur, City of Oxford, Lindula, Pelican, Chollerton, Hochheimer, A. B. Bull. 24: Commilla, Shahzada. 25: Bhopal, Mirzapore, Rockcliffe, Maharani, Plassey, Golconda, Karamania, Holt Hill, Duchalhurn, Lowther Castle. 26: Palamcotta, Rajpootana. 27: Japan, Lawada.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 21: Oriental, from Bombay. 22: Henzada, Calcutta; Katoria, Rangoon. 23: Nadir, Calcutta; Goalpara, Singapore; Scindia, Singapore. 27: Niemen, Colombo.

Vessels Departed.—April 21: Benares, for Calcutta; Oriental, Calcutta; Clan Macpherson, Calcutta; Clan Forbes, London. 22: Nuddea, Rangoon; Imperial Prince, Calcutta; Katoria, Negapatam; Henzada, Bombay; 27: Clan Macarthur, London.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—April 24: Aston Hall, Fowler, from Liverpool. 25: Aska, Kennedy, Kurrachee; Kilwa, Major, Busreh; Acme, Marshall, Genoa. 26: Lalpoora, Stone, Calcutta; Iser, Burgogne, Barry; Carrie, Clausen, Middlesboro'; Siam, Nantes, Aden. 27: Hoseinee, Raffin, Jeddah. 28: Singapore, Parodi, Genoa; Maltby, Sherwood, Newcastle; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; Redbreast, Breedy, Zanzibar; Bisagno, Orengo, Hong Kong. 29: Germania, Thomas, Cardiff; Clan Drummond, Harrison, Liverpool; Waverley, Calvert, Calcutta. 30: Bendi, Beneke, Venice; Nowshera, Britten, Mauritius; Therese Heymann, McNabb, Marseilles *via* Port Said. May 1: Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Florence, Harris, Port Said; Ormesby, Peterson, Aden.

Vessels Departed.—April 25: Asia, Laird, for Liverpool; Kt. Companion, Durant, Antwerp; Stella, Patridge, Port Said; Urbino, Kerr, Hull; Lizzie, Durke, Trieste and Venice; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee and K. Coast; Oriental, Stewart, London, &c.; Athabasca, Jones, Hull; Pentakota, Gavin, Calcutta, &c.; Teheran, Hall, China, &c. 27: Aska, Kennedy, Tuticorin and Colombo;

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Purulia, Gillett, Persian Gulf, *via* Kurrachee; Etolia, Gill, Antwerp; Daybreak, Morgan, Havre. 28: Flamboro, Jones, Trieste and Venice; Ethelwada, Harrison, Bassein; Chittagong, Davey, Hull. 29: Verax, McDowell, Hamburg and Bremen; Florida, Young, Marseilles and Naples; Kapurthala, Rothwell, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Calabria, Kennedy, Antwerp; Amana, Kilgour, Marseilles. 30: Hooseinee, Raffin, Aden, Massowah, &c.; Blenheim, Chadwick, Port Said; Lancashire, Harris, Antwerp; Scotia, Cato, London. May 1: Imperatrix, Egger, Trieste, &c.; Congo, Rogers, Hull, *via* Aden; Knight of St. George, Bevis, Marseilles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS. IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Bullen—April 16, at Benares, wife of J. W. Bullen, M.D., surg., Med. Staff, daughter

Chamberlayne—May 6, at Innsbruck, Austria, Donna Leopoldine Chamberlayne (née Princesse Ruspoli), wife of Major Tankerville Chamberlayne, late 80th South Staffordshire Regt., daughter

Clarke—April 17, at Cawnpore, wife of W. M. Clarke, dep. coll., daughter

Craddock—April 18, at Nagpore, wife of R. H. Craddock, C.S., daughter

Ellis—April 23, at Madras, wife of Rev. J. R. Ellis, Wesleyan missionary, daughter

Hume—May 8, at Ragatz, Switzerland, wife of Capt. Hume, Seaforth Highlanders, daughter

Manisty—April 22, at Berhampore, wife of G. E. Manisty, C.S., daughter

Mitchell—April 25, at Matheran, wife of Capt. H. H. Mitchell, Deolali, daughter

Pechell—April 24, at Bangalore, wife of Surg. A. Pechell, M.B., Med. Staff, son

Pollock—April 17, at Kamptee, wife of Capt. Evelyn Pollock, R.A., son

Shine—April 23, at Allahabad, wife of J. M. F. Shine, Med. Staff, son

Simeon—April 24, at Naini Tal, wife of L. B. Simeon, Public Works Dept. twins (son and daughter)

Simon—April 19, at Bangalore, wife of J. R. Simon, Madras Med. Serv., son

MARRIAGES.

Barnes—Nicholson—April 22, at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, F. W. B. Barnes, assist. paymr. Royal Navy, to Isabella Margaret, daughter of the late J. W. Nicholson, Esq., of St. John, New Brunswick

Forrest—Acworth—May 14, at Bombay, Windham, son of the late Col. Forrest, to Margaret Arden, daughter of N. B. Acworth, Esq., of The Hook, Herts

Maxwell—Beale—April 6, at Bathurst, Gambia, the Hon. J. R. Maxwell, M.A., B.C.L., barrister-at-law, chief magistrate and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Colony of the Gambia, to Ada Maud Beale, daughter of T. M. Beale, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Batoum Gardens, London

Penn-Simkins—Clift—April 22, at Bangalore, G. Penn-Sinkims, to Katherine Emily, daughter of H. W. Clift, Public Works Department

Tickell—Francis—April 20, at Lahore, Charles Tickell, under-secretary to Govt., Public Works Department, Punjab, to Alice Esther, daughter of the late C. W. Francis, of South Church, Essex

DEATHS.

Armstrong—April 18, at Delhi, John, son of Capt. W. A. Armstrong (Retired List), aged 24

Carnduff—April 26, at Bordighera, Italy, Kathleen Cameron, daughter of David Carnduff, Esq., late of the Indian Education Department, aged 19

Critchley—April 25, at Stapleton Ranch, Calgary, Maria Cecil, wife of O. A. Critchley, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. R. H. Newbolt, R.A., aged 24

Curwen—April 4, at the Embassy, Constantinople, E. D. Curwen, son of H. F. Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, Cumberland.

Laugharne—May 5, at Jullundur, Montague Laugharne, major Royal Engineers

Milman—May 9, on board the *Waimate*, on his voyage to New Zealand, Francis Robert Everard, son of Lieut.-Col. Everard Milman, R.A. (retired), aged 22

Pennell—March 28, at Brisbane, Charles Follett Stewart, son of the late Assist. Commy.-Gen. C. L. Pennell, aged 25

Simpson—March 24, at Manipore, W. H. Simpson, lieutenant 43rd Goorkha Light Inf., aged 30

Tait—March 19, drowned in the Saigon River, Cochin China, R. P. Tait, second officer, s.s. *Abyssinia*

Watson—April 7, at Melbourne, Victoria, Robert Watson, M.I.C.E., engineer-in-chief of Victorian Railways

AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

Becher—May 13, at Isle of Wight, wife of Capt. C. A. G. Becher, son

Cherry—May 10, at Denford, Berkshire, wife of Major-Gen. A. Cherry, daughter

Cross—May 13, at Guildford, wife of Commander C. Cross, R.A., H.M.S. *Cossack*, daughter]

Fuller—May 9, at Southsea, wife of Capt. C. F. Fuller, late Royal Engs., daughter

Goodridge—May 14, at Porchester Terrace, wife of Commander S. Goodridge, R.N., daughter

Harley-Moseley—May 15, at West Kensington, wife of C. H. Harley-Moseley, H.M. Colonial Treasurer, Gambia, West Coast of Africa, son

Johnstone—May 7, at Tipperary, wife of Capt. C. D. Johnstone, East Surrey Regt., daughter

Kisch—May 15, at Maida Hill, wife of H. M. Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, daughter

Lloyd—May 7, at Bury St. Edmunds, wife of S. E. M. Lloyd (12th) Suffolk Regt., daughter

May—May 15, at Woolwich, wife of Capt. H. J. May, R.N., daughter

Molineux—May 9, at Eastbourne, wife of Major H. P. Molineux, late 56th Regt., son

Pelly—May 14, at Carlisle, wife of Capt. Pelly, Border Regt., daughter

Sankey—May 10, in London, wife of Capt. C. Sankey, R.A., son

Tiddeman—May 4, at Skipton-in-Craven, wife of R. H. Tiddeman, H.M. Geological Survey, daughter

Woolmer—May 9, at Sidcup, Kent, wife of E. Woolmer, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, daughter

Yeatherd—May 15, at Kensington, wife of Capt. Yeatherd, 4th King's Own, son

MARRIAGES.

Daukes—Wade—May 12, at Sonnering, Berkshire, the Rev. S. W. Daukes to Mary Esther, widow of the late S. Wade, R.N.

Fox—Howard—May 11, at Holborn, H. E. Fox to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. R. Howard, 91st Highlanders

Frazer—Fothergill—May 9, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, P. T. Frazer, Army Medical Staff (Retired), to Mrs. Mary Fothergill

Gatehouse—Gully—May 9, at Winchester, G. Gatehouse to Mabel, daughter of Col. W. Gully, late Royal Art.

Hick—Champion—May 13, at Wimbledon, William T. Hick, son of the late Capt. W. T. Hick, to Elizabeth (Lise) Champion

Madden—Shaw—May 11, at Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. W. C. F. Madden, 13th (the Prince Albert's Own) Somersetshire Light Inf., to Nina Harriet Arden, daughter of Major-Gen. D. Shaw, Indian Staff Corps

Nicholson—Cowie—May 7, at Notting Hill, C. L. W. Nicholson to Alice Marguerite Emma (Daisy), daughter of Col. Cowie, R.A.

Peacocke—Lloyd—May 7, at Killiney, L. T. Peacocke, 5th batt. Connaught Rangers, son of Capt. L. Peacocke, to Beatrice Isabel Lloyd

Robertson—Dyke—May 12, at Southport, Duncan Robertson, son of the late Col. J. E. Robertson, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Constance Mary Dyke

Sharp—Way—May 15, at Draxford, Henry Reginald, son of F. R. H. Sharp, late of the Madras Civil Service, to Edith Maude Way

Stewart—Barrett—May 14, at South Kensington, Capt. D. Stewart, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf., to Florence, daughter of Major Barrett, J.P., D.L.

Stewart—Von Willinger—May 12, at Southsea, C. Stewart, naval storekeeper, H.M. dockyard, to Luise Marie, daughter of the late Major C. von Willinger, R.A., Bavarian army

Von Veltheim—Heydemann—May 9, at Twyford, Baron H. von Veltheim, 9th Lancers, to Julie Jeannette Heydemann

DEATHS.

Adams—May 11, at Folkestone, Elizabeth, widow of Rear-Admiral J. Adams, aged 70

Brown—May 10, at Great Malvern, Emma Eliza, wife of F. B. Brown, late of H.M. War Office

Byam—May 10, at Cobham, Surrey, Capt. T. K. Byam, late Royal Marines, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Byam, 18th Hussars

Campbell—May 12, at Bedford, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Campbell, late of the Bengal Staff Corps

Deane—May 15, in London, the Rev. H. Deane, of the late H.E.I.C.S., Madras, aged 84

Evans—May 11, Mrs. Jessie Evans, daughter of the late Col. W. Raban

Flanagan—May 9, at Netley Abbey, Annie, wife of Dep. Inspector-Gen. Flanagan, R.N. (retired)

Forbes—May 3, at Ramsgate, Leila Muriel, daughter of A. Forbes, Bengal Civil Service, aged eight years and nine months

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Green—May 9, at Cowley, Middlesex, General Sir E. Green, K.C.B., aged 80

Greer—May 12, at East Molesey, Capt. T. H. Greer, R.N., aged 63

Hayter—May 13, in London, Commander F. Hayter, R.N., aged 47

Hockley—May 12, at Kensington, Ethel Beatrice, daughter of the late Major J. J. Hockley, formerly of the 104th (Royal Munster Fusiliers), aged 24

Jekyll—May 15, at Putney, Gertrude Emily, widow of Capt. J. R. Jekyll, R.M.L.I., late Governor of H.M.'s Gaol, Brisbane, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Savage, R.E.

Keats—May 15, at Reading, J. S. Keats, captain R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Keats, R.A., and grandnephew of the late Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K.C.B., aged 56

Kingscote—May 14, at Egerton Gardens, A. Kingscote, captain R.N., aged 44

Newman—May 12, at Gravesend, E. Jenifer, wife of Capt. J. M. Newman, H.M.C.

Newmarch—May 7, at Folkestone, Violet, daughter of the late Dr. H. Newmarch, H.E.I.C.S.

Ollivant—May 10, at Clifton, Lucy Caroline, wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., Bombay Civil Service, aged 43

Orlebar—May 11, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Admiral Orlebar, aged 80

Pears—May 15, at Bath, A. C. Pears, lieut.-col. (retired) Madras Art., aged 79

Pritchard—May 9, at Streatham, H. F. Pritchard, colonel Royal Art.

Ramsay—May 13, at Brighton, W. F. Ramsay, late 54th Regt., aged 59

Raymond—May 10, at Chiswick, Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. Raymond, Bengal Staff Corps

Robinson—May 14, at Hull, Evelyn Frances, daughter of J. N. Robinson, fleet paymaster Royal Navy, aged 6 years and 5 months

Russell—May 12, at Manchester, Capt. W. M. Russell, R.A.

Sandwith—May 15, at Poole, Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Sandwith, H.E.I.C.S., aged 82

Sarell—May 13, at Clapton, Catherine Maria, daughter of the late T. Sarell, R.N., aged 67

Shapcote—May 6, at Stoke Damerel, Isabella, wife of Fleet Paymaster C. A. Shapcote, R.N., and daughter of the late Commander A. Kennedy, R.N.

Sharpe—May 12, at Reigate, Mona Kathleen, wife of E. J. Sharpe, capt. D.C.O. Middlesex Regt., D.A.A.G., and daughter of Major-Gen. G. T. Gough

Smart—May 15, at Brighton, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. G. Smart, Madras Army

Spurway—May 10, at Stirling, Caroline Dundas, wife of Major-Gen. Spurway, late Royal Art.

Tagart—May 9, in London, E. O. C. Tagart, capt. Durham Artillery, West Division, R.A., aged 39

Taylor—May 4, at Blackheath, Bessie, wife of Commander A. D. Taylor, Indian Navy, aged 50

Thunder—May 8, at West Kensington, G. S. Thunder, R.N.

Toby—May 10, in London, William James, son of J. Toby, late of East India Service, aged 66

Wemyss—May 13, at Ovington Square, Major O. Wemyss, late 3rd Buffs

Willson—May 8, at Tunbridge Wells, Caroline Court, wife of Capt. W. C. Willson, late Indian Army

Wood—May 11, at Farnbor ough, the Hon. Paulina Mary, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Wood

Woodroffe—May 9, at Hampstead, Charlotte, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Woodroffe, aged 84

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For KURRACHEE and the PUNJAB.

†*Branksome Hall, May 30 | †*Rufford Hall, August 4
†*Locksley Hall, June 23 | †*Branksome Hall, Aug. 22

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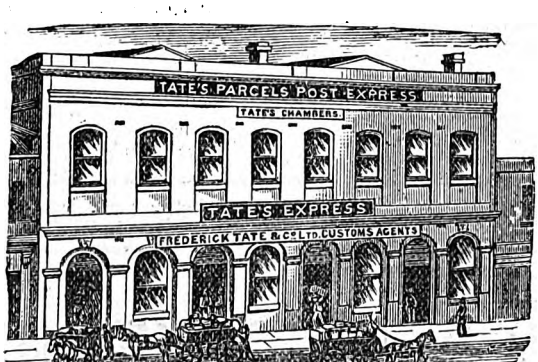
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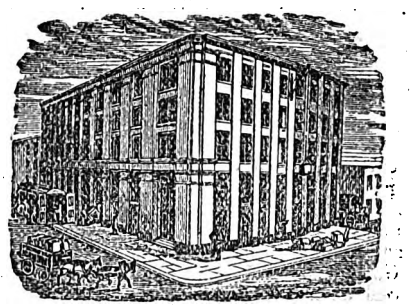
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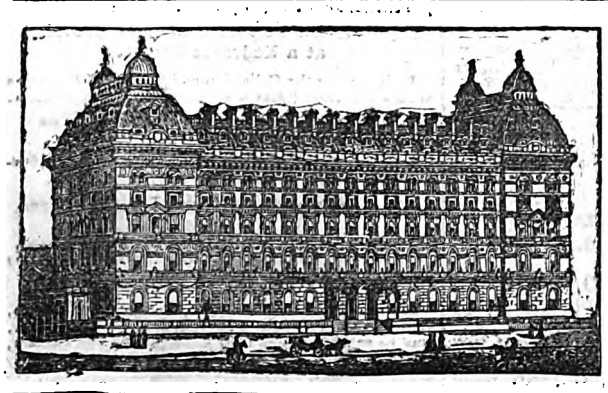


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Aden.	Bushire.	Coconada.	Madras.	Negapatam.	Tellicherry.
Akyab.	Bussorah.	Colombo.	Malacca.	Penang.	Tuticorin.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.	Galle.	Mangalore.	Pondicherry.	Vingorla.
Bassein.	Calicut.	Goa.	Masulipatam.	Port Said.	Vizagapatam.
Batavia.	Cannanore.	Hodeida.	Mauritius.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Annual Subscription (52 Nos.), including Inland Postage, £1 6s., or Sixpence per Copy for shorter periods.

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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1713.] MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to May 6; Madras, May 7; Bombay, May 9.

H.E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne opened the Simla season on May 2 by giving a picnic at the Glen.

The *Times of India* says:—A statement recently appeared in an Allahabad paper that it had the highest authority for saying that the Viceroy did not intend staying much longer in India. It is almost unnecessary to refute such an absurd statement, but as some people might be misled, we may once for all say that it is absolutely devoid of any foundation.

The Supreme Council was to commence business at Simla on May 14, by considering the Colonial Admiralty Courts Act.

The mother of King Thebaw, who was deported to Rutnagherry with her son, has been allowed to return to Rangoon.

Lord Wenlock has taken up the subject of popular banks for India.

It is thought that Lieutenant Grant, of Thobal fame, will be rewarded with the Victoria Cross and a brevet majority. There is an excellent precedent for such a step, says an Indian paper, in the recognition of the services of Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead in the defence of Rorke's Drift. Each was promoted captain and brevet major and received the Victoria Cross as the reward of an achievement which has much in common with Lieutenant Grant's courageous action at Thobal.

Dr. Styles, 18th Bengal Infantry, who was reported to have died, is alive and doing well. The report was a mistake.

Mrs. Grimwood, widow of the late Political Agent of Manipore, has been suffering from a serious attack of brain fever, caused by the shock of her husband's death. She is now out of danger, and will sail, as speedily as arrangements can be made, for England.

Several native chiefs recently offered troops to the Government of India, for service anywhere, but especially in Manipore.

It is understood that owing to disagreement of long standing the heir-apparent of Faridkot has left the State, accompanied by two of his wives. He has been disowned by the Raja in consequence.

A Madras paper estimates that the number of persons affected by the present distress in the Southern Presidency amounts to about four millions, distributed over an area of some 18,000 square miles.

Cholera has broken out at Sirsa and Gurgaon. It is said to be caused by the return of pilgrims from Hurdwar.

Swarms of locusts still impede traffic at Jhelum. In the Tallaganj district, nearly 400 tons of locusts have been destroyed without appearing to make much difference. Trains are delayed for hours near Rawal Pindi owing to the plague.

The police recently seized 150,000 percussion caps that were being smuggled across the border. The frontier tribes make their own powder and bullets, but send to India for caps. The police are unable to trace the seller or manufacturer of the caps.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR E. R. FREMANTLE, K.C.B., has arrived at 5 Montpelier Square, from the East Indies Station, on the expiration of his three years' command.

IT is understood, says a political note in the *Times*, that the front Opposition bench are considering the advisability of bringing forward a resolution challenging the whole policy of the Indian Government with regard to Manipore. Owing to the illness of several prominent Gladstonians and to the fact that SIR W. HARCOURT is detained in Derbyshire, it is improbable that any decision will be come to this week; but there is a strong disposition to take the sense of the House on the matter and to raise the question in as direct a fashion as possible, and it is expected that early next week the Government will be asked to give the necessary facilities for a full debate.

The special committee appointed to promote the interests of the Hygienic Congress in India and our Eastern possessions has received several additions. It now consists of Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir C. A. Turner, Sir John Strachey, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., Sir George Birdwood, Sir Edward Bradford, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Sir W. S. Moore, Surgeon-General Cornish, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Hendley, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. George Yule, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and Mr. Samuel Digby, the honorary secretary for India. Every mail brings most encouraging promises of support, and the whole of India, official and non-official, British and native, is likely to be well represented at the Congress. His Excellency the Viceroy has just submitted to Viscount Cross the names of gentlemen as suitable delegates for the various provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oude, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Assam, Central India, and Rajpootana. The social arrangements for the Congress are in a forward state, thanks to the energy of Sir Spencer Wells, the chairman, and Mr. Malcolm Morris, the honorary secretary of the reception committee, and a long list of entertainments and pleasant excursions has been provided.

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It is reported that Messrs. Krupp are negotiating an important contract with the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, for the construction and fitting of a factory for cannon and small arms at Tientsin. The *locus* of the factory is to be near the Kaiping coal-fields, and Krupps are to undertake the establishment of the factory and the working of it for a certain number of years, after which it will become the property of the Chinese Government, Krupps meantime to have a monopoly of the manufacture of the articles produced by the factory. It is further stated that the negotiations are being carried on by the German Minister in China, and that he has paid for the concession in the shape of diplomatic complaisance, the precise nature of which may appear later on. At present it is said not to be unconnected with certain advantages obtained by the Chinese in the discussions preceding the recent imperial audience to the foreign representatives in Pekin.

The *Gazette* of May 19 contains a General Order and despatches, received at the India Office from the Government of India, relative to the late operations of the Zhob field forces against the Kidarzais and others.

A propos of a pleasant article in the *Globe* on old Addiscombe, Major-General Henry Beville writes suggesting that "in these days of regimental dinners it would not be out of place to establish an Addiscombe Dinner, which, I feel sure, would be most popular, and would bring together the 'old boys' who have not forgotten where they received their early training as soldiers." The Editor of the *Globe* regards the suggestion as a good one, and states that he would be glad to receive the names of any old Addiscombe cadets who desire to join the movement.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams are from the *Times* Calcutta correspondent :—

With the conclusion of the Manipore and Miranzai expeditions, India is settling down for the usual summer quiet, though it is impossible to say at what moment it may be again interrupted.

There has been no recurrence of the disturbances in Calcutta, an account of which was given a week ago, and as the Hindoo owner of the mosque which was the original cause of the tumult has agreed to sell it to the Mahomedans, any further outbreak of feeling is unlikely. But this riot, following closely on that at Benares, and due in the same manner to a religious cause, serves to show how excitable an Indian mob is, and how constant is the danger of similar disorders which might perhaps be followed by more disastrous consequences.

The monsoon appears to be breaking in Ceylon and in the south-eastern portion of Madras. The prospects in the distressed districts of Chingleput and North Arcot, where the relief works are still open, have been improved by a cyclonic storm bringing rain. The price of food is unusually high in many parts of Northern India, owing to the defective harvest last year and other causes.

The Meteorological Department reports that an abnormally high pressure has been prevailing in the North of India for the last three months, probably due to the excessive snowfall, and that the pressure has been abnormally low in Eastern Bengal and Assam—conditions which lead to an apprehension of a late and light monsoon in the Punjab direction.

A sad accident is reported from Benares. A large Hindoo bridal party had gone on the river, according to custom, to worship the Ganges, when the bottom of the boat gave way, and the occupants were thrown into the river and drowned. Nineteen bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that they do not represent all the victims.

LATEST "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, SIMLA, MAY 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Col. G. Morton has been appointed to command a district of the second class with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Auchinleck, deceased.

Hyderabad Contingent, No. 1 field batty.—Capt. Percy Smith officiates as commandant.

The undermentioned surgeons have been appointed to the Bengal Establishment :—Bawa Jiwan Singh and H. Barker.

Lieut. F. Smallwood, R.A., officiates as ordnance officer of the fourth class.

Lieut. C. Robson, 10th Bengal Inf., has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut. Brasier Creagh has been appointed orderly officer to the General Officer commanding the Miranzai Field Force.

Leave has been granted to the undermentioned officers for the periods specified :—Col. R. Jennings, six months ; Capt. H. Ravenshaw, six months ; Lieut. R. Harman, six months ; Cols. W. Holroyd, till Dec. 10, and J. Stewart, one year ; Lieuts. W. Daunt, one year, and C. Venner (extension), six months ; and Capt. J. Craster (extension), three months.

Honorary Major and Deputy Commissary George Blake has been permitted to retire from the service.

Col. W. G. Cubit, V.C., has had the good service pension conferred upon him, vice Sir F. Roberts, succeeded to colonel's allowances.

Nagpore Volunteers.—H. Stanyon to be captain. Capt. E. Penny resigns his commission.

Beloochistan Volunteers.—James Shaw to be second lieutenant.

Capt John Hext has been appointed to the Indian Marine, with effect from Nov. 5, 1889.

Mr. F. Wilson, assistant engineer, Indian Marine, has been granted leave for one year.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.—Mr. T. LaTouche, deputy superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has been allowed leave for six months.

Home Department.—Mr. W. L. Lang has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from May 1.

The services of Surg. R. Macnamara have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The rules imposing quarantine against cholera at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast, published on April 10, have been withdrawn.

Public Works Department.—Mr. R. Buckley, executive engineer, Bengal, is temporarily promoted superintending engineer ; Mr. Corman to officiate as superintending engineer ; and Mr. Monk to be engineer-in-chief, Mu Valley.

Foreign Department.—Capt. Herbert to officiate as political agent, Eastern State of Rajpootana ; Lieut. Bayley is posted assistant commissioner, Merwara Bhopal Battalion ; Lieut.-Col. Ransford to officiate as commandant, vice Peart, on furlough ; Lieut. Pollard to officiate as second-in-command and Lieut. Peart to officiate as adjutant.

Finance Department.—Mr. L. Pritchard is posted assistant accountant-general, Bombay ; Mr. Ross, deputy superintendent, Presidency Gaol Press, Bengal, to be superintendent of Government printing, India.

LATEST BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, POONA, MAY 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Infantry.—Lieut. Searle, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, and to remain attached to 21st Inf., until further orders.

21st Infantry.—Surg. Willis, in medical charge of 9th Regt., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg.-Major Burroughs.

23rd Infantry.—Lieut. Dennys, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with effect from Feb. 23, 1891.

Surg. Sutton, Medical Staff, arrived on a fresh tour in Bombay, has been placed on general duty, Poona district.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are posted on general duty as follows :—Surgeons Whitcomb and Younger, Poona district ; and Murray and Bomandasbasu, Bombay district.

GUP.

AT a representative meeting of sportsmen held at the Town Hall, Simla, on May 4, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the various clubs, for the purpose of fixing and arranging a sporting programme for the season :—Representing the Gymkhana Club—Captain S. Gordon and the honorary secretary of the Club ; for the Races—Brigade-Surgeon W. Taylor and Mr. C. Vincent ; for the Polo Club—Captain Cavendish and one officer from the Jutogh Garrison, Simla ; for the Cricket and Football Club—the Hon. Mr. Hutchins and the honorary secretary of the Club. Lord William Beresford was unanimously elected honorary secretary of the general committee for the season.

Racing days, wrote the *Pioneer* correspondent at Simla on April 24, have already begun. The first of the gymkhanas, which it is proposed to hold every week, came off on Saturday at Annandale. Captain Pakenham, who has taken over the secretariat duties, put forward, with the aid of a strong body of stewards, a programme of six events, all of which filled well. The spectators were numerous, and the sport was excellent. After a race for Goorkhas, in drill order, came the tent-pegging. There were no less than fourteen competitors, but they were gradually weeded out till the contest lay between three. Run after run was made, and neither of the spearmen missed, though the size of the peg was lessened on each occasion. Finally the peg was placed sideways, and Mr. Fasken only touched it ; but Major A. Alexander struck it with extraordinary precision and carried off both the peg and first honours. The pony that Major Alexander rode seemed a perfect glutton for work, as it insisted upon nearly completing the circuit of the course at each run. The needle-and-thread competition had its humorous side. The competitors were so numerous that they overlapped the rather narrow course, and had to be started in two lines. At the grand stand each rider had to find his lady nominator, who was in waiting with the thread for his needle, and it must have been galling to any one of the competitors to find that he had left his needle at the starting-point or dropped it *en route*. Such things do happen, however. Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, who nominated Lord Valletort's pony, won the bangle, which was the guerdon for this event. The Postillion Race produced a desperate finish between Lord William Beresford and Captain Ford ; the latter at one time led by a street, but was beaten on the post by the popular Military Secretary. The only legitimate race of the day was won by Captain Cavendish's br. c-b. p. Problem, ridden by Captain Gordon. The Ulta Pulta Race, in which some strove to be first and others to be last, no owner riding his own pony, and no other spur than emulation being allowed, resulted in Dr. Taylor on Captain Home's Bogie Man being first, and Captain Hume on Mr. F. Roberts' Polly last. The prospectus for three days' racing at the end of next month has been already published in the papers, so that sport, so far as racing is concerned, has rosy prospects. The regular cricket season has not yet begun ; but there have been one or two matches, though of no particular interest.

"Has leave been stopped?" is a question, says a contemporary, which now exercises Simla minds. Fraught with great consequences

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is this matter. It means, if leave is stopped, a somewhat slow season. Ladies will be in the majority, dances will flag, theatricals will be difficult to get up. However, the latest has it that leave has not been stopped, and tranquillity once more reigns supreme.

A correspondent of the *Deccan Times*, in giving an account of a recent sporting expedition made by H.H. the Nizam, relates the following, which occurred on April 27:—"*Khubber* having come in during the day of a tiger at Poosapully, a village situated some six miles to the west of Manukota, the Nizam and party hurried off immediately to the spot. After a little beat, the tiger showed himself, and was fired at by his Highness, but unfortunately was slightly wounded. Naturally the tiger became furious, and the Nizam's command, that nobody should try to put an end to his life, but added to his rage. Just then a terrible accident happened to Mr. Schœffer, who accompanied the party, and would in all probability have proved fatal, but for the stern courage he mustered up at the moment. While in the act of coming down the rock he was seated on, and shifting to another place, in order to avoid the necessity of violating his Highness's command, Mr. Schœffer unfortunately slipped and fell on the ground. The tiger, whose rage was at its height now, seizing the opportunity, charged at Mr. Schœffer, and would have despatched him; but he, by a clever movement, managed to put the gun he held in the hand, into the tiger's mouth, and shot him dead. The would-be fatal accident was thus averted, and Mr. Schœffer escaped without the least injury to his body. There was a heavy shower of rain that evening, and the enjoyment of the party was, no doubt, marred to a certain extent. His Highness and party arrived late in the evening at camp, and their success elicited loud cheers from the masses. The tiger bagged measures nearly 11 feet.

A well-known shikari and reputed tiger-slayer, who is at present resting at Mahableshwar, sends us, says the *Times of India*, the following sensational account of sporting there:—Captain Fowle and Captain Peyton have both shot panthers during the last few days, he writes, and Captain Jervis very nearly shot a tiger. The only other shikaring that has been done has been by the son of our most respected citizen. His mother presented him with a new bow and arrows, and his bag up to date has been his little sister, flesh wound in left leg; next-door neighbour's favourite ayah, shot in neck, nasty wound, but doing well; and the padre's cat. This latter was a running shot at twenty yards, and has given "Young Hopeful" great satisfaction and confidence in his powers as a marksman. A cordon of sentries has been drawn round Government House to prevent his shikaring there. I was taken the other day to see the "view" from Bombay and other points; but the trees have grown up and entirely shut out what was a most magnificent panorama. The reason of this is that "Moorites" and the "Shuttleworthites" have issued a law that no tree or bough of a tree shall on any account be cut down, so the trees grow and grow, and the few views that are left are being rapidly shut out, the only consolation being that the "Moorites" and the "Shuttleworthites" aforesaid are enabled to pursue their morning walk unencumbered by the troublesome sunshades.

The Zadkiel of Bengal takes an unusually gloomy view of things in general in his forecast for the year ending April 12, 1892. "Fire, robbery, disease, and physical and other disturbances will rage with much vehemence in every country." There will be inundations in Bengal and famine in Southern India. Lord Lansdowne will resign owing to ill-health, the National Congress will probably come to grief, and the Age of Consent Act will be repealed. We may doubt this more than that the number of criminals will be so large that the gaols will be overcrowded, and that the Ameer will get into trouble through intriguing with Russia. And it was perhaps unnecessary for Zadkiel to predict that "many people will die in India and America owing to physical calamities."

It is satisfactory to note that female education is producing more practical good in East Bengal even than in Calcutta itself. For instance, forty-four Bengali ladies are said to have signed a memorial in favour of the passing of the Age of Consent Bill from Mymensing and sent it to the Viceroy. Of these twenty-five are Hindoos, two Mussulmans, seven Christians, and ten Brahmins.

"Yer Worrship," said a Scotch policeman to Mr. Wise at the Police-court, Hong Kong, the other day, "I charge the defendant with hawking fruit without a license." "What kind of fruit?" queried the Bench. "Turnips, yer Worrship," said the constable. Tableau.

Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner of Assam, was to start from Rangoon for Calcutta about May 17. He expected to leave Calcutta again about the 25th, so as to take over charge of the province at Dhubri on the 27th.

PERSONAL.

LORD DOUGLAS COMPTON, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, has been confined to his room during the past few days with fever, caught when out tiger shooting.

Colonel G. E. Hancock has been appointed to act as political agent, Kathiawar; Colonel Nutt, to act as political superintendent, Savantvadi; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, president of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, and Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, as first assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C.S., has been appointed to be judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

Colonel W. Scott has been appointed to act as political superintendent of Palanpore, and Captain Congreve-Schneider to take temporary charge of the Mahi Kanta Agency.

Lieutenant Daly, superintendent of the Northern Shan States, takes a year's leave. Mr. J. G. Scott officiates in his place.

Major Muir, political agent in Beloochistan, takes furlough for one year.

Mr. Ollivant, late municipal commissioner of Bombay, will represent the Bombay Corporation and Sir Frank Forbes Adam the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London.

The Hon. Mr. J. F. Price has almost recovered and has resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. A. Galton, who has been acting as chief secretary during his absence.

Mr. C. G. Dodgson, C.S., has been appointed to act as political agent for the Dangs, in the Khandesh District, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., on his return to duty, has been appointed to act as political agent for the Jath and Daphlapore States; and Mr. W. Doderet, C.S., to act as political agent for the Akalkot State.

Mr. G. L. Lang, late commissioner, Jhansi Division, has left for England, on furlough.

Mr. E. Gray, C.S., has been appointed to act as collector, &c., of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.S., will do duty as assistant collector of Dharwar.

Mr. M. B. Baker has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service.

Mr. H. C. Mules has been appointed collector and district magistrate of Shikarpore, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., commissioner in Sind, has been granted furlough for one year.

The services of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department of the Government of India for employment in Burma. In consequence of this the following appointments have been made:—Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C.S., to be a second-grade judge; Mr. A. B. Steward to be a third-grade judge; and Mr. T. Hart Davis, C.S., to be a second-grade assistant judge.

Mr. Sherlock Hare, the Rangoon barrister, who was recently declared irresponsible for his actions by the local medical authorities, left Rangoon for England on April 22 in the steamer *Elton*. He was sent home in charge of a specially appointed custodian. On arrival in England, the question as to whether Mr. Hare will be allowed to be at liberty, or whether he will be detained in custody, will be decided by the Secretary of State.

Mr. A. Barrett, B.A., has been appointed professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, and Mr. W. H. Sharp, B.A., professor of English Literature, in the Elphinstone College.

Surg. H. P. Dimmock has been appointed professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, vice Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M.D.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

We have to announce the death of **Mr. Colvin B. Dunlop**, partner in the firm of Messrs. Horne, Dunlop & Co., merchants, Calcutta. The deceased, who was only twenty-seven years of age, had been ailing for some time of typhoid fever, but it was hoped till the last that he would recover. Mr. Dunlop only came to India in 1886, but during the few years of his residence in Calcutta he had become a general favourite. He was a good athlete, and excelled as a football player, while he was for some years a member of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers. On returning from a visit to England this year, he joined the Calcutta Light Horse.

The *Deccan Times* records the sudden death, at Secunderabad, of **Mr. George L'Estive**, who three years ago was tried, but acquitted, on the charge of having murdered his wife by shooting her in the building then known as the Victoria Hotel. The cause of death is attributed to heat apoplexy. The deceased was formerly a contractor at the Yellandu Colliery, but was recently employed by the Sultan Nawaz Jung, an Arab chief, residing in Hyderabad. He was deputed by the Sultan about a year ago to explore the former's territory in Arabia, where silver, coal, sulphur and linctus were discovered by the deceased. Mr. L'Estive was about to proceed to Arabia and start mining operations there, but his departure was delayed, owing to some hitch in the despatch of the machinery from England. By his death a widow and four children are left unprovided for.

The Lahore paper announces with regret the death at Delhi on May 3 of **Mr. Carr Stephen**, barrister-at-law. He had served in the Punjab Commission from June 1865 as extra assistant commissioner and Small Cause Court judge until October 1875, when he became extra judicial assistant commissioner, first grade. After ten years' service in that grade he became officiating divisional judge in November 1888 for a few months. Altogether his service in the Punjab Commission had lasted for over thirty years, during which time he had gained the confidence of Government, for his appointment as divisional judge was only vetoed by the Secretary of State. He then retired from Government service, and was enrolled in the Bar of the Punjab Chief Court about twelve months ago. He was a public character in the Punjab, and his goodness of heart was appreciated by all who knew him, especially among the natives. He was archæo-

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logical and literary in his tastes; and, in addition to his Indian Registration Act, published a "Handbook of Delhi" and an "Archæology of Delhi."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kangas, died at Coonoor on May 4, after a short illness. Although Mr. Jefferson had reached the allotted span of human life, his accustomed vigour of mind and body had led his friends to believe that some years of healthy energy were still before him, and his death has come upon them as an unexpected shock. He left Bombay for Coonoor with Mrs. Jefferson and his daughter early in April on account of the delicate state of his wife's health, and intended to return to business in Bombay by the end of June, leaving his wife and daughter at Coonoor. About April 10 he was attacked by lumbago, and latterly suffered from jaundice, but his medical advisers were not, up to within a short time of his death, apprehensive of any serious consequences from these attacks. A letter was received on Monday morning by his firm stating that he was making satisfactory progress, and that he expected to be in his usual health in about a week. The only intimation of his death was a telegram received on Monday evening from Miss Jefferson.

Major C. H. Gordon, R.E., died at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, on May 3. Major Gordon joined the Army on Jan. 13, 1869; became captain, June 30, 1881; and major, Oct. 11, 1887. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star).

Major M. Laugharne, R.E., died at Jullundur, East Indies, on May 5. He was only son of the late Rev. T. Laugharne, some time Rector of Bredenbury, Herefordshire. Major Laugharne joined the Royal Engineers Jan. 13, 1869; became captain, July 1, 1881; and major, Jan. 8, 1888.

Colonel J. Delves Broughton, R.M.L.I., died on May 5, at the age of fifty-five. He entered the service in June 1854, became regimental lieutenant-colonel in June 1882, and retired with the rank of colonel in November 1885. He served in the Crimea, 1855 (medal); at the capture of Canton and occupation of the city, from 1857 to 1859; and in the North of China, 1860, as acting deputy-assistant commissary-general (medal with clasp for Canton).

Colonel H. F. Pritchard, major, Retired List, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, died at Streatham, Surrey, on May 9. He joined the Madras Artillery Dec. 12, 1857; became captain Aug. 15, 1867; major, Jan. 7, 1875; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 7, 1882; and retired with the honorary rank of colonel, June 21, 1883.

The memory of the late **Bishop French**, whose death from sunstroke at Muscat is reported, will long be revered in Northern India. The story of his missionary labours in the East was told not long ago in fitting words by Sir James Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Dr. French was a distinguished graduate at Oxford, and, being a man of private means and good connections, the road to an honourable and profitable career at home was open and easy before him. He preferred, however, the hard life of a missionary in India; and, going out to the East in 1850, he established the Church Mission College at Agra. While he was principal of the college the Mutiny of 1857 broke out. When the European community were taking refuge in the fort he refused to join them unless his native Christians were allowed to enter with him. In 1862, with Dr. Robert Bruce, now a missionary in Persia, he founded a mission station at Dera Ismail Khan, on the Punjab frontier. "As a missionary," Sir James Lyall truly said, "he worked with the utmost zeal and self-sacrifice. He became a great scholar in the native languages, and wrote and translated many useful books. He travelled in his missionary journeys long distances in India, Persia, and Afghanistan, and on many occasions was at death's door from the hardships and diseases he endured." In 1878 Dr. French was made first Bishop of Lahore. He resigned this post at the end of 1887.

The death is announced at the age of eighty-four of **Dr. Ewen Macdonell**, which took place at his residence, 59 Nevern Square, S.W., on May 18. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Macdonell, who gained considerable distinction in the Walcheren Expedition, in Egypt with Abercromby, and in the Peninsula, and was rewarded with the coveted gold medal for distinguished services, was made commander of Veterans, and appointed lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh Castle. Dr. Macdonell, having studied medicine, went to India in 1835, and received an appointment under the East India Company. During the Mutiny he raised the Sewan levy, and in recognition of his services was decorated with the Mutiny medal, and was accorded the special thanks of the Government of India. He also received a letter conveying her Majesty's approbation of his gallant conduct during that critical period.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

The following telegrams have been received by the *Times* since our last issue:—

Calcutta, May 19.—The trial of the Tongal General was to commence to-day if the prisoner was well enough. The Regent's trial will probably begin on Friday or Saturday, but it may be postponed.

It now seems certain that Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson did not fall victims to the excited mob, and that they were not tortured, but were deliberately beheaded by the Senaputty's orders early on the morning of the 25th.

Angao Lena, otherwise called Doloroi Hanjuba, the third brother of the Manipore royal family, has been arrested. He is the man who assumed the title of Senaputty after the Regent assumed that of Maharaja last year, but he must not be confounded with Tekendrajit, the Senaputty who was the moving cause of the massacre.

Calcutta, May 20.—The man who speared Mr. Grimwood, and who was recently captured, has been examined and condemned to death. The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Government. He is an adherent of the Senaputty, and he confessed his guilt.

The State executioner, on being examined before the Political Officer, said he beheaded all the prisoners except Mr. Grimwood, who had been previously killed. He received his orders from the Senaputty and the Tongal General. The execution took place about two o'clock on the morning of the 25th. The prisoners were placed standing, with chains on their legs and their hands tied behind their backs. Their heads were cut off with a dhao, or Burmese knife.

CAPTURE OF THE SENAPUTTY.

Calcutta, May 24.—It is the common experience of the Indian police officers that the most certain way to capture an absconding native criminal is to watch his village, to which he is sure to return sooner or later. The Senaputty seems to be no exception to the general rule, for he has been traced back to Manipore. A subhadar who was travelling with him has been seized, and, according to the latest news, his own arrest is hourly expected. It may, however, be doubted whether a man of so determined character, knowing that he has offended beyond forgiveness, will allow himself to be taken alive, and it will be remembered that he told Mr. Williams, "The British Government may get my corpse, but never me alive." Probably the next few days will settle this matter.

Meanwhile the trials of the other prisoners are proceeding. The last man tried was the one who speared Mr. Grimwood, and who made no attempt to defend himself, but gloried in his crime. The Tongal General's case was postponed to last Thursday. The state of health of the accused may have necessitated a further postponement, but, as direct telegraph communication is not yet open, news takes about three days to come. Orders have been given that all death sentences are to be referred to the Indian Government for confirmation. This precaution seems hardly necessary, as the punishment of a prisoner swiftly following his conviction would convey a more effective lesson.

Questions arising out of Mr. Quinton's action continue to be much discussed. What his exact intentions were will probably never be known. It is quite possible that he meant merely to announce the Government orders to the Regent and the Senaputty at the durbar, and to direct the former to arrest and hand over the latter, promising the support of the British troops if required. Such a course might be imprudent, but it could not be called unfair. The Government, however, and some few newspapers appear disposed to maintain that even if Mr. Quinton's intention was to have the Senaputty's arrest effected by a British officer in the durbar hall of the Residency, the plan would still have been perfectly proper and consistent with Indian practice and customs; but the great bulk of the public takes a different view, holding that, whatever the Oriental practice may be, such a method of proceeding is opposed to British ideas.

That the mission was originally planned and carried out with an extraordinary want of precaution or inquiry about the real state of affairs is a point on which there can be hardly any difference of opinion. Beyond doubt there is much truth in the suggestion made in the leading columns of the *Times*, when the news of the disaster first reached England, that the Indian Government has its attention so engrossed by the affairs of the north-west frontier that it is apt to overlook those of the north-east.

Later.—News has just been received that the Senaputty was arrested last evening by a subhadar of the Burma Valley police, after a fierce struggle.

Calcutta, May 24.—A despatch received here from Manipore states that the Senaputty, who was the chief cause of the recent massacre, has at length been captured. He was taken by Major Maxwell yesterday in the Chassad Hills.—*Reuter.*

Later.—The latest despatches received here state that the Senaputty was captured quietly at a village not half a mile from the Arame Palace in Manipore. He was disguised as a Naga coolie. Although crowds of Maniporis were about at the time of his capture, there was no attempt at rescue and no popular demonstration.

Slight cholera still continues among the troops in Manipore.—*Reuter.*

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"From Viceroy, May 21.

"Collett telegraphs to-day:—'The youngest Prince, Zilla Gunda, was arrested this morning by Major Maxwell's agents, and is now a prisoner in our hands.'"

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.—THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The following is a summary of his own account of his late exploits as given to the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—On the 27th of March he was in command of Tammoo, with eighty men of the 12th Burma Infantry, when he was ordered by General Stewart to move at once on Manipore with his detachment, the idea being that Mr. Quinton and other officers were still alive and he might possibly rescue them. Jemadar Bildar had arrived at Tammoo with thirty-four men of the 43rd Goorkhas from Langthobal, having fought his way past the Manipori thanas, burning such as fired upon him. Lieutenant Grant selected fifty men of his own regiment, and forty of the 43rd, with their brave jemadar. His own sepoys were Punjabi Mussulmans, and a few being Pathans. Twenty were old soldiers, and the others recruits who had been drilled for eight months, but only fired a few rounds of ball cartridge at the musketry practice. There was plenty of Snider ammunition at Tammoo; and 160 rounds per rifle were taken for the fifty men; but the men of the 43rd were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and had only fifty rounds each, no more being procurable. The transport consisted of three elephants, a few ponies, and some Cossiah coolies. The column started a day after receiving orders from General Stewart, and had only proceeded seven miles when they were fired upon by Kahow Chins in ambuscade. These were quickly dispersed. Then the Manipori soldiers began to be seen at the second stage from Tammoo. One hundred came in view and fired a few shots, but did not venture into close quarters. Lieutenant Grant bivouacked in the afternoon, starting again at 11 o'clock at night. After an hour's march the road was discovered to be blocked by trees, which had been cut down and fenced across the path. A hundred and fifty Maniporis occupied a sheltered trench on a hill, just above the road; but it being a bright moonlight night, the obstacles on the road were soon removed, and the position of the enemy was carried by a rush. In the morning the force arrived at Palel, which was garrisoned by two hundred Maniporis, who took

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to their heels, and were pursued for three miles, three prisoners being taken. One was the cook of the Aprai Major, an official in charge of the road from Manipore to the Tammoo road, and who had that day been in command of Palel. This prisoner gave an account of the massacre, and said that Aprai Major had been instructed to close the Tammoo road and resist any troops moving towards Manipore. "I did not like the news much," says Lieutenant Grant in telling his story, "but I did not believe it. I considered over the matter, and, arguing that if the military authorities wished me to return, they could easily recall me by a messenger from Tammoo, I decided to push on. I thought I might find a fort of some kind, in which I could entrench myself, leave my baggage and transport under a small guard, and go out with the rest of my men, taking plenty of ammunition. In that way I believed I might afford help to the prisoners." Having arrived at this conclusion, he wrote to Captain Presgrave, who he thought would be the officer sent up to Tammoo, telling him what he had heard and what he intended to do. This letter was given to the cook, who was sworn in Manipori fashion on a drawn sword to faithfully deliver it at Tammoo. His two fellow-prisoners were threatened with death unless he fulfilled his oath, and so terrified were they, and so fully did they believe the threat would be carried out, that they most carefully instructed the old man as to the route he was to take. This done, Lieutenant Grant started on the night of the 30th for Thobal, and by dawn his flanking parties began to drive the Maniporis before them. By daylight he came in view of the open plain extending for miles from side to side across which the road passed on to the right. All was open, but running parallel with the road on the left was a military line of walled compounds, each with two or three houses masked by trees and bamboos. It was in one of these compounds that afterwards a defensive position was finally taken up. A watercourse was close to the compounds, crossed by a bridge which was burning; to save which Lieutenant Grant hurried up his men, galloping forward himself to reconnoitre. As soon as he reached the watercourse, and without the least warning, fire was suddenly opened at a range of fifty yards.

A Bullet through his Coat.

Lieutenant Grant got a bullet through his coat, and was slightly wounded in the back. He thought this was the chance to test his men. They were in fighting formation, twenty being in firing line, ten in support on each flank, and forty with the baggage. The order was given to advance, and, to use Lieutenant Grant's own words, "they behaved beautifully. It was like a page out of the drill book. There was a volley from the right party, and a rush from the left, and *vice versâ*. We lost only one man in the first rush. He was shot through the head. I thought for a moment he was hanging back, but on reaching him I saw that he was dead. The enemy were firing through loopholes in the walls hidden by hedges. We got to within 100 yards of them, but the watercourse was between us, and I could not tell their number. We laid down and fired for ten minutes, but made no impression. I went back to the supports on each flank, and ordered them to creep up wide of the first firing line, but, like brave fellows as they are, they jumped up, rushing forward right to the edge of the stream, and began firing the fighting line with fixed bayonets. There was a cry from the left that the enemy were running, and then we plunged pell-mell into the watercourse. It was rather deep, and one little Goorkha disappeared altogether for a second. I myself got fast in the weeds, and was ignominiously hauled out by a jamedar, but we got across somehow. The Maniporis were seen in full flight, their white clothing making them excellent targets. On the enemy's left was a lot of rifle-pits, and in these numbers were caught like rats in a trap and bayonetted. On the right were the compound walls giving good shelter, but behind them lay a number of dead, shot through the head." There were 800 men holding this position.

A Strong Position.

The position held by the enemy was strong as they were entrenched behind the walls, and having a fairly deep stream in the front, and while the least hesitation on the part of Lieutenant Grant would have meant the destruction of his party, the forty Punjabis and Goorkhas, for that was really all the attacking party consisted of, have covered themselves with glory. There was no fort to storm or occupy, but Lieutenant Grant made for himself a position that he was able to hold. He occupied three compounds beyond the water-course, destroying most of the houses in them, cutting down the trees so as to form an abatis about the walls. His camp proper, containing his transport and followers, occupied the corner of the compound, nearest to the water-course; to which he afterwards made a covered way so as to secure his water supply, and his rear was protected by the channel. His right was safe as the country was quite open. His front was fairly secured as he had two compounds partially clear beyond his camp proper. Leaving a wall well in advance from behind was some cover on his left, which an enterprising enemy would have taken advantage of. In the houses were found some tons of paddy and fifty pots of liquid goor, both of which were welcome as supplies were running short. For the remainder of the day the enemy did nothing, but early next morning they were seen on the move eight hundred yards away. Two shots were fired at them, and a man dropped each time. They withdrew at three in the afternoon. They advanced in great strength. The wall in advance of the entrenched camp was lined by our sepoys, who waited patiently until the enemy were within six hundred yards, when they poured into them volley after volley. The Maniporis soon retreated, and about an hour afterwards got two seven-pounder rifle guns into position on a hill, exactly one thousand yards from the wall, and opened fire with common shell. They got the range in three shots, and then began using shrapnell. The practice was good, but a few volleys from the Martinis of the Goorkhas killed some of the gunners. The guns were then withdrawn to fifteen hundred yards, one only coming into action at five o'clock. A second attack was made on the left front, the weakest part of the position. This was repulsed, and the Maniporis drew off to their original position. All that night the enemy fired into the camp, but Lieutenant Grant would not allow a shot to be fired in return. At three the following morning every one was awakened to assist in completing the defences of the camp, the entrenchment and abatis were strengthened. Telegraph wires were laid outside as an entanglement, loopholes were cut, and no efforts were spared to make the camp an entrenched one in the full sense of the term. On April 2 as the Maniporis showed no sign of renewing hostilities, further defensive measures were taken; and more trees were cut down for the abatis, but sufficient were left to mass the camp from the artillerymen on the hill.

The Parley with the Raja.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, April 2, Lieutenant Grant was out reconnoitering with a party in the direction of the enemy's lines when he saw a man signalling with a flag. Taking out his own handkerchief and tying it on a stick he replied to the best of his ability. The man then ran forward. He proved to be a Goorkha signaller, belonging to the 44th Regiment, who had been taken prisoner at Manipore. He presented a letter from a number of Babu clerks, &c., who had been taken prisoners in it. They begged Lieutenant Grant to go back, stating that if he continued to advance they would all be killed, and adding that the Regent was in communication with H.E. the Viceroy regarding the recent events in Manipore, and that Mr. Williams was with them. Lieutenant Grant thought this was an officer belonging to one of the Assam regiments, so he sent word back: "Why does not Mr. Williams come? Send him to me to-morrow." The Goorkha returned to Manipore, and was sent back with an offer from the Senaputty to suspend fighting that day, to which Lieutenant Grant assented. Next morning Mr. Williams appeared. Lieutenant Grant met him well outside the camp, and for the first time acted the part of Colonel Howlett. He borrowed two stars from a Jemadar's shoulder straps, and placed them on his own. He was no longer a Subaltern, commanding a small detachment, but a Colonel with a regiment at his back. It was to this ruse that he unquestionably owed much of the respect with which he was afterwards treated by the Maniporis, who had no real idea of the strength of the force with him, or that one solitary young officer was leading. They had a taste of the fighting quality of these bold intruders, who continued to push forward, after learning that five hundred Goorkhas had been beaten at Manipore and officers of high position killed. On meeting Mr. Williams Lieutenant Grant saw that he was not the officer he had expected to meet. Mr. Williams explained he was the telegraph signaller, and stated that the Maniporis had only taken him out of irons on April 1, and sent him to Thobal to negotiate. Mr. Williams then presented Colonel Howlett, whom he took Lieutenant Grant to be, a communication from the Senaputty Tekendrajit, stating that the prisoners would be released if the force would retire. Lieutenant Grant replied in a letter to the following effect:—"You tell me you are going to release the prisoners if I go back to Tammoo. That is all very well. I will go back, but all the prisoners who wish to return with me must come with me." This letter he signed as Colonel Howlett. Mr. Williams went off with the reply, and returned with an answer that all the prisoners wished to go direct to Assam. The Senaputty added that if Colonel Howlett wanted rations to enable him to return to Tammoo they would be given to him. Colonel Howlett sent back word that the Baboos can do as they like, but the sepoys must obey orders, and come with me. If one of the prisoners is harmed the officers here will not be able to restrain the Sikhs and Punjabis from killing every man and burning every house in the country." Lieutenant Grant could not resist the temptation at this critical moment to show his contempt for the cowardly lot of men he had defeated, so added a postscript: "I am going to shoot some ducks; don't be afraid." Lieutenant Grant spent the remainder of the day in strengthening his camp. Panjis, that is, sharp bamboo spikes, were freely placed about, and ladders were made in order that the roofs of houses might be reached in case of fire. There was no thought of withdrawal, the sepoys being in good spirits and confident of holding out against the whole of the Manipori army. On April 4 Tekendrajit sent a letter giving a complete list of the prisoners, and a statement signed by the principal Baboos saying that all wished to return to Assam. He added that the supplies demanded, namely, 500 lbs. of atta, 50 lbs. of dhall, and 50 lbs. of ghee, were being sent at once for Thobal from Manipore, and closed his letter by saying "all the prisoners were released yesterday, and to-day you must go back to Tammoo. You will not be harmed on the way there, as a proclamation has been issued that you are to pass through in safety."

A Treacherous Ruse.

Had Lieutenant Grant closed with this offer and marched away he would probably have found himself treacherously attacked on the road and his party destroyed, but with his brevet rank of Colonel there seems to have come a ripening judgment by which he was able accurately to gauge the danger which enveloped him. He therefore replied to the Regent, as Colonel Howlett, in the following terms:—"Your Highness may be correct in determining to send the prisoners to Assam so as to convince the authorities that it was not your fault that the recent disturbance took place, and that you had taken the first chance in putting yourself right, but that does not do away with my difficulty, which is that I cannot possibly go back empty-handed. I therefore suggest that your Highness should send to me a man of high rank of your court as a hostage. I will release him on parole during my march, and on arrival at Tammoo I will give him up my own horse, and treat him like a gentleman. As soon as I have received a telegram saying the prisoners have reached Cachar in safety I will send him back with an escort as far as he likes. On my arrival at Tammoo, I will at once wire to H.E. the Viceroy that your Highness is doing all you can to restore order. I thank your Highness very much for sending the rations, but I cannot accept them till matters are settled." This letter was given to two Manipori Baboos, who had brought the communication from the Senaputty. They talked in Hindoostani with Lieutenant Grant, as they supposed Colonel Howlett,

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for about an hour, but were kept at a safe distance from the camp, so that they could learn nothing as to the strength of the force. On the 5th the Goorkha signaller came from Manipori again. This time without any note, and said all the prisoners were gone, and he was going too. Prince Angaon Sanka, commanding the troops in front of Lieutenant Grant's camp, had told him to inform Lieutenant Grant that unless he retired at once upon Tammoo the camp would be attacked. Lieutenant Grant asked if nothing was said about a hostage, and the Goorkha replied a subadar was offered as such. Lieutenant Grant thereupon wrote to the Manipori commander as follows :—"I cannot possibly go back. I should be disgraced if I went away with empty hands. A subadar is nothing like a good enough hostage for 108 British subjects. I suggest the Aprai Major, the gentleman who has charge of the Tammoo road, as a suitable and fitting personage as a hostage. Directly he comes I will get ready to start, but give you to understand that I will not go back empty-handed." This letter closed the negotiations. The Manipori had occupied the village in Lieutenant Grant's rear and another on his right flank, but they were too far off to do any mischief, and dared not advance any firing from these directions, as when an attack was made in the front and on the left their bullets might strike their friends. Meanwhile Lieutenant Grant had heard nothing from Tammoo, though many anxious looks were cast down the road for the help that it was hoped was near at hand.

The Third Action.

On the 6th he had to fight his third action, and the mettle of his men was severely tried. A little before six in the morning the enemy's guns opened fire, and fifteen shells fell in and about the camp, wounding two of the elephants. At seven the guns ceased firing, and the Manipori infantry advanced to the attack. This time Lieutenant Grant contented himself with holding the enclosure, which was his camp proper, on the bank of the watercourse. He did not line the wall in advance, but he had strengthened the abattis there, so that the enemy would not readily remove it. Fire was reserved till they were within 200 yards, when he gave the signal, and then his men began pouring in steady volleys. The Manipori immediately took to the cover offered by walls and trees. At 8 A.M., finding the attack was most pressed against his left front, Lieutenant Grant took ten Goorkhas, crept out along the watercourse, enfiladed the walls on his left, and in a few minutes had cleared that side. The party was fired at by the Manipori holding the village in Lieutenant Grant's rear, but without effect. At 11 A.M. no impression had been made on the camp, the sepoys being so well protected that they could fire accurately through the loopholes without exposing themselves. Lieutenant Grant now determined to try and clear his front a little, taking six Goorkhas of the 43rd with their havildar. He himself was armed with a double-barrelled sixteen-bore breech-loader and a revolver. The party crept up the ditch between the road and the compounds, got to the corner, and enfiladed the wall, behind which there were one hundred of the enemy, who ran at once; but facing the corner, and cut off from it by a deep ditch full of water, was a wall five feet high, from which the Manipori began firing. Luckily it was not loopholed, so they had to expose themselves when aiming for a quarter of an hour. The Goorkhas had some fine snap shots at the heads as they were raised on the wall, while their young commander was using his buckshot cartridges with fine effect. At last the Manipori, finding the exposure was almost certain death, sneaked away from this hot corner, and his immediate front being clear, Lieutenant Grant returned to his entrenchments. The havildar, Gambir Rai, who was with him, had the lower joint of his right thumb smashed by a bullet, but he never let go his rifle or complained of being wounded. After this there was a pause of about an hour in the fighting, during which Lieutenant Grant sorrowfully emptied his last box of ammunition after it had been served out to his sepoys. The sepoys of the 12th Burma, armed with Sniders, had fifty rounds per rifle, while thirty Goorkhas with Martinis had only twenty rounds each. Lieutenant Grant speaks in the highest terms of the way in which all his men husbanded their ammunition throughout. There was no wild firing, and the discipline was admirable.

After the last reserve of ammunition had been served out, he issued orders stopping all firing. The enemy were to be allowed to approach to within 100 yards before being greeted with volleys. The men were ordered to lie down under cover, one in every six being left as a look-out. The Manipori reopened fire, but their aim was as bad as ever. The look-out men showed supreme contempt for their enemy, and not a man winced, though the trees about them were constantly being struck by bullets. As the afternoon wore on Lieutenant Grant told off his best shots at the loopholes to shoot steadily at such Manipori as exposed themselves. In this way a considerable number were accounted for. It was a trying time, but the enemy, after the experience of the morning, never made an organised rush upon the entrenchments. They slowly withdrew at sunset, firing parting shots, and the firing was at an end. Lieutenant Grant then counted up his losses, which were amazingly small. One man killed, two sepoys and one muleteer wounded, two ponies killed, two wounded, and two elephants wounded. For fifteen hours his men had been under arms without a mouthful of food, and they had well earned their reward of a good night's rest. This they had, for the Manipori ceased firing after dark. At dawn patrols went out, but in place of the long line of the enemy they saw very few, probably not more than 200 were left. The rest had gone to Manipore to report their failure to destroy the terrible Colonel Howlett and his party. Lieutenant Grant examined the ground which the Manipori had held in making their attack, and found it carpeted with cartridge paper. Enfields must have been their weapons, with a few Martinis and Sniders; only the cartridges were of Government make, bearing the Dum Dum marks, some as late as 1889. At a rough calculation at least eight thousand rounds must have been fired at the camp during this day's fighting. All April 7 was spent in making the defences stronger, more panjis being packed in position, as the greatest danger would be from a rush in overwhelming numbers. Food was running short, and search was made for rice, but with small success. At noon two men appeared, carrying a white flag; one was a Burman postman, who had been sent with a letter from Tammoo to Manipore, and was carrying back a letter from the Maharaja to H.E. the Viceroy. He reported that only 300 Manipori were left out of an army of between 2,000 and 3,000 strong who had attacked on the previous day. Lieutenant Grant opened the Maharaja's letter without ceremony, and was amused to find his Highness complaining of the doings of one Colonel Howlett, and requesting H.E. the Viceroy to cause him to withdraw. The postman had also in his possession a telegram addressed to Mr. Quinton. This also was opened, and found to be from H.E. the Viceroy.

Captain Presgrave's Arrival.

Lieutenant Grant now saw a chance of communicating with Tammoo. He wrote a letter in French, using Greek characters, to Captain Presgrave, saying what had happened, and where he was, and added as a postscript that Captain Presgrave could go for the Manipori wherever they were, as they were terrible cowards and would run away. He added : "Bring your havresacks full of ammunition, there's lots of food here, but my ammunition is running short. Bring medicine also for *mal de ventre*." This was all in French, and the illness spoken of was dysentery caused by the Punjabis having to live on rice diet solely. The postman went off with this letter, which no doubt puzzled Captain Presgrave when he got it, for, as Lieutenant Grant now says with a smile, "It was vile French." Lieutenant Grant expected Captain Presgrave's party would reach Palel that night, and come on at once; so at 4 A.M., on April 8, his men fell in. His intention was as soon as the relieving party appeared in sight to rush the Manipore position, and take their two guns. His men were told this, and they were delighted at the prospect of completing the general humiliation of the enemy. Dawn came, but no one was in sight on the Tammoo road, and after waiting for some hours Lieutenant Grant dismissed his men. The day passed without incident. On April 9 a man came out with a white flag, and stuck up a letter in the cleft of a stick, close to the Manipori camp. Lieutenant Grant was out with a patrol, and fearing a trap he drew off the stick; then advanced half way between the two camps, and went forward and took the letter, It proved to be from Captain Presgrave addressed to Lieutenant Grant, and was dated April 3. If Captain Presgrave said his orders were to assist Lieutenant Grant to retire, and that he was on no account to get himself involved, his party was not to be considered as a reinforcement to enable Lieutenant Grant to advance, and that the latter was to retire on Palel on the first convenient opportunity. The history of this letter was that the old cook who, as already stated, had been sent to Tammoo, had on his return to Manipore shown it to the Regent, who had read the letter, and, seeing a good opportunity of ridding himself of Colonel Howlett's force, had sent it out to Thobal with these distinct orders before him. Lieutenant Grant had no option but to seize the first convenient opportunity to retrace his steps. He had beaten the enemy three times, and though they were in the villages in his rear, they were too disorganised to do him much harm. That evening there was a tremendous thunderstorm of the kind which comes when the monsoons break in this part of the country. Getting his men together, he set out in pouring rain at 7 P.M., the night being pitch dark. The movement was of the slowest, as the column had to wait for each flash of lightning to see their way. It took two hours to do the first half mile, but the sepoys toiled on, passing within a few yards of their sleeping enemies, who could not hear them in the storm. Not a shot was fired at them. Lieutenant Grant thought his men would greet the relieving party when they met with loud shouts of welcome, but with all the pride of successful soldiers they took everything as a matter of course. The actual meeting was curious enough in its way. The young soldier was stumbling along through the mud almost dead beat and half asleep from fatigue, when a sepoy immediately in front of him stopped and remarked in quite an ordinary tone of voice, "*Guard aya, sahib.*" Lieutenant Grant asked what guard—that over the baggage or what guard? "From Palel" was the response. Lieutenant Grant looked up, and by a flash of lightning saw Captain Presgrave standing before him. This was about 2 A.M. on the morning of April 10. The parties united and marched on to Palel. Such was the end of the brilliant exploits of Lieutenant Grant and his eighty sepoys.

THE ORIGIN AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MANIPORE TRAGEDY.

We take some extracts from a deeply interesting narrative, obviously embodying information derived from the only survivor who has a knowledge of the occurrences in the Manipore Residency which were the prelude to the catastrophe, from the Calcutta *Englishman*. In perusing the narrative it is necessary to bear in mind the declaration of Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords, on the 2nd instant, that "he did not believe that the Indian Government ever intended that the Jobraj was to be summoned to a durbar for the purpose of being arrested, and he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done." Here is the narrative :—

The Resident Kept in the Dark.

On Sunday, March 15, Mr. Gurdon arrived at the Residency at Manipore, having been sent forward by the Chief Commissioner, presumably to make inquiries and to gather information. On Monday, the 16th, he closely questioned Mr. Grimwood with regard to Manipori affairs. Mr. Grimwood was well posted on the subject, and gave all the information sought for; but from first to last he was studiously kept in ignorance of what was the object of the Chief Commissioner's coming, and for what purpose he was being questioned. So marked was this, that (as a blind we must now think), to the astonishment of Mr. Grimwood and of the Manipore Durbar, 500 coolies were requisitioned for the Chief Commissioner on the

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Tammoo road, and, further, the telegrams, which passed between Mr. Gurdon and the Chief Commissioner were communicated in the Italian language. On Tuesday, the 17th, Mr. Gurdon left to rejoin the Chief Commissioner, and on Friday, the 20th, Mr. Grimwood went out to meet him at Seng mai, returning on Saturday, the 21st, at 7.30 P.M. In the interval between Mr. Gurdon's departure from the Residency and Friday, Mr. Grimwood, and Lieutenant Simpson, of the 43rd Goorkhas, who happened to be a guest at the Residency, went out on a shooting expedition, which had been organised for them by the Jobraj.

THE INTENDED COUP.

When Mr. Grimwood met the Chief Commissioner at Sengmai, he was for the first time, and in strict confidence, told that it had been determined to arrest the Jobraj in open Durbar and deport him from the country, and he was informed to his dismay that his was the hand required to execute that office. On Sunday, the 22nd, the Chief Commissioner arrived at Manipore at 9 A.M., with his escort, having been met some distance on the road outside the town by the Jobraj, the individual whom he had come to arrest, and a Durbar was ordered at noon to be held in the Durbar Hall at the Residency. The military officers were not taken into the Chief Commissioner's confidence. Mrs. Grimwood had been told by her husband on his return from Sengmai of the intended *coup*, but she had maintained at his request the strictest reserve on the subject. Mrs. Grimwood, however, as the time approached, took advantage of an opportunity to beg of the Chief Commissioner not to force upon her husband the distressing task of arresting the Jobraj, since he had always been on very friendly terms with her husband and herself, and earnestly besought him to impose that disagreeable duty upon someone else. The Chief Commissioner firmly declined to alter his plans, alleging that it lay in the province of Mr. Grimwood's duty to make the arrest, and in reply to Mrs. Grimwood he informed her that the reason of the arrest was that the Government of India could not allow anyone except themselves to make and unmake Maharajas, and since the Jobraj was such a power in the country he must for reasons of State be sent out of Manipore. At the hour appointed, the Maharaja, often referred to as the Regent, the Jobraj and the Senaputty arrived at the Residency, but they were not admitted into the Durbar Hall, because the translation of a certain document from the Government required for the occasion had not been completed.

THE SUSPICIONS OF THE JOBRAJ.

This delay gave the Jobraj the opportunity of noting the unusual disposition of the troops under four British officers on the steps of and surrounding the house on every side. As a matter of fact, though this could not have been known to the Jobraj, the troops were posted as a guard in every room leading out of the Durbar Hall, and at every point of egress from it, four sepoys being located in Mrs. Grimwood's bedroom. After the translation was ready, that is to say at about 1.30 P.M., the Maharaja entered the Durbar Hall; but the Jobraj and the Senaputty could not be found. The Maharaja waited two and a half hours. During this period Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood remained with him, doing the honours of the house. The Chief Commissioner steadily refused to see the Maharaja in the absence of the Jobraj, while the Jobraj on his part persisted in excusing himself on the plea of ill-health. Eventually the Durbar was postponed until the next day, Monday, the 23rd, at 8 A.M. When that hour arrived, word was brought that the Jobraj could not attend, as he continued unwell, and the Durbar was postponed until 12.30 P.M. on the same day. At that hour the Jobraj again refused to come, still alleging the same excuse.

FROM THE ULTIMATUM TO THE TRUCE.

At 4 P.M., the Chief Commissioner, apparently recognising the futility of attempts being made to secure the attendance of the Jobraj before himself, sent Mr. Grimwood to inform him (the Jobraj) of the decision of Government, and to peremptorily require him to leave the country, giving him a stated time for his preparations and to make his adieus to his family. Mr. Grimwood went on this mission to the Jobraj's palace with Lieutenant Simpson, who had volunteered to accompany him. For three hours Mr. Grimwood remained with the Jobraj, striving, but without success, to persuade him to leave the country, holding out the hope in accordance with his instructions that he (the Jobraj) would be allowed to return after three or four years if his conduct during that period was considered satisfactory to the Government; but the Jobraj stolidly refused to leave his country, protesting that he had not done anything to deserve banishment. At daybreak next day the palace was attacked, as already reported. At 7.30 P.M. there was a truce. Mr. Grimwood now suggested abandoning the Residency and retiring to certain heights, about 1½ miles back, arguing that the fact of the telegraph lines having been cut would have given warning to their friends of a disaster. Mr. Grimwood, who again at his own request was accompanied by his friend, Lieutenant Simpson, was sent out to parley. The Jobraj declined to negotiate with anyone other than the Chief Commissioner in person, and the Chief Commissioner at about 8.30 P.M. went forth to sue for terms.

The *Times of India* publishes the following telegram from Allahabad (May 8): A permanent garrison of about two thousand strong, with six guns, will be left at Manipore. The Field Force will presumably be broken up on arrival of General Graham at Tammoo and Colonel Rennick in Silchar. A messenger has arrived from Captain Dun, commanding the force in pursuit of the fugitive Princes, asking for more rations, and adding that a report has been received, stating that the Raja has not yet reconciled himself to surrender, while the Jobraj is expected to offer resistance. It is thought by those on the spot that Mr. Quinton intended in open Durbar to declare the decision of the Government of India making the Regent Maharaja and ordering the deposition of the Senaputty, and then to call upon the newly-created Maharaja to make over his brother as a prisoner. If the Maharaja declared his inability to do this, then the question would have arisen as to whether force should be instantly employed or the Durbar be broken up, with the intimation that steps would be taken within a few hours to arrest the Senaputty. In the latter case he would have had an opportunity of escaping, but judging by after events he would not have sought safety in flight, as he had collected so large an armed force in and about the capital. An eye-witness has given the following details of the end of Mr. Quinton and his party:—After entering the Palace enclosure, on a truce being sounded, the party proceeded to the durbar-room and sat there for over an hour with the Jobraj, the Maharaja not being present. After trying to come to terms, but failing, the whole party again left the durbar, the Jobraj turning to the right into the palace, and Mr. Quinton's party turning to the left towards the Residency. The party having gone some little way, and seeing a large and threatening crowd in front of them, turned back hastily to the durbar-room, the crowd following. As they were going up the steps a man rushed forward and speared Mr. Grimwood, who was last, in the side, and he fell. The remainder were pushed into the durbar-room by one of the ministers. After about half an hour they were turned out of the room and proceeded through the first gate to the open space by the dragons, where they were rushed upon and killed. The durbar-room is on the upper storey of a star-shaped house; six steep steps lead up to it from the road outside.

Cholera, though of a less virulent type, still continues at Manipore. It is contemplated to evacuate the Palace altogether, blowing up the walls and defences, and withdrawing the troops to the open country to the north and west of the city, where it is intended to erect a temporary shelter as quickly as possible. The insanitary condition of the Palace and villages in the neighbourhood and the bad water supply render further occupation inadvisable.

THE RESIDENCY RUINS.

The *Pioneer* correspondent writes from Manipore:—I have just paid a hurried visit to the Residency, or rather to its ruins, for it has been levelled to the ground. Four white pillars of masonry stand out in all their grim significance among the piles of broken bricks, which are all that are left of the basement of the building, save the steps leading to the verandah. The very trees at the foot of the steps have been rooted out. The ground in which the Residency stood presents a scene of terrible desolation. Charred timbers and fragments of brickwork alone show where the dispensary, school, and the gateway with the post-office and the quarters of the guard, once stood. The mud walls which guarded the compound, from behind which the Goorkhas replied to the fire of the Maniporis, have been thrown down, and on every hand there is evidence that the work of destruction was thoroughly done. Major Trotter's grave has been desecrated and bodies cast into it. Standing on the ruins of the Residency one can see with what effect the guns were used against it, for 150 yards away is the wall of the Palace enclosure, safely protected by a moat. It has bastions for artillery, but there are no embrasures in these, and the face of one bastion was broken away, as if to give greater freedom for fire. Shells fired at this point at blank range would strike the Residency with terrific force, while the musketry fire in reply could scarcely be effective, as the gunners could load their light pieces protected from shots by the wall and fire them in security. More than ever it is clear, after visiting the Residency, that it was not good as a defensive position.

It was commanded along its front and left flank by the walls of the Palace enclosure, and any sortie from it could be met by continuous musketry fire from a banquette behind this wall. To have crossed the moat would have been impossible, as it was well filled with water. For Colonel Skene to have acted on the offensive it would have been necessary for him to rush the gateway, and his men would have had to expose themselves in the open for 300 or 400 yards to the fire of thousands of men who lined the banquette, and also to that of a gun placed so as to sweep the approach to the gate. The latter had strong wooden doors which would only have yielded to artillery or explosives. The Residency was, in fact, in the worst position which could have been chosen for offence or defence. As to the interior of the Palace enclosures and the Senaputty's house and the temple, which played an important part in the earlier phases of the fighting, I can only say that the general impression one gets is that the whole place was so overgrown with trees and jungle that any attack upon it to be successful would require that the force should be well in hand, and its movements be most carefully directed; otherwise it would run the risk of being destroyed amidst a labyrinth of houses and the compound walls in which it would get involved.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

The following telegrams are from the *Times*:—

CALCUTTA, May 19.—A special Council meeting was held yesterday. It was decided as to the future policy regarding the Miranzai frontier. The troops will remain on the spot pending the decision of the Government.

CALCUTTA, May 23.—The Miranzai expedition is now at an end. The 60th Rifles and the Manchester Regiment started on the return march yesterday. All the native infantry follow shortly, except those regiments which will remain to garrison Samana for the summer. Everything is now perfectly quiet, and the tribes who were lately fighting against us are freely bringing in grass and supplies.

Sir W. Lockhart has received a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief congratulating him on the very successful termination of the operations. This has given much pleasure to the officers and men.

Our total loss has been over one hundred killed and wounded, including five British and three native officers, so our success has not been so cheaply earned as is generally the case in frontier expeditions. It is difficult to determine the enemy's loss, owing to the Pathan practice of carrying off the dead, but they lost 300 killed and wounded in a single engagement at Mastaon, and their total casualties must have been large.

Prince Christian Victor has left camp for England on leave

MAY 24.—It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which Sir W. Lockhart has crushed what threatened to be a most

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serious combination of the tribes by the rapidity with which he followed them into their fastnesses and dealt them blow after blow. The officers and men have well seconded him. In the midst of great difficulties this brilliant little campaign has been a success from first to last, and will, it may be hoped, permanently secure peace in the Miranzai Valley.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following :—

Simla, April 28.—The wing of the 4th Gurkhas reached Kohat last night. The wing of the Manchester Regiment should arrive to-night. The 24th Punjab Infantry have reached Pindi.

May 4.—General Lockhart telegraphed that he returned to Sangar on the 3rd, leaving the column at Gwada to follow. On the 4th the towers at Daradar were blown up, but the fines on Mamazai, Daradar and the Shekhans were remitted. Portions of two villages belonging to these sections had been burnt, contrary to instructions. Four towers in the village of Mera Khel and one in Ada Garhi were also destroyed, and three in Inzawar belonging to the principal instigators of the recent outbreak. The General intended to push forward the construction of the posts, commencing with Gulistan, so as to make the position on the Samana range secure.

Kharai Kotal, May 1.—Yesterday the defile in which are situated the five villages of Dra was forced and occupied with slight resistance. To-day four of the Samil clans, namely, the Rubia Khels, Momazai Darabar, the Shiekshain and the Mishtis have all sent in their prizes and rendered submission. For answer they have been told that the matter will be considered when they restore the rifles taken from the 29th Punjab Infantry on April 4 and he post bags and mules carried off from the convoy which was recently attacked near Sangar. This they have promised to do to-night. It was against these tribes that the expedition was made in January last. The fortified towers that guarded the defile and village have been blown up, and thus retribution has been meted to them within a month of their treacherous outbreak on April 4. Heavy rain is now falling.

Allahabad, May 7.—News from the Miranzai Expedition says :—The fourteen Martini-Henry Rifles taken from the 29th Punjab Infantry on April 4 have been brought in and handed over by the Firgha from the Sheikhan country.

Our Correspondent with the Miranzai Field Force, says the *Englishman*, draws attention to the scrupulous care with which General Lockhart has avoided the infliction of unnecessary injury on the tribes whose country is now being overrun. There has been no question hitherto of that form of warfare euphoniously known as "reprisal." The villages have wherever possible been spared, the growing crops left uninjured, and, except where an action has taken place, the returning tribesmen will find their homesteads as they left them when they fled at the approach of the expedition. The fortified towers, however, which form, as once in feudal Europe, the stronghold of petty robber chiefs, have been ruthlessly destroyed, and, more important still for the future welfare of the country, the Engineers with the force are actively engaged in opening up new roadways. With good communications, the question of pacifying the frontier tribes is already half-way towards solution ; and the development of trade may be trusted to complete the work.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs :—The Akazais in the Black Mountain still hold aloof, though there seem to be signs of their approaching submission. Meanwhile the troops remain in position, and their health continues to be good.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following :—

Seri, April 29.—Two companies of the 11th Bengal Infantry are moving to Chind village in the Shal Nulla. After continuous rain on Monday, a heavy storm broke yesterday over the camp and continued from noon till the evening. The troops kept wonderfully dry, considering they had only waterproof sheets for shelter. The proposed gymkhana here has been postponed for a week.

April 30.—General Elles went to-day to Punjigali, where the 32nd Pioneers are encamped, making a road through from here to Bandi, a village eight miles from Oghi. From Punjigali the general walked on to Pabalgali along the line of the new provincial road, which is to follow the crest of the Black Mountain from Pabalgali on the south-west to the Jal Pass on the north-east. As soon as the road from here to Bandi is opened for convoys the posts at Tilli and Ril will be given up. Lieutenant Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers, has left to join his new appointment at Simla. Major Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, has proceeded to Rawul Pindi on duty.

May 2.—The enemy replied to our raid of the other day by creeping past the sentries last night, cutting down one pony of Mr. Burke, photographer, carrying off two ponies belonging to a bunniah, and also stealing some head of sheep and goats. The marauders fired at our pickets of Seaforth Highlanders, who promptly replied, but they escaped under cover of the darkness, aided by heavy rain, which fell in early morning, and by daylight they were no doubt across the Shal Nulla.

To-day, by way of retaliation, the 37th Dogras were sent to burn the village of Najorian while the Guides destroyed the villages of Dare and Lari. No resistance was offered, although Najorian was found to be occupied.

The weather is still very unsettled.

Captain Hamilton, Superintendent of Signalling, proceeds forthwith to Kasauli, and Major Rogers, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, who was sent up on special duty as an officer of Volunteers, also quits the force at once.

Darbanrai, May 2.—General Hammond and staff with No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., without guns, 300 men of the Welsh Fusiliers, and 150 men of the 2-5th Goorkhas, started from Darbanrai at 5.30 A.M. on April 30 and marched to Maira, where Colonel Stead and two companies of the 11th Bengal Infantry joined the column, which descended the hills to Biliani on the left bank of the Indus. Four men crossed the Indus on *mussuks* and obtained possession of a raft on the other side. Lieutenant Stewart and twelve men of the 11th Bengal Infantry then crossed and captured some sheep and goats, only a few of which could be got across to our side of the water owing to the raft breaking down. A large amount of *khaseel* was taken away for forage and much wood was taken out of the village for burning. The troops got back to camp about eight o'clock in the evening after a long and tiring day and under a hot sun.

May 5.—The following movements of troops in the 2nd Brigade are ordered :—The Derajat Mountain Battery from Maira to Darbanrai on the 6th ; No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., on the 7th from Darbanrai to Maira, arriving at Panj Galli on the 8th ; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Darbanrai to Seri by half battalions, commencing on the 7th, completing the move by the 10th ; the right wing of the 2-5th Goorkhas march from Tilli on the 6th and rejoin the regimental head-quarters at Darbanrai on the 8th. The 2nd Brigade headquarters remain at Darbanrai.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

The extraordinary rush in the Indian wheat trade has been notified by telegraph. The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars of the pressure on the Bombay side :—

It is a curious fact that while Europe has suffered so extensively, India has this year had an unusually large crop, so large, in fact, that had not Europe failed, and had to look eastwards for help, grain-growers in India would have had more supplies than they could have possibly disposed of. This then is the secret of the extraordinary exports of grain, chiefly wheat, which have been going on during this month. Severe as was the winter in Europe, it was a blessing in disguise to some people, as they are finding out now. It has caused a revival in trade, temporary it may be, but still a revival, which is bound to do an immense deal of good. First of all, it has made railways in India busy, necessitating an increase of their labouring staffs, and so bringing work to thousands of the unemployed ; it has caused some excitement and a circulation of money in Europe, even though the price of wheat has risen seven shillings a quarter, and has been standing lately at about forty-two shillings ; and another important feature in connection with the traffic is the benefit it is doing to shipping. For many years past we have had more seaworthy ships than there was employment for ; the result of which was that the rate of freights from Europe in particular has fallen very low, so that the high rates that are being given for the present export of grain from India come as a perfect godsend to those shippers fortunate enough to secure the contracts.

It may be imagined from this, and from the fact that the price of wheat has gone up in Europe, that it means dear bread during the next year ; but that is not so. Speculators have been taking advantage of the scarcity to run up the prices ; but that will not last long. The freights offered for export from India may be high, but the harvest in India has been so unprecedentedly large that the grain can be sold cheaply, as indeed it must if it is to compete with the American grain which will be ready for export to Europe in June.

We will now come to the work in Bombay in connection with this extraordinary export of wheat, the like of which has never hitherto been known ; and a better idea could not be gained of this than by visiting the Wari Bunder Goods Terminus of the G.I.P. Railway and the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Such bustle and such excitement never were witnessed there before. Referring first to Wari Bunder, in ordinary times only four or five of the dozen loading and unloading platforms, which average about 1,000 feet long by 40 feet broad, are in use. On one memorable occasion nine of them were used, but now, and, indeed, since the beginning of the month of April, the whole twelve have been taxed to their utmost capacity. The platforms are closely packed with sacks of grain piled up eight deep, and it may be better imagined han described what a tremendous number of coolies and bullock-carts must necessarily be employed daily to remove those bags of grain to the various godowns in the city or to the docks for shipment. But not only on the platforms are the bags of grain stacked. They are piled all over the goods yard wherever there is room to put them ; and as far as the eye can reach, all round, nothing is to be seen but stacks of grain, trucks waiting to be unloaded, and bullock-carts loading, arriving, and departing. But there is nothing so convincing as figures, and these we will proceed to give in round numbers, so that an idea may be formed of the extent of the work. About 35,000 tons of wheat alone have been exported during this month already, but that is a mere trifle compared with what has yet to go when it is considered how much is arriving in the city by the G. I. P. Railway alone for shipment. From 800 to 1,000 trucks arrive every day, and as one truck represents eleven tons on an average, that means that 8,800 to 11,000 tons are deposited at Wari Bunder each day, which must be removed to godowns or to the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Then, as there are about 10 bags to the ton, that means from 88,000 to 1,11,000 bags. Going still further, as each bullock-cart is supposed to carry eight loaded sacks, sufficient carts must be engaged to do from 11,000 to 14,000 journeys per day to and from Wari Bunder. In fact they usually begin work in the morning on about 2,00,000 bags, reducing them by about half in the course of the day. Such increase of labour has naturally necessitated a large addition to the employés, and at present the Wari Bunder Staff of the G.I.P. Railway Company numbers 1,332 pairs of hands, consisting of 713 clerks and foremen, 110 sweeper-boys, 402 hamals, 305 of whom are extra hands, 22 tarpaulin repairers, and 85 markers, sewers, sealers, carpenters, watermen, &c. The average labour of each hamal or coolie per day is to unload about 25 tons, from which it may be guessed every man has to work hard, as indeed, a mere glance at them in passing suffices to show. By the B. B. & C. I. Railway the returns show arrivals in the city of about 1,000 tons per day, and by steamers and native craft about 300 tons. Taking these together as we have done the above, we find that they amount to 13,000 bags to be con-

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veyed to godown or dock, bringing up the total to from 1,01,000 to 1,24,000 bags each day. These are but round numbers, but they are very near to, and not at all over, the actual amount.

The *Times of India* adds :—As recently as the year 1876 wheat was simply rotting in the Central Provinces, which is now regarded as the granary of India; but owing to the railway extensions carried out since that time—the through route to Calcutta being one of the most important—the number of growers has increased materially, and it is now well worth their while to produce grain as extensively as they can. The lines have thus far been literally overcrowded with grain, the receipts in Bombay being so vast that the greatest difficulty is experienced in finding godown accommodation for the hundreds of tons which are daily brought in from up-country. Indeed, the competition for godown accommodation is so great that the rentals have gone up to more than 100 per cent. beyond the ordinary charges. The price of labour and the cost of carting have also followed suit, and so all branches are benefiting more or less by the rush caused by the partial failure of the French crop.

For the information of those of our readers who may care to follow the fluctuations in the wheat traffic in greater detail, we append the following table, giving the receipts and exports for the years 1884 to 1890 inclusive, and the four months ended on Thursday last :—

(in tons)	Receipts of wheat at Bombay.	Exports (clearances).
1884	420,656	364,833
1885	611,218	542,562
1886	684,782	617,834
1887	503,496	462,428
1888	595,641	483,035
1889	345,078	305,044
1890	355,295	272,644 (approximately)
First four months of 1891	198,097	125,845

LALITPORE.

THE prevalence of dacoity in the district of Lalitpore is a matter which has greatly troubled the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who, though almost overwhelmed by its recent increase, is now buoyed up by the belief that he foresees the beginning of the end. Lalitpore is a poor district where there is much forest jungle and stony soil, and which is inhabited largely by Thakurs of, it is said, a turbulent and undisciplined type. Indolence and rapacity appear leading characteristics of the race; they will not endeavour to improve their district by honest toil, and positively refuse to leave it for districts where labour is in demand and the means of obtaining a respectable livelihood present themselves. As indolence begets dishonesty, and lawful possession is apt to fight for its own, petty pilferers develop into armed robbers, rogues and vagabonds into dacoits. Sixteen years ago dacoity was rife in Lalitpore, but was brought to a temporary termination through the energy and tact of Colonel Liston, the deputy-commissioner, who had the good fortune to capture several of the leaders. The name of Colonel Liston had as magical effect in Lalitpore as that of Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have had among the Saracens. While he remained in Lalitpore there was peace, and dacoity had almost become a memory only. But two years ago Colonel Liston retired, and the turbulent spirit of the Thakores was re-awakened. In March last it became evident that a revival of the violent disturbances which marked the pre-Listonian period was at hand, and a reign of violence had again begun. The police force was increased by 200 men, but, says a resolution just issued by the local Government, dacoities of a violent and brutal nature, characterised by murder, but more often by the burning, torturing, and maiming of women, to obtain from them information as to the whereabouts of money or valuables, continued to increase. What Colonel Liston had succeeded in accomplishing, not all the augmented force of police could fully achieve. The dacoit is an interesting study, however, and the special officers deputed to succeed Colonel Liston gathered much information concerning him which has proved of great practical value. There were, it is believed, but three principal gangs of about eighteen members each, but there were numbers of bad characters ready to recruit the bands, and the actual strength when the gangs set forth on any expedition of moment usually grew to twenty-five or thirty. Besides these three gangs "a large jagirdar, a member of the District Board, kept a number of ruffianly retainers, and was more than suspected of not only winking at their outrages, but of actually abetting or organising their raids." But in the raid which has been carried on for years now it is claimed that three gangs are broken up; several of the most prominent have been killed or captured, and the "large jagirdar" was shot whilst being escorted into Lalitpore in October last. The district is thus practically reduced again to a state of tranquillity—permanent tranquillity, it is hoped—though, as we are told, what is bred in the bone is sure to come out in the flesh. The natives, however, have been disarmed, and guns and swords and other weapons have been confiscated. The Indian Midland Railway has been opened through the district, and is expected to render good service. The police, who are to be still further increased, can now be moved more expeditiously from place to place. The district is to be thoroughly opened up, and inquiry is being made into the condition of the Thakurs, as to the extent to which indebtedness, and the action consequent thereon, whether taken by the Revenue or Civil Courts, is the cause of dacoity. So far it is believed that neither pressure of the courts nor the exactions of money-lenders had much to do with these outbreaks. That it is inborn wickedness, which a strict watch alone can keep in subjection, appears to be fully recognised, as is also the value of the reward for the surrender of dacoits, which, according to the deputy commissioner of the district, has led to dissensions among the Thakurs, who at last began treacherously to arrest their own brethren—a fact which renders the prospect of ultimate peace very full of promise.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE ON THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE, late a member of the Bengal Civil Service, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on May 23 as follows :—

The papers upon this subject have now been laid before Parliament, and the comments that have preceded and that are following them have taken a turn that induces me to come forward and ask for an impartial, intelligent, and calm consideration of the matter. The Government in India, and, as the paramount authority, the Government in this country, are of course responsible for the events that have occurred; but I would, in the first instance, earnestly beg that this responsibility may not be viewed simply from the point of party politics, because if we so view it, and the more we do so view it, we shall have rulers in India, who, in dealing with the country, will look more to party feeling at home than to the merits of the case.

With regard to the relations of the Indian Government to Manipore, there are not, that I can discover, any written treaties regulating them in so many terms; but by a series of well-defined Acts and proclamations the Government of India has exercised complete political control over the State, whilst yet, in internal matters, it has left the State to govern itself. Thus, from 1850 to 1866, when repeated attempts were made to upset the authority of the rulers of Manipore, recognised as such by the Government of India, the Government made public avowal of its determination to prevent the disturbance of the peace of the country and the endangerment of British influence, by upholding the rulers recognised by itself and by the punishment of those attempting to dispossess them, and followed up this avowal from time to time by the putting to death, imprisonment or internment of persons making such attempts.

I now come to the facts of the particular incident before us. There was a Maharaja, or ruler of Manipore, recognised by the British Government. Next to him, in the natural succession to the State, was his brother, called officially the Jobraj, or heir-apparent, as we should say, and next to him again was another brother, called the Senaputty, the commander of the State forces. The Senaputty rebelled and ousted the Maharaja. The Maharaja in fear resigned office, but, subsequently, becoming apparently reassured as to his personal safety, withdrew his resignation. The Commissioner of Assam acknowledged the next in succession, the Jobraj, as regent *pro tem.*, and consulted the Government of India as to the steps to be taken next.

The Government of India determined (1) not to restore the Maharaja, a weak, incompetent man, who had deliberately thrown up his office, and was a tool in the hands of others; (2) to recognise the Jobraj, the next in the natural succession, as Maharaja, under conditions to be thereafter settled; (3) to displace, deport, and intern the Senaputty—describing him as a desperate man, who had deposed the recognised Maharaja by force; whose cruelties were notorious, who had, in 1881, been actually banished, and in 1888 been marked for banishment by reason of the brutal ill-treatment of his own countrymen.

To carry out this determination, Mr. Quinton was to proceed to Manipore, taking with him "a sufficient force even though opposition might not be expected." Mr. Quinton went to Manipore. "The number of the escort was fixed, after careful consultation, between Quinton and the general officer commanding in Assam," but "the sepoys of the escort had (only) forty rounds of ammunition in their pouches, and no reserve ammunition." Mr. Quinton met "with great civility and attention from the Manipore officials;" "the Princes of the Royal family and a brother of the Senaputty" went out to him at a place "four miles from Manipore," "he was received by the Senaputty and a guard of honour," described elsewhere as "two regiments," and Mr. Quinton, "dismounting from his horse, had some conversation with the Senaputty in a shamiana," that is, a kind of awning, open on all sides, and used in India for audiences.

Arrived at Manipore Mr. Quinton summoned a durbar. This would have been a Court open to the public, at which Mr. Quinton and the British officers would be present as representing the paramount Power, the Queen-Empress of India, and to which the Maharaja and other authorities in Manipore would be summoned and would be bound in allegiance to attend, to hear and to obey the Queen's orders. The Maharaja attended the first durbar; the Senaputty and other malcontents did not attend. A second durbar was called, but no one attended. The Maharaja was then directed to deliver up the Senaputty. He would not, or dared not. An attempt was made to arrest the Senaputty by force. It failed. Fire was then opened upon the Residency from the loop-hooled walls of the palace and from guns in position—the British ammunition ran short—the Residency was untenable, and parleys were held. Mr. Quinton and his staff were lured into the palace, and were there, in the presence and by the orders of the Maharaja and the Senaputty, brutally murdered. The Residency was subsequenty destroyed utterly, and the escort that remained made its way with difficulty and in diminished number to the British frontier.

In publishing the papers, on Saturday, the *Daily News* puts it pointedly thus :—"How Mr. Quinton was sent to his fate.—The Indian Government responsible." Is that upon the facts published a fair judgment? Mr. Quinton was directed by the Government to deport the Senaputty, for that is the point, and, to that end, to take with him to Manipore "a force sufficient even though opposition might not be expected." He took with him "a force sufficient" not only in his own eyes, but in the eyes "of the general officer commanding" at the nearest headquarters, Assam. Judging after the event, we can all see that, in the circumstances, that force was not sufficient even when joined to the 100 men of the guard at the Manipore Residency, and especially not so because it was not properly ammunitioned—whose the fault at present we know not.

Judging, even after all the recorded events, it must have been difficult to tell beforehand what British force would have been sufficient, for did not Lieutenant Grant with a handful defy the whole Manipori force until he was recalled? However, the force was not sufficient,

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and, still worse, was not sufficiently equipped. If those poor fellows who have paid the penalty of these shortcomings, or any one or more of them, were the authors of them, then, in generosity and pity for their fate, let us not say one word more than must be said. If others, surviving and in places ever so high, were the authors, we are entitled to know who they are and to see that they take the consequences. But if Mr. Quinton "was sent to his fate" in this sense, let us know exactly where the responsibility is before we impute it.

I have heard it further argued that there was a purpose of treachery in summoning the Senaputty to the durbar, with the intent, and such intent there seems to have been, of then and there arresting him, and that this treachery begat the counter-treachery of the Senaputty. The answer to this is, I hope, to be found in the historic and other facts that I have stated. The Senaputty knew that he was a man proscribed, marked—that once had he been banished and once threatened for banishment for his cruelties—that he had deliberately rebelled against the power possessed and exercised by the British Government; that such rebellion had ever been punished by expulsion, and sometimes even by death and imprisonment; that the representative of Government was there, not in peaceful guise and unattended, but with an unusual force, and to proclaim and enforce the orders of the Government on his, the Senaputty's, open rebellion; and that these orders were to be at least proclaimed, if not enforced, in the usual way at the open durbar or court of the Power paramount—the Empress of India.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Additional Reliefs, 1891-92.—R batty. Royal Horse Art., from England to Lucknow; 6th Field batty. Royal Art., from England to Saugar; 1st Dragoon Guards, from Muttra to England; 7th Dragoon Guards, from Ambala to Muttra; 18th Hussars, from Mhow to Ambala; 1st East Lancashire Regt., from Sitapore and Benares to Lucknow; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, from Ranikhet to Cawnpore; 1st Devonshire Regt., from England to Chakrata; 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from England to Dagshaie.

The Zhob Field Force.—The following General Order relative to the recent operations of the Zhob Field Force against the Kidarzais and others has been received from the Government of India, and was published in the *Gazette*:—"General Order.—Military Department.—Fort William, March 6, 1891.—Field Operations.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined correspondence and despatch, relating to the operations of the Zhob Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir G. S. White, in October and November last:—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India.—No. 671 B, dated Fort William, March 2, 1891. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 763 A, dated Feb. 2, 1891, forwarding for the information of the Government of India a despatch from Major-Gen. Sir G. S. White, describing the operations of the Zhob Field Force under his command in the valleys of the Kundar and Gomal Rivers, and against the Kidarzais and other sections of the Sherani tribe, in October and November last. 2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council has read Sir George White's report with much satisfaction, and cordially appreciates the good work done by the troops under trying circumstances, and the ability, judgment, and vigour with which the operations have been conducted by Sir George White."

Revised Programme of H.M. Indian Marine Vessels.—The following is a revised programme of H.M.'s Indian Marine vessels after May 1:—The *Dalhousie* leaves Chittagong on May 1 and arrives at Calcutta on the 3rd; carries coolies, Lushai Coolie Corps, and field hospital establishment from Lushai. The *Mayo* leaves Rangoon on the 27th, and takes No. 5 company Madras Sappers and Miners to Madras; leaves Madras on the 3rd with 250 mules, for Calcutta; leaves Calcutta on the 9th for Madras, empty; leaves Madras on the 14th with transport criminals for Rangoon; and leaves Rangoon again on the 21st for Calcutta with 600 Darjeeling Hill coolies.

No 3 Mountain Battery, R.A., at present doing such good work with the Miranzai Field Force, has during recent years made a fine record of war service. Transformed from a garrison to a mountain battery in 1879 by its then major, now Brig.-Gen. T. Graham, C.B., it went to Afghanistan and took part in Sir Frederick Roberts's famous march from Cabul to Candahar as "6-8th R.A." For his services Major Graham was awarded a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and continued in the command till promoted in 1887. In 1884 the battery formed part of the Zhob Field Force; in 1886 and 1887 it took part in the war in Burma, and in 1888 it formed the artillery of the Sikkim Field Force. The officer at present commanding the battery, Major Dacres Cunningham, was appointed captain of it in 1883; so this will make the fourth campaign through which he has accompanied it and shared its fortunes.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer "Investigator," 515 tons, under the command of Lieut. Gunn, R.N., has arrived at Bombay from Colombo, *via* Jaffrabad. Since the *Investigator* left Bombay in October last, she has been surveying in the neighbourhood of the Cocos Island, Andaman Islands, and the east coast between Bimlipatam to Sacramento Shoal. The successful deep-sea dredging operations were carried out in the Bay of Bengal, and highly scientific results obtained, which are now being worked out by Surg. Alcock, Indian Medical Service, surgeon-naturalist to the Survey. The *Investigator* having finished her surveying work, left for Colombo, where she arrived on the 25th ult.; and, after remaining there for a few days, she proceeded to Jaffarabad to carry the No. 1 boat survey party, where they had been surveying for the last few months. Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R.N., has taken two months' leave and proceeded to Sydney per P. and O. Company's s.s. *Carthage*, giving temporary charge to Lieut. Gunn, R.N. The officers will proceed to-day to Poona. The *Investigator* experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. She will stay in Bombay harbour during the monsoon, leaving in October next.

The "Tamar," troopship, Capt. Hammet, arrived at Plymouth May 22, bringing home the paid-off crews of the *Impérieuse*, flagship of the China station, and the *Porpoise* and *Firebrand*—a total of 730 naval and 29 military details. The damage sustained by the *Tamar* in the collision in the Suel Canal was trifling, and will cost about 500*l.* to repair. Two deaths occurred during the homeward trip. The *Tamar* disembarked 150 officers and men at Plymouth, and left in the evening for Portsmouth.

The "Roma," hired transport, arrived at Portsmouth on May 22 from Bombay, and disembarked 276 time-expired men from regiments in India, 37 invalids, and various details, making an aggregate of 370 men, 20 women, and 57 children. Among the officers were Capt. Burton, Royal Fusiliers, Capt. Sherwood-Smith, Manchester Regt., and Surgeon-Major Donovan. The arrivals complete the programme of Indian reliefs. The *Roma* afterwards left for the Albert Docks.

Col. Arthur Princep, 11th Bengal Lancers, officiates as colonel on the Staff in the command at Cawnpore upon the departure of Col. Wolseley.

Col. Brandreth, Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, returns to military service, and Col. Browne, who has been officiating, is confirmed in the appointment.

Col. R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cav., Capt. H. A. Ravenshaw, 26th Punjab Inf., and Lieut. R. Harman, 4th Sikh Inf., have each been granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

Col. W. S. Peat has been permitted to return to duty.

Colonel H. J. Kinsman, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, having applied to retire from the service, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Colonel W. B. Butlin, 1st batt. Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay from May 14 next, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Captain G. P. Pritchard, Staff Corps, D.A.A.G. Belgaum, has been transferred to Myingyan, and Captain C. W. Burton, from Myingyan to Madras.

Captain Pink, who took part in the Siam Boundary Commission of last season, has been appointed temporary attaché in the Quartermaster-General's Department, Burma.

Major Moore, R.E., is transferred from the Bombay to the Rangoon division of the Military Works Department.

Major Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed personal assistant to General Brackenbury, military member of the Viceroy's Council. Major Barrow served in the Egyptian campaigns of 1878 and 1882.

The Indian Nursing Service finds a place, for the first time, in the current issue of the Indian Army List, following immediately after the Army Medical Staff. The list of names comprises three lady superintendents, five acting superintendents, and twenty-five nursing sisters. The lady superintendents are stationed at Rawul Pindi, Bangalore, and Poona.

It has been decided that there is to be an examination for fifteen commissions in the Army Medical Staff in August next.

Rumours are rife that there are several officers in the running for the appointment of military secretary to Government when Brig.-Gen. Kennedy-Herbert vacates the post. Among the names mentioned are Col. Hughes-Hallett, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and Lieut.-Col. D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., commandant, 3rd Madras Cavalry. Both these officers are well fitted for the appointment.

The success of the 7th Dragoon Guards of carrying off the Commander-in-Chief's musketry prize for British cavalry was particularly acceptable to all ranks, since this makes the third year in succession that the regiment has headed the competition. Such a feat was not likely to escape Sir Frederick Roberts, who promptly telegraphed to the commanding officer his hearty congratulations to officers and men upon their third successive victory.

Under a standing rule of the army in India no officer can leave that country unless he is in possession of three copies of the order authorising his departure, and great inconvenience and unpleasantness have been experienced at the ports of embarkation both by the officers themselves and the authorities in consequence of many officers having to be detained for non-compliance with this rule. The rules on the subject were not too clear, and in the cases of infringement it was often impossible to bring the fault home to the right persons. By a recent G. O. from Simla, however, the rules have been revised and made so clear that in future, it is anticipated, all sources of friction and misunderstanding will be removed.

An uncommonly smart piece of work has been the recruitment of the new 38th Dogra Regiment. It was commenced to be raised from Feb. 13, according to G. O. C. C. (although a few men were taken between the 1st of that month and the 13th), and it is now in full strength. Col. Lorne Campbell arrived at Sialkot on Jan. 19; the adjutant, Lieut. Stainforth, a week later; then came five "transfers" up to Feb. 1; so that from Feb. 1 to date, 912 have been enlisted practically, although 22 vacancies have had to be left open for non-commissioned officers, which could be filled any day. We think that this record takes the lead of the other four regiments being raised.

BENGAL.

Our latest advices from Calcutta are to May 6.

Sir Charles Elliot has arrived at Darjeeling. He was received by a guard of honour of troops and eighty-six Mounted Volunteers. A large crowd had assembled on the railway platform, and the hill-side was crowded with natives. After the usual presentations Sir Charles left for "The Shrubbery," escorted by a detachment of the Mounted Volunteers.

India-rubber Cultivation in Assam.—In 1873 the Government of Assam began to cultivate the india-rubber tree in the humid forests of Chardwar, at the foot of the Himalayas. It was found best to propagate from seedlings, which were planted in the forks of trees, and by 1885 they had reached the ground. The trees were subsp-

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quently planted in beds 40 feet wide, amid the surrounding forest, which sheltered them. Last year the plantation comprised 1,105 acres, and contained 16,054 healthy plants, besides 84,000 seedlings. Experimental tappings were made in 1883 and 1884, and 6½ lbs. of rubber drawn from each of the trees selected for the purpose. It will be some years before the experiment begins to pay, but, happily, it is promising well.

The Municipality Sued.—Superintendent Millard, of the Calcutta Police, has filed a suit for 5,200 rs. damages in the High Court against the Calcutta Municipality for injuries sustained in January last, when his carriage fell down an unprotected embankment into the canal, his horse being killed and the carriage smashed.

Munificent Charity.—A Bengalee has made the handsome donation of 2 lacs of rupees to be devoted by the Bengal Government to some charitable object. The generous donor, who was for a long while banian to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., is Baboo Saroda Pershad Ghose.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to May 7.

Lord Connemara's Administration. — In dealing with "Madras Administration under Lord Connemara," the *Pioneer* observes that there is one merit which can fairly be claimed for the late Governor of Madras, distinct from that of selecting the best men and giving them a fair field to work in, and that is that he prevented mistakes. When a Government blunders, it is generally in some paltry, personal matter which has an infinitesimal effect on the development of the country, but which attracts an altogether disproportionate amount of discussion and public attention. There is nothing which excites the interest of people so much as an apparent hardship inflicted on an individual, and a Governor can often afford to let others make the laws of the land so long as he deals with its petitions. It was a succession of errors in disposing of these minutiæ of administration that wrecked the prospects of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's Government. An irritable vanity, which took personal affront at the thoughtless mistakes of an overworked or inexperienced subordinate, and a fixed determination to disregard the warnings of public opinion, were the causes of these errors. From both these causes Lord Connemara was free. He had lived too long in the world to be constantly on the look-out for occasions of offence, and he was distinctly a merciful man, inclined from temperament to let an offender off lightly. Far from condemning the force of public opinion, he was prone, almost too much, to be guided by it. But at any rate he was determined that, whatever else happened, the unfortunate series of scandals which had distracted the Presidency before he arrived should have neither continuation nor parallel, and he succeeded in so thoroughly removing all causes of contention between the Government and the public, that when at the end of the career misfortunes overtook him which would have covered another man with contumely, he was able to depart amid the regrets and with the goodwill of the entire community. The history of his Governorship is neither eventful nor brilliant, but it conveys a good illustration of the success which can be achieved as Governor by a man without remarkable talent, but possessed of caution, good sense, and a determination to keep the peace.

The Ross Case.—The *Madras Times* is responsible for the following :—The Ross difference, although determined as far as our High Court goes—at any rate, for the present—does not appear of easy solution between the parties themselves. Mr. Ross, who has just been appointed acting collector of Kurnool, would seem to be willing to sink all past differences between himself and his wife, and to receive her back ; indeed, he has already generously invited her to rejoin him in his new station ; but Mrs. Ross appears to be obdurate and to have determined to proceed to England, at all hazards, in which event, we understand, another petition is not unlikely to find a place in the High Court file, at the instance of the husband, praying for divorce on the ground of desertion.

Political Progress in Travancore.—A large number of natives of Travancore recently petitioned the Maharaja for recognition of their claim to have a larger share in the administrative work of the Government of their country. The reply has now been received, which may be regarded as very favourable, though not altogether satisfying. The Maharaja says he will be very happy to give preferment to people of the classes referred to in the memorial, according to the requirements of the public service and the circumstances of the country, and, more than all, according to individual merit as compared with other classes. In regard to admitting into the Travancore service men from outside the country, the Government, though prepared to offer every inducement to duly qualified natives for preferment, think it may sometimes be desirable to bring in men whose training and experience in much larger fields of British services is calculated to improve the local service and the administration. The Dewan will meet a small deputation from the petitioners, and discuss any plans they may have to lay before the Government.

Another Little Railway is to be submitted to the favourable consideration of the Government. For some time past the coffee industry has been languishing in Coorg, owing, it is thought, to the lack of adequate means of transporting the staple produce to the coast. The idea of a railway in this district is not new, but at a recent meeting of the local Planters' Association it was resolved to make a general effort on behalf of the scheme. The proposed line will connect Coorg with Mysore, and, although the distance is short, the hilly nature of the country will render the undertaking a somewhat expensive one.

Ceylon.—Mr. Le Mesurier, assistant government agent at Nuwara Eliya, has instructed Messrs. Julius & Creasy to institute an action for libel against the *Times of Ceylon* for its criticism of his action in regard to the Sheen inquest, and damages are laid at 20,000 rs.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to May 9.

Horticultural Show at Mahableshwar.—H.E. the Governor opened a Horticultural Show at the Reay Gardens on May 1, at five o'clock. The garden was beautifully decorated, and was well attended by ladies and gentlemen, native chiefs, and many others. Lord Harris was received at the entrance by Mr. Candy, Dr. Dimmock, and the municipal commissioners ; and the party proceeded to the dais, where Mr. Candy read an address. Mr. Candy said that this was the first show of the kind in Mahableshwar. He hoped villagers and cultivators of Mahableshwar and the neighbouring villages would appreciate this kind of show, and that it would stimulate and encourage them. Lord Harris, replying, said it was a very pleasant evening he had been called on to spend, he was pleased with everything. During the greater part of the year Mahableshwar is deserted, and so malees, gardeners, and cultivators had no encouragement. He, however, hoped having similar shows every year, which would be very good. He was very thankful to Mr. Candy, Dr. Dimmock, and the ladies who contributed their pretty flowers, and made the show a perfect success. He certainly would prefer Mahableshwar potatoes to Maltese or other potatoes because he was in the Bombay Presidency. He thanked the exhibitors for their contributions. Lord and Lady Harris then went round, examining the various flowers, fruits, and vegetables. There were some splendid collections of flowers. Among them Lady Harris' table flowers were admitted to be the best. The garden was crowded till the evening.

Indian-made Locomotives.—The Thakor Sahib of Morvi maintains a modest workshop in connection with his steam tramway. Here a new six wheeled couple engine intended for goods and mixed traffic has recently been turned out. The whole of this engine, with the exception of the wheels and cylinders, has been built in the Morvi Workshops, and, considering that 90 per cent. of the workmen are natives of the State, whose training hardly extends over four years, this is very creditable.

The Parsee Tragedy.—Dr. Nadershah, who first examined the Parsee girls after their fall from the tower, declares himself convinced that an outrage had been perpetrated. The relatives offer 1,500 rs. reward for evidence as to the outrage. The idea that the Parsee girls were outraged and then thrown from the tower, seems, however, to be abandoned by the police, who are now divided in opinion as to whether it was an accident or suicide, the nature of the ground on which they fell accounting for all the marks. Several people detained by the police have been liberated. The *Bombay Gazette* says :—By far the most important evidence yet given before the coroner in the Rajabai Tower case was that given at the resumption of the inquiry on Thursday by two witnesses who both affirm that they saw the young woman, Perozbai, fall from the parapet of the upper gallery of the tower. The first of these witnesses was Vitto Bhoomaya, a gowlee or cow-keeper, who, while driving a buffalo to graze on the Esplanade on the afternoon of April 25, heard the sound of a heavy fall near the porch of the University Library. He walked on ten or twelve steps, and then looked up at the tower. He saw a Parsee woman sitting—or seeming to sit—on her feet on the top of the parapet. Her face was towards the tower, her arms over her head, and she was in the very act of falling. In the descent she struck one of the two telephone wires, which broke, and then she came to the ground. He shouted for the police, and seeing some school-boys (Bunnias) near, he told them to go for a policeman, which two of them did. The youngest of these boys, Harridas Jewraj, was called. He stated that he was about eighty yards from the tower when he heard the fall ; he instantly looked up and saw a Parsee lady with her feet in the interstices of the ornamental stone-work of the upper balcony, while her arms were extended to hold on to the top of the parapet. He had just time to say to his companions, "Look ! Is she trying to do gymnastics ?" when she threw up her arms and fell from the top of the tower to the ground. He saw the gowlee, who told him to run for the police, which he did. Our contemporary adds :—It is not our business to propound theories, but the facts so far suggest this possibility—that one or both the girls may have imprudently sat on the top of the parapet. That Buchoobai lost her balance and fell, and that her companion—in some frenzied hope of getting down to her assistance—put her feet over the coping-stone and into the ornamental fretwork. For an instant she might hold on, but only for an instant. She could not firmly grasp the sloping top of the stone, her feet would have no secure hold of the ornamental work ; her arms would go up, or appear to go up, and the gowlee and the Bunnia schoolboy would have just a glimpse of her as she was in the act of falling sheer down the 150 feet to the ground. From the beginning it seemed to us that the facts pointed to accident rather than to outrage followed by murder or by suicide. The evidence taken on Thursday seems to strengthen this view of the circumstances.

Western India Turf Club.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected stewards for the year 1891–92, viz. :—Tom Le Mesurier, Esq. ; Colonel J. F. Willoughby ; Colonel A. M. Rawlins ; Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E. ; Colonel F. W. Rhodes ; T. M. Filgate, Esq. ; Colonel R. Westmacott, D.S.O. ; Hon. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I. ; Captain C. A. Anderson, vice A. Keyser, Esq., on leave.

The Oriental Life Assurance Embezzlement Case.—Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late assistant in the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police courts, and was surrendered to justice by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, criminal misappropriation of a sum of 2,99,000 rs. in cash and Government Four per Cent. Paper, and fabricating false evidence, preferred against him on April 30 by Mr. Duncan McLaughlen Slater, Manager and Actuary of

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the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company. Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of Mr. Slater, the complainant, who, being re-sworn, deposed to the truth of the information filed, and identified the prisoner. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta made an application to the magistrate to admit the prisoner to bail, which his worship refused, as he had no power to grant it on so grave a charge. The learned counsel repeated his application, offering substantial bail. Mr. Cooper refused again to accept bail, and ordered the prisoner to be sent to gaol. The hearing of the case was fixed for May 9.

Greenhalgh *v.* Elliot.—The second of the suits filed in the High Court by Donald Greenhalgh against Major Edward Locke Elliot to recover 10,000 rs. as damages for the latter bringing a false charge of defamation against the former has been dismissed on the application of the plaintiff. Upon reading the application of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, attorneys for the plaintiff, and the consent of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Burkland, and Bayley, on behalf of the defendant, it was ordered that the suit be dismissed, the plaintiff paying the defendant's costs as between party and party.

BURMA.

The *Times* telegrams from Rangoon are as follows :—

MAY 19.—The *Rangoon Gazette* states, on what it describes as excellent authority, that China has initiated negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier between Burma and China. The Taping river, which enters the Irrawaddy some 15 miles north of Bhamo, is suggested by the Chinese as the boundary between the two countries. The local Government have no information about these alleged negotiations.

If the Taping river is adopted as the boundary, a tract of country some 150 miles long from south to north and 25 miles wide, which is now under British rule, would be surrendered.

MAY 20.—A telegram has been received from Bangkok announcing that Consul Archer and Captain Fulton have arrived safely there.

With regard to the report recently published that China had initiated negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier, and had suggested a boundary which would involve a cession of British territory, the Government of India have no recent information of the Chinese Government initiating any negotiation for delimiting the frontier.

It is announced to-day that Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, one of the senior officers of the Burma Commission, has been removed by the Government of India from the public service under the following circumstances :—A public inquiry was held into Mr. Duke's conduct last month by Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, and now Chief Commissioner of Assam, under the provisions of section 2, Act 37, 1850. The following charges were then preferred against Mr. Duke :—First, as a district magistrate at Pegu he received information that an offence punishable under the Penal Code had been committed by a man named Moung Oung Bah in obtaining money from another Burman as a motive for inducing Mr. Duke by corrupt and illegal means to show favour to a prisoner than awaiting trial. In breach of his duty as a magistrate, and from improper motives, Mr. Duke failed to proceed against Moung Oung Bah, and took part in an agreement to compound the offence. Secondly, that Mr. Duke, in giving evidence in the Pegu Court in the proceedings connected with the above case, made certain allegations that he knew were false or did not believe were true. The terms of Mr. Ward's report have not been made public.

MAY 24.—Mr. Archer and Captain Fulton during their passage from the frontier of Tonquin were kindly and hospitably received by the French officers.

The application by the Ruby Mines Company for a remission of the rent of the mines is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

For the last five weeks the heat has been unusually fierce. During the past week several persons have died from the heat and apoplexy, including Mr. Walter Huntley, agent of the Bank of Bengal, in Rangoon.

Next dry season the construction of irrigation works in Upper Burma on a large scale will be inaugurated.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

THE ONLY business at the opening meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on the 14th instant, will be the consideration of the Colonial Admiralty Courts Act, which was passed in the autumn of last year by the Home Government and published in the *Gazette of India* of September 6. It is now necessary to extend the provisions of the Act to certain courts in India. The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay already possess admiralty and vice-admiralty jurisdiction within certain limits, and it is not intended to take these powers away. On the contrary, by the Bill they will be extended, and it is also now proposed to create three other colonial courts of admiralty, these being the Recorder's Court in Rangoon, the Resident's Court at Aden and the District Court at Kurrachee.

A FINE of 1,000 rs. has been imposed upon the Kuki Khel Afridis on account of the shots which were fired at two British officers returning from Lundi Kotal to Jamrud on May 7, as previously reported. The persons who actually fired the shots have not been ascertained, says the Lahore paper, and the fine has therefore been imposed upon the whole clan of Kuki Khels ; but the Maliks have agreed to make the actual offenders pay a fine of 2,000 rs. if they can discover who they were.

A PLAINT has been filed in the Court of Captain G. B. Crawley, the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, by the Rev. J. J. Caleb, of the American Presbyterian Mission, charging one Mitchell with having kidnapped his daughter (a minor). The Magistrate has granted a summons against the accused.

THE WATERWORKS scheme at Cawnpore has come to a deadlock, owing to the Municipality refusing to sanction the necessary funds.

GHASEETA, the notorious dacoit, who escaped from the Meerut gaol, has been recaptured in the Mozuffernagar District.

JULES LE GRANDE, the Eurasian who was sentenced to death for the murder of a native woman at Nowgong, has succeeded in making his escape from the prison at that station.

THE APPEAL in the Warburton Defamation Case has been dismissed by the Punjab Chief Court, and the Court has refused to reduce the amount of damages awarded to Mr. Warburton.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A TELEGRAM to the St. Petersburg papers states that Count Rostovtseff, recently appointed Military Governor of Samarkand, has passed through Askhabad, on his way to his new post. Colonel Klimenko, Military Commandant of Marghilan, in Ferghana, retires from the service with the rank of major-general.

A party of Austrian officers has recently passed through Askhabad, *en route* for Persia, where the Shah has engaged their services as instructors for his troops.

A Reuter's telegram from Teheran says that some disturbances have occurred at Shiraz in connection with the arrest of a local priest who has been delivering inflammatory speeches against Europeans and endeavouring to stir up the people against them. In pursuance of orders from the Persian Government, the priest was forcibly expelled, from the town last Sunday, but some of his adherents caused a riot. The disturbance was ultimately quelled by the local authorities with the aid of the military, by whom some persons were slightly wounded and a woman and child accidentally shot dead.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Teheran, May 20 :—During the Ramazan, Hadji Syed Ali Akbar, a fanatic Mollah, preached at Shiraz violently against Europeans. After several warnings from the Government, he was arrested and sent to Kerbela. His family excited the people to have him recalled, and on Sunday the bazaars were closed and the Mollahs assembled in the Great Mosque of Shiraz. The military surrounded the mosque, and there was some rioting. On Monday, the people having fired upon the soldiers, these latter used their arms, killing three persons and wounding several others. Quiet is now perfectly restored, and the ringleaders have asked for pardon. The family of Ali Akbar are to be expelled. Great credit is due to the Government for their prompt and vigorous action.

The English papers, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, are still speculating as to the reason why Captain Grombtcheffsky was turned back when he wished to enter Kashmir. It was officially stated in the House of Commons that he was not refused admission into Kashmir for "political" reasons, but nothing further was vouchsafed by way of answer. We can state, however, with some confidence, that the reason was that the Russian explorer was accompanied by an escort of Cossacks in uniform ; and as his party were not in distress or trouble of any kind, it was natural that he should be asked to take his Cossacks somewhere else.

The Ameer shows as much jealousy of news going out of his country towards Russia as towards India. The Haji-bashi, or official appointed to supervise the pilgrim traffic between Bokhara and Cabul, has been summarily dismissed on suspicion of being a news writer in the service of the Government of India, and is now under sentence of deportation. On the other hand, a Samarkandi, a barber by profession, who had been hitherto in receipt of a pension of 1,000 rs. a year, has been arrested at Cabul and imprisoned on a charge of being a news writer in the employ of the Russians. There is impartiality about these proceedings, remarks an Indian paper, which would seem to negative the idea that his Highness is leaning towards a Northern alliance.

The personnel of the Cabul Agency will not suffer, it is stated, any material change under the new British Agent. A few of those officers who have expressed a desire to leave will do so, but the majority will remain in their usual appointments.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE CZAREVITCH.

A YOKOHAMA telegram of May 19 reports the departure of the Czarevitch for Vladivostock. He arrived safely on Saturday and disembarked yesterday.

The people of Tokio are greatly disappointed that his Imperial Highness's visit to the capital has been abandoned.

The Emperor of Japan issued on the 11th inst. the following rescript :—"While we, in common with our Government and our subjects, were making preparations to welcome his Imperial Highness, our beloved and honoured Crown Prince of Russia, with all the honours and hospitality which are the due of the illustrious guest of our country, we received with the deepest grief and the greatest regret the totally unexpected and astounding intelligence that his Imperial Highness had met at Otsu with a deplorable accident while on his journey. It is our desire that just punishment be meted out without delay to the dastardly culprit, in order that, for our own assurance, our friendly and intimate relations with our good neighbour may be rendered secure from any disturbance."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed yesterday :—To-day the Czarevitch lands on Siberian soil at Vladivostock, and will inaugurate the initial section of the Great Trans-Siberian

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Railway, 400 versts from the latter port to Grafsky. The occasion is a most important one. This is the first time that such a visit and journey (10,000 versts from the Pacific to the Baltic) has ever been undertaken by a prospective or actual Czar of Russia. To-day's *Official Gazette* publishes the Emperor's extraordinary recognition of the event. The Imperial rescript addressed to the heir-apparent says :—

"In commanding that the continuous railway right through Siberia be now begun, in order to facilitate communication, I commission you to proclaim this, my will, on re-entering Russia after having visited the foreign lands of the East. At the same time, I charge you to lay the first rail in Vladivostock of the Oussouri section of the Great Siberian Railway which is now decided upon, and is to be constructed at the expense of the Imperial Exchequer and under the direct orders of Government. May your important participation in this truly national enterprise undertaken by me serve as a fresh proof of my efforts to facilitate intercourse between Siberia and the rest of the Empire, and thus make manifest in that region so near to my heart my liveliest interest in its peaceful progress. Invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the long journey before you across Russia, I remain, your sincerely loving "ALEXANDER."

The Oussouri section mentioned in this letter is the short name for the Vladivostock-Grafsky section. The other small branch of ninety versts begun at the other end in the Urals from Mias to Chalibainsk is not considered part of the Great Siberian line. It is still a matter of dispute who is to construct the line over the intervening space. This is a matter between the Ministers of War and Communications, with the Minister of Finance as an important and indispensable referee. General Annenkoff holds himself in readiness to rush in at the breach with his railway battalions.

Equally important with the above rescript, perhaps more so, is the accompanying Imperial ukase, signalising the event by special acts of Imperial clemency towards Siberian convicts. Hard labour convicts of good behaviour and industrious habits may have their terms of sentence reduced down to two-thirds. Those condemned for life have the term shortened to twenty years. Exiled settlers, youthful prisoners, and in fact most kinds of deported criminals receive corresponding alleviations. Though not specially mentioned, political offenders are presumably included.

We have received the following telegram from the Foreign Office for publication :—

"A further telegram has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, dated May 16, respecting the riots at Woohoo. He states that the Consul, telegraphing late on the afternoon of the 15th inst., reported that order was being restored, that no lives had been lost, and that the only property destroyed belonged to the French missionaries."

His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, on account of ill-health, will, says the *China Mail*, leave the colony in the beginning of next month, probably never to return. Residents deeply regret the cause of his departure—a cause which has prevented him from doing much good work that he had both the will and the ability to perform.

Another evidence of H.E. Chang Chihtung's readiness to appreciate the advantages of western inventions is given in the *Pekin Gazette* of April 1. The Viceroy and the Provincial Examiner of Hupeh ask for permission for the latter to proceed by steamer to Chinchow and Ichang to conduct the examinations. They point out the vexatious delay and risk involved in travelling by junk, and that in former trips overland the examiner has often found the roads flooded, and several of his coolies have been drowned by mistaking the paths ; while, the inhabitants having fled before the waters, no accommodation was to be found for man or beast. The advantage to the students, who will not have to wait indefinitely for the examiners, is also dwelt on. The Emperor grants the request. Perhaps before long, says the *N. C. Herald*, we shall see another high official dilating on the advantage that would be gained if Chungking were opened to steamers.

The effect on the trade of Southern China of the opening of the Red River of Tonquin to trade is referred to in the last Consular report from Pakhoi, the most southern treaty port in China. The Consul mentions that Yunnan tin as an export from Pakhoi has almost wholly vanished from the customs returns ; next year it will probably have disappeared altogether. From 11,529 cwt., valued at 50,843*l*., the export has fallen to 1,291 cwt., valued at 5,700*l*. This alteration in the direction of the export of Yunnan tin has long been foreseen, and is due entirely to the opening of the Red River of Tonquin, by which route it may be prophesied the whole export of 1891 will be transported. It is the first marked effect of the opening of Tonquin and the establishment of the Imperial maritime customs at the inland stations of Mengtsze and Lunchow on the trade of Pakhoi, and the Consul does not doubt that the whole of the transit trade, both import and export, of Western Kwangsi and Yunnan, which has hitherto passed through Pakhoi, will at no distant date reach and leave those districts, *via* Haiphong, Langson, and Lungchow, for Western Kwangsi, and *via* Haiphong, the Red River, and Mengtsze for Yunnan. The former route will not, in all probability, compete seriously with the present route *via* Pakhoi and Nanning until the opening of the Haiphong-Langson Railway ; but once that undertaking is completed the portion of the trade of Pakhoi destined for Western Kwangsi will take that route. Not even a railway to the interior would, in all probability, save the import trade of Pahkoi to these provinces, and such a railway is still below the distant horizon of the future. A small isolated district of Western Kwangtung and the south-eastern portion of Kwangsi, for which Yulin Chou is the depot, will remain to be supplied from Pakhoi; but once the Canton River is opened to steamer traffic, it is probable that nothing can save Pakhoi from decadence.

Singapore Free Press Notes :—The Hon. Sir E. L. O'Malley, the Chief Justice, has gone to Penang.

The condition of Sir Frederick Weld shows no improvement, and he leaves for home by this French mail.

It is proposed to extend the Selangor State Railway from Kwala Lumpor to the mouth of the Klang River, and a trace is being run for that purpose.

The Hon. D. F. A. Hervey, resident councillor of Malacca, shortly proceeds on sick leave. Mr. H. Riccard has been appointed acting inspector-general of police.

Local Self-Government does not seem as yet to have been any more successful in Bombay and Sind than in the rest of the Empire, says the *Englishman*. There are over 160 municipalities in the Presidency, but, in the officially-expressed opinion of the Commissioner, very few are capable of managing their own affairs without advice and assistance from the Government. In Sind, for instance, Kurrachee is the only municipality which can in any way claim to be autonomous, and even here the Council is divided against itself, to the serious prejudice of municipal business. So far as the smaller municipalities are concerned, local self government can for many years be scarcely more than a name.

Red Tape.—Mr. Labouchere writes the following paragraph in *Truth* :—"Here is a story of the possibilities of red tape which I venture to think unique. An Indian Civil servant was summoned home by telegraph owing to the serious illness of a near relative. The same cause protracted his stay until it became necessary to apply for an extension of leave. He was informed in reply that this would be granted, but only *on the condition that he returned to India for one night*. I ask in all seriousness, Can this be true? With the greatest respect to the high authority from whom I have it, I should like to have the facts verified, if only for the satisfaction of future generations." This refers, of course, as everyone who reads it will know, to Mr. Ollivant's hurried visit to Bombay last week. The facts are not quite accurately stated, but they are accurate enough in the main, and it is surely monstrous that Mr. Ollivant should have been compelled to leave the sick bed of his wife at a very critical time, and to spend some five weeks on the double voyage in order to obtain the additional leave so urgently required. Hard-and-fast rules are right enough in their way ; but in a very exceptional case like this, the Indian Office officials might be trusted to make proper inquiries, and on their recommendation an extension of leave should be obtained from India by wire. No member of the Civil Service would dream of attempting to abuse such a privilege, and it should be granted only in the most urgent cases. Mr. Ollivant is an official of influence, position, and interest, and his friends, no doubt, did what they could for him at home. That they failed shows the absurdity of the cast-iron rules now in force. Mr. Labouchere may be left to look after "the satisfaction of future generations," but the present members of the Indian Civil Service will, if they are wise, take steps to have their leave rules adapted to the requirements of contemporary life. The old rules were fixed before the times of steamships and telegraphs, and were never intended to apply to a case like Mr. Ollivant's. The Service gained nothing by his presence in Bombay for the inside of a week, for it was impossible for him to rejoin his appointment in Kattywar if he had to start again last Saturday. It might, perhaps, have been different when the voyage round the Cape occupied three or four months, and younger men were waiting to be relieved. But, as it is, the Secretary of State, in whose name the rules were made a long time ago, could easily make a special case, and the whole matter might have been settled in an hour or so by telegraph instead of involving a cruel and perfectly useless separation of five weeks.—*Times of India.*

The Benares Riots.—We cut the following noticeable remarks from the *Mahomedan Observer* :—We quite agree with a contemporary who says that there are some significant points noticeable about this most serious disturbance. This now has proved that the vaunted *pax Britannica* can be broken suddenly at any time, and anarchy of the worst kind substituted in its place. That mob law can prevail for hours together, that telegraph wires can be cut in the heart of a populous city, that public offices and private residences can be looted in open day—all these reflect a portentous sign which should be a warning to Government for all future time. Of late we have observed a great deal of indifference in the actions of Government, and sometimes utter contempt with certain forces which it thought it could crush into atoms at any moment. This should at once give place to firmness and promptitude. That delay is dangerous is a well-known maxim. At the least sign of dissatisfaction or uneasiness among the people being visible, instead of sleeping over it until it breaks out with violence, the course to follow as suggested by prudent statesmanship is to trace the causes immediately, and apply the remedies with a firm unfaltering hand. The practice of what is called standing on dignity prompted by a false pride must be shunned. If inquiry discloses the fact that Government is to blame, let it then frankly admit its fault and mend it ; and if the fault lies at the door of others, let no considerations prevail in dealing with them otherwise than they deserve. During recent years, who has not seen that the feeling of the population of the country is uninterruptedly attempted to be excited against the Government by a particular class of newspaper writers whose number is by no means small, and whose power of creating mischief must not be underestimated? These men are the real fomenters of discord and discontent, and it is they that fan the dying embers of petty and even forgotten animosities into a fearful conflagration. But, strangely enough, Government in its dealings with this class—if any properly speaking may be said to exist—shows as if it is not aware even of the existence of these spirits of darkness and evil

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(INCLUDING MILITARY OFFICERS UNDER CIVIL RULES.)

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Abud, Capt. H. M., S.C., 12 m., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Jan. 8, '91.
Adams, G., B.Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., April 7, '91.
Adams, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 29, '91.
Adamson, H., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educl., 24 m., Nov. 10, '89.
Aldworth, St. L. B., Burma Police, to July 17, '91.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 m., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., B. Ordnance, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Apurba Chandra Datta, India Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 m., April 17, '90.
Arundel, A. T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 3m., April 11, '91.
Ashpitel, F. W., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., May 20, '90.

Bagshawe, C., Forest Dept., N.-W.P., 12 m.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col. F., R.E., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept., 24 m., Mar. 29, '91.
Bain, Surg. D. S. C., 12 m., Madras Med., Oct. 18, '90.
Bamber, H. W., B. Police 16 m., April 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Bartlett, E. W. J., B. Marine, 24 m., Aug. 14, '91.
Bartlett, J. T., B. Educational, 15 m., April 12, '90.
Bateman, H. B. J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Beames, J., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 m., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., July 13, '90.
Benton, A. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m. 16 days, Mar. 18, '91.
Beresford, G. C., Bo. P.W.D., 36 m., Nov. 10, '88.
Beveridge, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Bianchi, L. F., B. Marine, 6 m., Feb. 23, '91.
Billings, G. D., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 18 m., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., B. Cov., B. Judl., 12 m. & 10 d., Nov. 14, '90.
Birks, A. R., B. Cov., B. Com., 12 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 m., April 25, '90.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Boileau, Lieut.-Col. L. F., R.E., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bo. Survey, 32 m., Oct. 16, '88.
Bradley, H., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., April 7, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., M.Educl., 18m., May 6, '90.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, M. Educl., 12 m., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. S., B. Cov., Finl. Dept., India, 13 m., Feb. 28, '90.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 m. 15 d., March 29, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 m., April 22, '90.
Broome, L. N., B. Police, 18 m., April 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., B. P.W.D., 20 m., March 10, '90.
Browne, G. A. St. B., B Police, 12 m., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Military Accounts, 18 m., April 17, '90.
Bryson, A. C., B. Rev.
Bull, C. A., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Burke, J., India Tel. Dept., 22 m. and 1 d., Mar. 10, '91.
Burn, C. W., B. Cov., Central Provs. Com., 6 m. Feb. 28, '91.
Butcher, H. L., B. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.

Calnan, D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Cardew, H. M., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 12, '91.
Caspersz, C. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 22 m., Mar. 21, '90.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 5, '91.
Chamberlain, W. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., March 23, '90.
Chapman, R. C., Financial Dept., 18 m., April 9, '90.
Chew, A. J., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. H. W., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 2, '91.
Clegg, R. B., Madras Cov., 12 m., Jan. 23, '91.
Clerk, H. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cole, W. H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Constable, E. T., N.-W.P. & O. Educl., 8 m. and 18 days, Oct. 25, '90.
Conybeare, H. C. A., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., March 24, '91.
Cooper, J. H., B. Rev., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Cooper, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., S.C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., Bengal Police, 9 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 m., April 11, '90.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 m., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowie, H. G., M. Secretariat, 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cox, A. F., M.Cov., Account.-Gen., India, 24 m., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., B. Comm., 9 m., Jan. 26, '91.
Crawford, W., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 30, '89.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. H. T., 6 m., Feb. 15, '91.
Crouch, C. P., B. Police, 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 m., Feb. 27, '91.
Cruickshank, A. W., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., Mar. 10, '91.
Cuthbertson, C., B. Cov., B. Sect., 18 m., May 12, '90.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 48 m., June 28, '87.
Dames, M. L., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 m., Mar. 20, '91.
Dance, G. W., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18m., April 20, '90
Darrah, H. Z., LL.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 10 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Davidson, A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Davis, J. S. C., B. Cov., N.W P. & O. Com., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Dawe, W. H., B. Rev. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Dawson, E. F., Bo. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dean, F. W., B. P.W.D.
Deane, Capt. H. A., S.C., B. Comm., 12 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 m.
Denman, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 18 m., April 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., B. Cov., N.-W. P. & O. Commr., 12 m., Dec. 20, '90.
Dick-Lauder, G. W., B. Rev., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 24 m., May 9, '90.
Doyle, Surg.-Major B., B. Cov., Punjab Med., 18 m., April 15, '91.
Duff, A. C., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 40 m., July 24, '88.
Dyson, R. C., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Eaton, J. N. A., Madras P.W.D., 9 m., March 12, '91.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 1, '90.
Edwards, A. C., B. Educl., 15 m., July 25, '90.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., I.S.C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., April 7, '91.
Elston, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, Surg.-Major G. A., B. Med., 12 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., to Nov. 23, '91.
Evans, Surg. J. W., M. Cov., M. Med., 10 m., Mar. 24, '91.

Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 13 m., May 2, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., B. Police, 15 m., April 30, '90.
Farrant, E. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., B. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., M., 21 m., May 6, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., B. Police, 10 m.
Ferguson, J. D., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 10, '91.
Fleming, Capt. J. M., S.C., B. Survey, 24 m.
Foord, A. M., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Forbes, A. T., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21m., Mar. 30, '90.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 m., June 27, '90.
Fox, F. W., B. Cov., N.-W. P. & O. Judl., 12 m.
Fraser, A. H. C., B. Cov., Cent. Provs., 12 m., July 4, '90.
Fraser, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., to Nov. 5, '90.
Fryer, F. W. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.

Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 m., Sept. 22, '90.
Gay, E., Comptroller-Gen. India, 19 m. and 15 days, April 15, '90.
Gennoe, C. A. E., B. Rev., 12 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Gennoe, E. A., B. Rev., 6 m., Mar. 15, '91.
Gerrard, A. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 31, '91.
Good, W., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, W. B., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 m., April 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., B. Educl., 10 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldsworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 m., April 14, '90.
Grant, F., Punjab P.W.D., 45 m., Oct. 28, '87.
Greer, A. C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Nov. 15, '90.
Growse, E. F., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 20, '90.

Hall, W. T., B. Cov., Survey Dept., Bengal, 24 m.
Hamilton, R. H., B. Police, 7 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Handcock, W. F., B. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 20, '90.
Harding, F. H., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 m., July '89.
Hastings, H., B. Rev., 6 m., April 11, '91.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 28, '90.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., B. Med., 24 m., Dec. 27, '90.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Hennessy, S. H., B. Judl., 15 m., April 4, '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.-W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 m., June 6, '90.
Herron, H. G. W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Hibberd, W. H., B. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 1, '90.
Hill, H. C., Ind. Cons. of Forests, 22 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Hobart-Hampden, A. G., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., B. Educl., 24 m., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., B. Police, 16 m., May 1, '90.
Hoge, C. J., India P.O., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. W., R.E., B. Cov., India Survey, 6 m., April 16, '91.
Holt, J. R., B. Cov., B. Judl., 24 m., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., B. Forest Dept., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m. Nov. 8, '90.
Hopkins, R. A., B. Pilot, 24 m.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 m., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., Dec. 30, '90.
Hutton, C. H., B. P.W.D., 18 m., April 22, '90.

Irvine, R. H. G., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 m., April 22, '90.

Jackson, M. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. G., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 14 m., March 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 m., Feb. 7, '90.
Jameson, A., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Dec. 5, '90.
Jenkins, J. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Johnson, T. W., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., B. Cov., B. Judl., 20 m., Sept. 21, '90.
Joll, H., B. P.W.D., 24 m., March 20, '90.
Jones, C. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 3, '89.

Keene, R. J., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Kennedy, J., B. Cov., Assam Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Kerr, D., B. Railways, 18 m., April 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 10 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., B. Judicial, 19 m. and 15 d., April 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., B. Forest Dept., 15 m.
Kipling, J. L., B. Educational, 18 m., April 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., B. P.W.D., 30 m., May 1, '89.
Kisch, H. M., B. Cov.
Knight, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 3 m., April 1, '91.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Com., 30 m., May 28, '89.
Knyvett, C. F., B. Police, 12 m.

Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tele. Dept., 13 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Lash, O., B. Marine, 7 m. 25 days, Mar. 15, '91.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 23, '90.
La Touche, J. N. D., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Leggatt, A. C. F., M. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., D.P.W. Accounts, 24 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Leslie, M., Central Provs. P.W.D., 13 m., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., B. Educational, 19 m., March 29, '90.
Lister, A. L., M. Cov., M. Judl., 23 m.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 m., June 13, '90.
Lushington, A. W., M. Cons. of Forests, 12 m., Jan. 30, '91.
Lyall, D. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.

Macdonald, R. G., B. Secretariat, 7 m. 11 days, Feb. 26, '91.
Macdonald, Surg. J. R., B. Med., 15 m., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Major J. O. M., Punjab Med., 24 m., Jan. 29, '91.
Mackay, D. L. M., B. Cov., Burma Com., 14½ m., May 3, '90.
MacLeod, G. E., B. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. 17 d., Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., B. Med., 24 m. Oct. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., B. Cov., Dep. Commr., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '91.
Macpherson, J. L., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Nov. 20, '90.
Macpherson, W. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m. and 45 d., Oct. 18, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 21 m., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., B. P.W.D., Jan. 17, '91, to Mar. 5, '92.
Manson, E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 21, '90.
Marindin, C. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Marsden, F. J., B. Judicial, 19 m., March 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 22 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, Col. C. H. T., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m. and 4 d., Mar. 28, '91.
Martin, D. F., P.W.D., Bengal, 3 y. 6½ m., Mar. 11, '88.
Martin, E. J., B. P.W.D., 4 m. and 2 d., Feb. 12, '91.
Martin, W. T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 7, '91.
Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de B., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., April 4, '91.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., M. Political, 7 m. and 23 d., April 4, '91.
Maunsell, F. W., B. P.W.D., 19 m., April 12, '90.
McCarthy, S. T., M. Cov., M. Judl., 12 m., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 12 m., Jan. 23, '92.
McCullock, F., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
McLean, J. J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 11, '91.
McLoughlin, J., B. P.O., 15 m., May 1, '90.
Midwinter, W. C., Burma Commr., 12 m., Dec. 4, '90.
Miller, P. S., M. Police, 12 m., Mar. 3, '91.
Mills, C. A., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Mills, J. C., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 28, '89.
Mitchell, T. C., B Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 24, '90.
Moberly, H., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Feb. 22, '90.
Monteath, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Secretariat, 22 m. and 27 days, Dec. 6, '90.
Moorhead, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Med., 12 m., Oct. 30, '90.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Morison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Morley, G. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., S.C., Assist. Commr., H.A.D., 18 m., Mar. 14, '92.
Morris, Surg. H. M., B. Med., 12 m., Sept. 28, '90.
Mountford, C. E., B. P.O., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Mulligan, W. G. T., C.P. Commn., 12 m.
Muntz, W. E., B. P.W.D., 26 m., July 7, '89.

Nethersole, M., B. P.W.D.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 m., April 3, '90.
Nolan, P., B. Cov., B. Secretariat, 8 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Norman, M. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., June 23, '90.

O'Callaghan, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 13, '91.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., S.C., Bo. Political, 15 m., Mar. 27, '92.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G. R.E., B. P.W.D., 21 m., April 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Owen, T. E., B. P.W.D., 19 m., March 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Oxtoby, W., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Jan. 25, '91.

Palmer, C. E., B. Secretariat, 20 m., March 14, '90.
Parrott, L. L., B. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Parsons, E. R., B. Police, 7 m., April 7, '91.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 27, '91.
Partridge, J. G. D., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Telegraph Dept. 24 m., April 16, '89.
Paul, J. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Pechell, E. D., India Telegraph, 18 m., April 10, '90.
Pedley, W. E., Bo. P.W.D., 39 m., May 18, '88.
Peet, A. W., M. Forest, 15 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Penney, T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., Apr. 11, '91.
Pennington, A. F. D., B. Cov., B. Judl., 10 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Perkins, Capt. N., I.S.C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m.
Phelips, H. V. M., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Phillips, H. P., B. P.W.D., 7 m., Mar. 9, '91.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., 18 m., Feb. 14, '90.
Pope, A. W. U., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Porteous, A., B. Cov., Assam Com., 16 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Power, A. W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91.
Pratt, J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Price, A. H. D., Bo. Dockyard.
Price, J. K., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Priest, H. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Propert, E. P., B. Forest Dept., 12 m., July 18, '90.

Quinlan, F. P., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 1, '91

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Ransom, S., B. Marine, 24 m., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., B. Cov., 12 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, M., N.I. Salt, 28 m., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E.C., M.Cov., M.Rev.&Gen., 24 m., Feb.13, '90.
Ray, P. K. D.Lc., B. Educl., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Reddie, T., B. Pilot, 12 m.
Reynolds, C. H., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 27, '90.
Richardson, R., B. Police, 12 m., April 16, '91.
Rickards, F. T., Bo. P.W.D., 4 m. 1 d., Mar. 14, '91.
Rigby, V., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 20, '89.
Rind, L. A. W., 12 m.
Roberts, C., Punjab P.W.D., 39 m., June 18, '88.
Roberts, R. W., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Robinson, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Rose, F. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 11, '90.
Rundle, Surg. C. S., M.Cov., M. Med., 24m., Dec.8, '90.
Russell, R. P., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Russell, S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Oct.20, '89.

Sage, E. M., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Jan. 31, '91.
Sandford, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Savielle, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Scobie, D. M., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 13, '90.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 m.
Seymour, A. V., B. Secretariat, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Shaw, G. W., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Indian Tel. Dept., 2 m., Sept. 18, '90.
Sheridan, H. C., India P.O., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit., 12 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., B. Med., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Short, J. B., India P.O., 8 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Sim, C. L., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Smith, C. Somers, Mad. Cons. of Forests, 34 m., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 5, '90.
Smith, Major S., R.E., M. Cov., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Souter, W. L., Bo. Police.
Spooner, G. P., B. P.W.D., 18 m., Jan. 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., B.Cov., Assam Comm., 21m., April 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 m.
Stewart A., Bo. Forest Dept.
Stoker, T., B. Cov., Settlement Officer, N.-W. P. & O., 20 m., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey, R. S., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 29, '90.
Strickland, H. J., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 31 m., March 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Comm., 15 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Tele. Dept., 18 m.
Sullivan, W. J. A., M. Police, 18 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Sweet, H. F. D., M. Forest, 42 m., March 2, '88.

Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. C., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 8 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Thompson, H. E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 m., Dec. 24, '90.
Thomson, A., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Thorn, J. F., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 7, '91.
Tickell, R. H., 12 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., S.C., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., B. Med., 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Torrie, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Tritton, S. B., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Tucker, W. R., N.-P. & O Comm., 21 m., April 1, '91.
Tufnell, C. F., Punjab P.W.D., 30 m., Nov. 5, '87.
Tupper, C. L., B. Cov., Punjab Sect., 21 m., April 12, '90.
Turner, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Mar. 21, '91.
Upcott, F. R., B. P.W.D., 22 m., March 29, '90.
Urná Shaukár Misra, N.-W.P. and Oude Rev. & Gen., 36 m., Aug. 18, '87.
Ussher, C. J., M. P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.

Vidal, G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 m., April 17, '91.
Villa, J. E. G., B. Judicial, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Vincent, F. D'A., M. Forests, 40 m., May 13, '87.

Wait, L. G., B. P.O., 18 m., April 24, '90.
Walker, W. G., B. Cov., B. Rev., 19 m., April 22, '90.
Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., Bo. Political, 18 m., May 20, '90.
Warlenby, J., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Dec. 11, '90.
Watson, A. A., Ind. Forest Dept., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Comm., 19 m. and 10 d., May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., B. Medl., 24 m., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 16 m. and 19 days, Mar. 24, '90.
Welsh, W. H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Aug. 1, '90.
White, H. T., B. Cov., B. Com., 24 m., Mar. 20, '91.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 6, '90.
Williams, A. R., B. Pilot, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Williams, H.C., B.Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 6, '90.
Williams, R. C., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Wilson, T. C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Womack, A. S., B. Cov., B. Com., 9 m. Mar. 12, '91.
Wood, C. A. H., B. P.O., 16 m., April 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Railways, 15 m., June 27, '90.
Woolcombe, R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., March 28, '91.
Wright, T. H., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyman, J. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 18, '90.

Yates, J. A., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Yates, L. E. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m. and 27 d., May 23, '90.
Young, W. M., B.Cov., Punjab Comm., 16 m., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 m., April 8, '90, M.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 28 m., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 m., Nov. 14, '90. M.
Bird, Rev. A., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91, M.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 m., May 33, '90, M.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 m., June 27, '90, B.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 m., March 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 m. 22 d., Nov. '89, B.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 m., March 16, '90, B.
Cockin, Rev. J. J. B., 10 m., Jan. 27, '91, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 m., Jan. 24, '91, B.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 m., Nov. 8, '90, B.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 m., Nov. 22, '90, B.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 m., Dec. 28, '89, M.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 m., Dec. 7, '89, B.
Haslope, Rev. L. M., 6 m., Jan. 15, '91, Bo.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 m., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90, B.
Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon, 20 m., Mar. 7, '91, Bo.

Penny, Rev. F., 24 m., May 2, '90, M.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 m., Nov. 29, '92, B.

Sandberg, Rev. F. B., 24 m., Feb. 28, '91, B.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 18 m., April 11, '90, B.
Sharp, Rev. J., 30 m., May 10, '89, M.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 m., Nov. 5, '89, B.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 m., July 1, '90, M.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 m., June 13, '89, B.

INDIA OFFICE.

From May 19 to May 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. W. S. Brooke, S.C.
Col. B. Blood, B. R.E.
Col. F. H. Thomas, B. Inf.
Col. W. A. Lawrence, S.C.
Col. E. M. Woodcock, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. J. Wallace, *C.I.E.*, B. R.E.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. Marshall, B.
Capt. L. S. Newmarch, S.C.
Capt. W. G. Mansel, S.C.
Capt. S. L. Craster, B. R.E.
Capt. J. R. C. Colvin, B.
Lieut. W. D. Daunt, S.C.
Lieut. W. A. Harrison, B. R.E.
Lieut. T. S. Barton, S.C.
Lieut. F. C. D. Armstrong, S.C.
Lieut. W. W. Warner, S.C.
Lieut. A. W. Dunlop, S.C.
Lieut. C. H. Davies, S.C.
Hon. Lieut. J. Tuck, B.
Surg.-Major H. J. Linton, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major C. R. Havelock, *M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Surg. W. Deane, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. A. E. Hurry, B. Cov.
Mr. H. Adamson, B. Cov.
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, *C.I.E.*, B. Cov.
Mr. S. Gutmann, B.
Mr. H. B. Taylor, B.
Mr. J. Heinig, B.
Mr. F. E. Godfrey, B.
Mr. E. W. Payne, B.
Mr. A. J. Hughes, B.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, M. R.E.
Brig.-Surg. L. C. Nanney, *I.M.D.*, M. Med. Estab.
Capt. H. D. McIntyre, S.C.
Capt. H. G. Sutton, S.C.
Lieut. F. A. Ludon, S.C.
Brig.-Surg. A. L. Hackett, M. Med. Estab.
Col. W. Scott, S.C.
Major C. W. H. Sealy, S.C.
Capt. J. E. Barry, S.C.
Lieut. H. H. Nurse, S.C.
Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, S.C.
Surg.-Major A. W. F. Street, Bo. Med. Estab.
Mr. E. T. Candy, Bo. Cov.
Mr. C. N. Clifton, Bo.
Mr. P. Clement, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. W. Hopkinson, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Col. S. B. Home, B. Inf., 4 mo.
Lieut.-Col. C. E. Harence, S.C., 4 mo.
Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, B. Cov., 4 mo. M.C. (This cancels permission previously given to return.)
Mr. G. E. McLeod, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. St. S. B. Aldworth, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. T. G. Acres, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. P. E. Raven, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Lieut. C. H. Clements, S.C., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut. M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.
Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, B.
Mr. J. T. Bartlett, B.
Mr. S. Russell, M. Cov.
Eng. G. Kelly, Indian Marine.

In the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next Thursday afternoon, a paper on "The Study of Indian History" will be read by Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. The chair will be taken by Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Coal.—The Allahabad paper notes with satisfaction that the development of the coal industry has been well maintained through 1890. All the producing provinces show considerable increase, with the one exception of the Central Provinces, where the yield has fallen off. The largest increase relatively is in the Nizam's territory, where the Singareni fields produced 125,000 tons as against 59,000 in the previous year. The total production of 1890 represents an increase of about 11½ per cent. on that of 1889, and now amounts to over two million tons per annum. There is little doubt that this figure might be doubled if the rates of carriage by rail and steamer were less expensive, and that too without taking into account the possibilities that would lie before the cheapened fuel of coming into general use for domestic purposes among the population.

The Monsoon.—The report from the missionaries at Kyelang, published in the daily weather report for April 23, does not look very promising for the 1891 monsoon. The theory first brought forward by the late Meteorological Reporter, Mr. Blandford, and not yet controverted, was that the character of the monsoon depends considerably on the amount of snow that falls in the inner and trans-Himalayan regions. If there is much snow lying over those enormous areas till a late period in the year, no solar radiation is absorbed by the earth. It is all repelled by the snow and reflected into space. The earth has consequently little or no absorbed heat to radiate back into the atmosphere in the early summer months, April to June, and the usual furnace heat which creates the "draw" of vaporous air from the sea is not forthcoming—at any rate with its ordinary strength. The monsoon, therefore, fails to get into Northern India and the vapour-laden winds shift away to China. The Rev. A. W. Heyde, of Kyelang, writing at the end of the first week of April, reports that the winter has been unusually early, very severe and extremely late, that the snow has never melted and is still lying in the ground to a depth of four feet, as much as that having fallen since the middle of March. These conditions are at any rate very like those of 1877, the last occasion on which the monsoon failed to get up-country at anything like the date on which it was due.

The Frontier Garrison.—A serious lesson which, we hope, will be taken to heart as the result of present frontier expeditions, is the weakness of our garrisons, says the Lahore paper. There is a point beyond which the denudation of Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, &c., of troops is not safe; yet, although we have only two little expeditions on hand, that point has practically been reached. Supposing—no impossible contingency, even at the present moment—a new and wider explosion of hostility beyond the frontier necessitated the immediate doubling of the number of troops in the field, where are they to come from? Suppose circumstances necessitated our placing an army corps on the frontier, where is that army corps to come from? A system of mobilisation which, on a small occasion arising, visibly denudes the regions nearest to the area of disturbance of troops is not one calculated to generate confidence in our power of rising to a great occasion. At Rawul Pindi, if anywhere, there should now be rather a concentration of a reserve of armed strength ready for emergencies, for it is in times of disturbance that emergencies are most likely to arise; whereas, as we have said, Rawul Pindi has only enough troops left for its own requirements, and instead of being in a position to strengthen the forces in the field, will require strengthening itself at the first opportunity.

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"*ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL*" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

*All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "*THE HOMEWARD MAIL*" should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.

THE MANIPORE PAPERS—II.

LAST week we discussed the question of the responsibility for the preliminary action and policy which led up to the Manipore disaster, and had no difficulty in showing that it lay entirely on the Indian Government—neither MR. QUINTON nor MR. GRIMWOOD approving of it. MR. GRIMWOOD indeed seems not to have regarded the family quarrel in the palace that led to the withdrawal of the Maharaja as demanding serious intervention. Without bloodshed it cleared the air; and it also cleared the ground, which, with seven brothers who did not pull well together, was rather overcrowded. He seems moreover to have had some esteem for the Senaputty, recognising in him qualities, which, under British restraint, might make of him a good ruler; and, curiously enough—considering what followed—the Political Agent was not in the least afraid of this brutal savage, for, when the Maharaja fled to the Residency, at which there were only 65 rifles besides the escort, we find MR. GRIMWOOD writing very coolly:—

> It was of course hopeless to think of trying to retake the palace, and we confined ourselves to making the Residency as secure as possible, the basement of which was expressly built by Sir James Johnstone in view of a contingency of this sort, though the thatched roof would very likely be soon set fire to. An attack was not very probable, but the presence of the Maharaja and his party here might become a source of danger. . . . Meanwhile I sent two chupprassies to the palace with a letter asking the Senaputty to come and see me. He replied he was afraid to come here whilst the Maharaja was here. I then wrote urging him to reinstate the Maharaja, and promising myself to inquire into his disputes with Pucca Sena. My chupprassies learnt that not a single person had been killed during the firing, and only one man had been wounded with a sword; this was due to the cowardly way, no doubt, in which the Maharaja abandoned everything. *If he had made some resistance and held out till the morning, when our troops could have aided him, matters would probably have been very different.* . . . In the evening I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner directing me to try and mediate between the parties, and also saying that 200 rifles from Kohima were ready to march here if wanted. I then sent word to the palace that I would come and see the Senaputty next morning, and decided not to ask for the troops from Kohima till after the interview with the Senaputty.

This proves how lightly MR. GRIMWOOD estimated the possibilities of danger, and how readily he would have undertaken to act with the force at his disposal had he been ordered to do so.

It is due to the memory of MR. GRIMWOOD to quote these passages. We here get a glimpse of the man on the spot, brave, cool, collected, measuring the peril in which he stood with his young wife beside him, prepared to meet it if it came; and we cannot help thinking that had the matter been left to him to settle, he might have done it, with the influence he had over the Senaputty and with the aid of such forces as were available from Kohima. These papers exonerate MR. GRIMWOOD completely, not alone from any responsibility for the policy adopted, but from having contributed by any deficiency in character or resource to the lamentable failure in its execution. He is also exempt from all suspicion of having concealed his own views from the Government, or having failed to notify MR. QUINTON that the new Maharaja and the Senaputty might be expected to fight if interfered with, or to warn the Chief Commissioner that "a force sufficient to overcome all opposition" should be sent if coercive measures were resolved on.

When the Government of India had decided on its policy, it gave the orders for its execution. The questions naturally arising are:—Were the orders addressed to a person who might be expected to carry them out with vigour and decision? Were the orders such as to place in that person's hands a competent force for their execution? We think, after carefully studying the papers, that, having regard to the past history of Manipore, and the reports from the Resident, to which we have above given emphasis, the Government of India had no reason to anticipate that the duty assigned to MR. QUINTON was a desperate and perilous enterprise, or one which could not be carried out by any political officer, of good average judgment, if accompanied by an adequate force under experienced command. The enterprise did not seem to be one of more peril than is and has been repeatedly incurred by small bands under subordinate officers in our Shan and Chin expeditions; and besides that, Manipore was not, like the country of the Wuntho Tswawba, only imperfectly brought under British influence. It was a friendly State, which had settled down completely under our supremacy. The suggestion thrown out in some of the Opposition journals, and by one or two uninstructed critics, that this was a "Frontier Expedition" of sufficient importance to warrant consultation with the Secretary of State before it was undertaken is nonsense. The matter was simply one of Frontier police. Whether the Senaputty should or should not be allowed to remain at Manipore was pre-eminently a question for the Government of India to decide with due regard to the internal quietude of the State itself, and to the effects that might be produced in other quarters of the Empire were it to overlook his conduct. The decision to remove him was not one of great political importance. In any case, had the order to do it been successfully executed, the policy could not have been seriously criticised. The fact that MR. GRIMWOOD did not approve it does not damn it, because the Government of India must necessarily take a broader view of such a question than would be taken by an Agent confining his glance to the narrow limits of his own little sphere of action.

We think then that the policy adopted was defensible; that, with such knowledge as the Government had of the situation, it was justified in entrusting the execution of that policy to MR. QUINTON; and that, by its final order of Feb. 21, 1891—"You should take with you a sufficient force even though opposition may not be expected"—it quite fairly threw upon the Chief Commissioner the entire responsibility for that part of the undertaking. There was nothing in the work to be done or the danger to be

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anticipated resembling the Black Mountain or Miranzai expeditions, when the Government itself and its military advisers had to assume a large responsibility in view of the desperate and difficult nature of the operations to be undertaken. The result showed that MR. QUINTON unhappily underestimated the peril of the work. In justice to him let us recognise the fact that, by the way in which it had given its orders, the Government at Calcutta placed him in an awkward predicament. Had he taken a large body of troops, and, overawed by the display, had the Senaputty collapsed, the Government would probably have regarded MR. QUINTON'S caution as extreme, and have censured him for incurring unnecessary expenditure. We believe, however, that in fixing upon a force of 400 rifles of the 42nd and 44th Goorkhas, knowing that there were already at Manipore 100 rifles of the 43rd Goorkhas (see Papers, p. 27) the Chief Commissioner not only exercised a reasonable judgment, but had in fact at his disposal a force which, led by a dashing officer, would, if the Commissioner himself had been a man of quick adventurous decision, have sufficed to carry out the project of the Government with success. COLONEL SKENE was an excellent officer—as one who served under him in Burma has written to the Press to testify—but in the first place he had not a free hand, for the Commissioner dominated him; and in the second place he had not the healthy audacity to take supreme command when it became evident that the situation had ceased to be political and had become one supremely and simply military. MR. QUINTON evidently was one of those exasperatingly conscientious men, who, having got his orders and decided on a line of action, will carry it out stolidly without reference to conditions. He had got it in his head that the Senaputty was to be solemnly cited before the Durbar, to be adjudged guilty and reprimanded, and then taken in charge and deported. A military man charged with the mission would have tapped the Senaputty on the shoulder, when he sat with him under the *shamiana*, have told him that he was under arrest, and have handed him over to a guard. With the only man in Manipore who was capable of leading an attack held in the centre of his 400 Goorkhas as a hostage, MR. QUINTON could safely have entered Manipore and dictated his terms at the Durbar. Such an idea would probably never enter the mind of a man who had spent most of his life in judicial work; and the only reflection we can make in the premises is that, in all human probability, had the Government ordered COLONEL SKENE or any other competent military officer to Manipore to assist MR. GRIMWOOD in carrying out the policy resolved on, the orders would have been executed and no disaster would have occurred. But we cannot charge the Indian Government with want of judgment because they entrusted the duty to the Chief Commissioner. Like the affair at Isandula, this was one of those horrible fatalities, which only exceptional genius can foresee or grapple with—for which the responsibility can be fixed on no particular shoulders. No House of Commons in its senses could pass a vote of censure for the catastrophe either on the Indian Government or on the Chief Commissioner. As regards the intention to seize the Senaputty at the Durbar, we think it indefensible. But it really had nothing to do with the massacre. The Senaputty would have resisted, Durbar or no Durbar. It surely will not be contended that the tragedy was a direct consequence of an attempt to commit "an act of treachery"—if treachery it be. The only thing that gives the Durbar incident any importance is the VICEROY'S defence of it.

THE *Times*, in its issue of the 20th instant, gives a curious account of the recent disturbances on the Punjab frontier:—"The Miranzai Expedition," we are told, "was directed against a tribe which, though nominally annexed to the British Crown in 1851, never appears to have entertained the idea of paying revenue or of becoming British subjects in anything but name. The Miranzais have stoutly opposed efforts made by the Afghan Governors of Kuram to bring them under the sovereignty of Cabul, but they have also resisted our civil officials with almost equal determination." A more hopeless blunder it would be difficult to conceive. The Miranzai Expedition was not directed against the Miranzais, or against any other tribe formally or informally annexed to the British Crown; and for some time past the Miranzais have been well-behaved and peaceful. The revenue of the Miranzai Valley will be found in SIR W. HUNTER'S "Imperial Gazetteer." As explained by the *Saturday Review* it was certain sections of the independent Orakzais who had to be punished. As long ago as 1859 the Commissioner of Peshawur reported that the Miranzais were settling down; and since then, they have given very little trouble. It is strange that the *Times* should be so inaccurate. Full information about the Miranzai Valley, as well as about the Orakzais, will be found in the official "Record of the Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes," and in the annual Punjab Administration Reports.

A CORRESPONDENT writes a long letter to the *Times* from Chungking, under date of March 19, in which he laments the deplorable want of vigour that characterises our present diplomatic action in China. He says:—

The establishment of the "Foreign" Customs, by which Chungking becomes an open treaty port, was formally notified to the members of the small Anglo-American community already settled here on the 2nd inst. The circular announcing the fact was signed by Mr. H. E. Hobson, the Commissioner in the service of the "Inspectorate-General of Maritime Customs" appointed to the port last summer. The Chinese authorities had already inaugurated the opening on the previous day, Sunday, March 1, by the Taotai, or Superintendent of Trade, holding a reception on the newly-opened premises, at which a crowd of the minor officials and native merchants engaged in foreign trade, all dressed in the magnificent robes which constitute Chinese full-dress, called in the morning to pay their respects, exchange profuse salutations, *more Sinense*, and sip the customary boiling tea. The British Consular representative was, however, conspicuous by his absence, he apparently having received no instructions to take any part whatever in the opening of a port which has been opened solely by the insistence of the British Government, and whose approval, according to all precedent, is necessary to make such regulations as may be promulgated binding on British subjects. This holding aloof on the part of our own authorities has been much commented upon, and is seriously misunderstood by the Chinese, as it is inexplicable to the "foreigner." . . .

That Western China should be opened up in this half-hearted way, after the huge amount of preliminary labour that has been spent upon it, is truly pitiable. During the past fifteen years some of the oldest members of the British Consular staff have been steadily employed, at the national expense, in travelling over these Western provinces collecting commercial information, and for what result? Alone that the French should open a road through their recently-acquired territory and take toll of these riches, the existence of which our officials have spent their time in depicting? The French have succeeded in stipulating that produce going through Tonquin shall pay, on leaving Chinese soil, only one-half of the tariff export duty which British merchants exporting the same produce through the Chinese port of Shanghai have to pay. Where a Government exhibits such fatuous imbecility in protecting their own commercial interests as does the Chinese, ought we, who have still the lion's share of the trade, to treat their arguments seriously, as the present British Minister appears to have done, rather than to lead them by gentle yet firm pressure in the course which is avowedly best for them and best for ourselves?

But lest my letter should appear to be nothing beyond a long lamentation over accomplished facts, let me end it with a practical suggestion. We have given up our right for British merchants to run steamers here, but not the right, which we have everywhere assumed, of sending a British man-of-war to call occasionally at ports occupied by British communities. If the British Admiral at Hong Kong were instructed to send up a light-draught steamer to visit this port, it would not only prove to the Chinese (what no competent European observer who has of late years studied the problem now doubts) that the river is perfectly navigable by steamers, but would show the populace and the anti-foreign party generally, that we are a less isolated and defenceless community than they now appear to imagine us to be.

The sixteenth annual Burma dinner will take place at the Marlborough Rooms, No. 307 Regent Street, W., on Wednesday, June 10, at 7 o'clock, Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., in the chair, General B. L. Gordon, C.B., vice-chairman. Tickets (25*s.* each) may be procured from any of the undermentioned members of the committee:—General H. W. Blake, Elgin Lodge, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill; Robert Stewart, Esq., 11 Chesham Place, S.W.; F. William Bucholtz, Esq., 34 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.; David M. Gray, Esq., Conservative Club, Glasgow, N.B.; Major-General Barnett Ford, 31 Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Payment to be made at the dinner. Guests may be invited.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

By the Governor-General of India in Council.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 2, 1891.)

Chesney, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. T., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., has resigned his seat as ordinary member of Council of Govr.-Gen. of India, from April 25.

Brackenbury, Lieut.-Gen. H., C.B., R.A., is appd. ordinary member of Council of Govr.-Gen. of India, from April 25.

Ward, W. E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Serv., judicial commr. of Lower Burma, is appd. chief commr. of Assam.

Perry, Surg. F. F., professor of surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appd. to offic. as principal of that institution.

Murray, Surg. J.: servs. are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt. as professor of medicine and botany, Lahore Medical College.

Trevor, Lieut. H., 15th Bengal Inf., officg. canton. mag., Ferozepore: servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept., from April 2.

Fulton, E. M. H., Indian Civil Serv., Bombay Presidency, is appd. judicial commr. of Lower Burma.

Etty, Rev. A. H., chaplain of Mhow, is granted priv. leave for 6 weeks, from May 1.

Irvine, Surg. G. B., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal), lately officg. as med. officer of 2nd Central India Horse and of Goona Political Agency, is appd. to offic. as med. officer of Meywar Bhil Corps.

Mosle, E.: appt. as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein is recognised.

Hume-Wright, G., is appd. justice of the peace in State of Mysore.

Barwell, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps, officg. wing officer and adj. of Deoli Irregular Force, is appd. station staff officer at Deoli, from April 1.

Herbert, Lieut. L., Staff Corps, squad. comdr., 1st Central India Horse: servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept., from April 11, for appt. as aide-de-camp on Staff of Gov.-Gen.

St. John, Col. Sir O. B. C., K.C.S.I., R.E., resident, 1st class, and resident in Mysore and chief commr. of Coorg, is appd. to offic. as Gov.-Gen.'s agent in Beloochistan.

Prendergast, General Sir H. N. D., K.C.B., V.C., R.E., resident, 2nd class, and Gov.-Gen.'s agent at Baroda, is appd. to offic. as resident, 1st class, and as resident in Mysore and chief commr. of Coorg.

Jouslain, J., holding rank of Consul-Gen.: *ad interim* appt. as Acting Consul-Gen. for France at Calcutta is recognised.

Crofts, Surg.-Major A. M., Indian Med. Service (Bengal), med. officer to Maharaja of Gwalior and Residency surg., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 21.

Crofts, Surg.-Major J., M.D., Indian Med. Service (Bengal), med. officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan Agencies, is appd. to offic. as med. officer to Maharaja of Gwalior and as Residency surg.

Shore, Surg. R., M.D., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal), officg. Residency surg. and *ex-officio* assist. to Resident in Nepaul, is appd. to offic. as med. officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan Agencies.

Eagles, T. C., chief supt., office of comptroller, Assam, is appd. 2nd assist. comptroller, and to act as 1st assist. comptroller, Post Office.

Clarke, A. H., supt., office of accountant-gen., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, is appd. to 5th class of chief supts., and to be chief supt. in office of comptroller of Assam.

Fore, J. C., acting senior supt. in office of comptroller, Post Office, is appd. to act as 2nd assist. comptroller, Post Office.

Kellner, E. W., is appd. comptroller of Indian Treasuries, from April 25, but will continue to offic. as accountant-gen., Punjab.

Hamilton, R. E., is appd. to offic. as comptroller of India Treasuries, from April 25.

Kiernander, C. R. C., is posted as dep. comptroller-gen., from April 26.

Bedford, W., chief supt. in office of accountant-gen., Bombay, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from April 21.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept.:—

The undermen. lieuts. Royal Engs, are appd. to Public Works Dept. as assist. engs., 2nd grade, and servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Chief Commr., Burma:—

Faxwell, C. B., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab.

Panet, A. E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab.

Adams, A., assist. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways.

Wilkinson, C. W., assist. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways.

Tuck, E. H., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is granted furl. for 9 m., from April 1.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., exec. eng., 3rd grade, Punjab: perm. to proc. to England for course of instruction at Chatham is canc.

Barrie, C. B.: servs. are placed at disp. of Chief Commr., Burma, for employ. on Railways.

Mathews, R. T.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Madras for employ. on Railways.

The following proms. and reversion are ordered in Superior Accounts Branch, from dates specified:—

Burn, R. N., from examiner, 3rd class, temp., to examiner, 2nd class, temp., March 27.

Bayly, W. G., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temp., March 27.

Carey, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Le M., Staff Corps, from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temp., April 1.

Braddon, J. B., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 26.

O'Donoghue, W. F., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, temp., to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, March 26.

Hickie, W. C., from dep. examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temp., March 27.

Crisp, W. A., from dep. examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temp., April 1.

Ross, C. E., from dep. examiner, 2nd grade, to dep. examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 27.

Finney, S., 1st class, 3rd grade, Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, while officg. as manager of Eastern Bengal State Railways, will hold temp. rank in 1st class, 1st grade, of same estab.

Taylor, C., exec. eng., 3rd grade, Punjab, is perm. to resign serv. of Govt., from Feb. 15.

Curry, W. E., examr. of accounts, att. to office of examr. of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appd. examr. of accounts, Mu Valley Railway.

Sibold, E. A., exec. eng., 1st grade, Punjab, is appd. to offic. as supt. eng.

Brandreth, Col. A. M., R.E., principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorki: servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept., from May 7.

Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., supt. eng., 3rd class, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, and officg. principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorki, is confirmed in that appt., from May 7.

Perry, H. W., assist. eng., 3rd grade, State Railways, is transf. to Punjab.

Lane, J. M., supt., 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept., is perm. to retire from serv., from April 19.

Birch, E. J., has resumed office of cashier of Bank of Bengal, and will sign for Bank from April 25.

Wilson, C. W., assist. surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, Revenue Branch, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from April 25.

Pollard, Lieut. J. H., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer and officg. adj., Bhopal batt., is granted priv. leave for 46 days, from April 19.

Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, rep. his ret. from deputation on special duty as chief staff officer with H.I.H. the Cesarevitch, and resumed charge as officg. comdt., Central India Horse, and officg. political agent, Western Malwa, on Feb. 26.

Smith, Lieut.-Col. P. W., Gen. List, Inf. (Bengal), comdt. Erinpora Irregular Force, is granted priv. leave, from May 2 to June 30.

Collins, Capt. G. A. Collins, Staff Corps, wing comdr. and 2nd in comd. of Merwara Batt., is granted priv. leave from May 15 to July 13.

Pinhey, Lieut. A. F., Staff Corps, resumed charge of office of supt. of Moghia operations in Rajpootana and Central India on April 20.

Carmichael, Lieut. H. J. F., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Military Works Dept., passed prescribed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, on Jan. 21.

McElhinny, Lieut. W. J., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed professional exam. on Jan. 21.

The undermen. lieuts., assist. engs., 2nd grade, passed professional exam. on Jan. 11:—

Twiss, J. H., R.E. | **Burn**, J. M., R.E. | **Twining**, P. G., R.E.

Macaulay, Lieut. P. J. F., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed professional and colloquial exams. on Jan. 11.

Henderson, J. J., special eng., N.-W. Railway, is granted leave, on priv. affs., for 6 m., from May 15.

MILITARY.

By the Governor-General of India in Council.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 2, 1891.)

Shortland, Col. D. V., Royal (late Madras) Art., is appd. on Staff, Royal Art., from April 9.

The undermen. lieut.-cols., who were prom. to half-pay lieut.-colonelcies from dates specified, are continued in their Staff appts.:—

Alexander, E. M., insp. of gymnasia, Bengal, March 27, 1890.

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James, W. W., Durham Light Inf., insp. of gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, Oct. 8, 1890.

Jeffreys, P. D., assist. adj.-gen., Oct. 26, 1889.

The following appts. are made in Commissariat Transport Dept., from March 6 :—

Bruce, Col. E. A., Staff Corps, assist. commy.-gen., 1st class, to offic. as commy.-gen., from March 29.

Kenny, Major E. E., Staff Corps, assist. commy.-gen., 3rd class, to be assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class.

Watson, Capt. G. F., Staff Corps, assist. commy.-gen., 4th class, to be assist. commy.-gen., 3rd class.

Rich, Capt. W. H. D., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 1st class, to be assist. commy.-gen., 4th class.

Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, to be dep. assist. commy.-gen., 1st class.

Rynd, Lieut. F. C., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, is appd. dep. assist. commy.-gen., 1st class, from March 1.

Thacker, Lieut. H. J., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, on probn., is confd. in that appt., from March 29, 1890.

Allenby, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, on probn., is confd. in that appt. from April 15, 1890.

Bell, Lieut. R. M., Staff Corps, 24th Madras Inf., is appd. dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, on probn., from March 16.

The undermen. lieut.-cols., who were promoted to half-pay lieut.-colonelcies from dates specified, are continued in their appts. :—

Wace, R., R.A., dep. director-gen. of ordnance in India, July 26, 1890.

Wighton, E., R.A., ordnance officer, 1st class, Oct. 1, 1889.

Empson, C. A., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, March 28, 1890.

Stone, J. G., R.A., supt. of Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, Aug. 1, 1890.

Saddeley, P. F. M., R.A., supt. of Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, Sept. 2, 1890.

Rippon, Lieut. G., wing officer, 29th Madras Inf., is appd. dep. assist. qrmr.-gen., Tammoo Column, Manipore Field Force.

McMeekan, Lieut. F. H. F. R., R.H.A., is appd. adj. to officer comdg. Royal Art., Miranzai Field Force, from April 18.

Crow, 1st Class Vet.-Surg. W. A., Army Vet. Dept., is to have rank of inspecting vet.-surg. while employed with Miranzai Field Force.

Muir, Major A. M., Staff Corps, political agent, 3rd class, Beloochistan, is granted furl. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India, on priv. affs. :—

Chalmers, Major E. W., Staff Corps, 7th Bengal Cav., remount agent for Native Cav., for 6 m.

Jackson, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 3rd Bengal Cav., for 3 m.

Boudier, Lieut. E. W., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 17th Bengal Cav., for 1 year.

Hamilton, Surg.-Major H., M.D., 10th Bengal Inf., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 7 m.

The undermen. officers are granted ext. of furl. or leave :—

Paterson, Lieut.-Col. H., Staff Corps, comdt. 23rd (Punjab) Bengal Inf. (Pioneers), on med. cert., for 5 m.

Cooper, Lieut. E. S., Staff Corps, wing officer 31st (Punjab) Bengal Inf., on med. cert., for 6 m.

Roe, Surg.-Major W. A. C., civil surg., Mooltan, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Damla, Surg.-Major E. M., Indian Med. Serv., Madras Estab., med. officer 4th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Harris, Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Assist. Commy. C., Commissariat-Transport Dept., is granted leave in India, on priv. affs., for 1 year.

The following proms. are made in Commissariat-Transport Dept., from March 26 :—

Stone, Hon.-Lieut. and Assist. Commy. C., to be dep. commy., and to have hon. rank of capt.

Hann, Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Assist. Commy. H., to be assist. commy.

The following proms. are made in Hyderabad Contingent, from April 1 :—

Marrett, Capt. E. U., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., and to remain seconded for serv. in Burma Military Police, 1st Lancers.

Oswald, Capt. T., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 1st Lancers.

Wright, Capt. E. L., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 2nd Lancers.

Meade, Capt. W. J. B., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 3rd Lancers.

Wapshare, Capt. R., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 3rd Lancers.

Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 4th Lancers.

McSwiney, Capt. E. F. H., D.S.O., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 4th Lancers.

Shakespear, Capt. G. C. C., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 1st Inf.

Shewen, Capt. M. T., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 4th Inf.

Plumer, Capt. J. H., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 5th Inf.

Purdon, Capt. D. W., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 6th Inf.

Howey, W. H. T., is appd. 2nd lieut., Ghazipore Light Horse.

Elliott, Hon. Sir C. A., K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, is appd. honorary col., Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

The following appts. are made in Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Dinwiddie, R., to be 2nd lieut. | **Forrest**, R., to be 2nd lieut.

The following proms. are made in Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles :—

Webb, Lieut. A. B. L., to be capt.

McIver, 2nd Lieut. W., to be lieut.

Mackintosh, Lieut. E. A., Behar Light Horse, resigns his commission.

The following honorary chaplains, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, resign their commissions :—

Neville-Rolfe, A. | **Kennedy**, F.

Falle, Capt. P. J., Indian Marine, is appd. to offic. as port officer, Rangoon.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, April 21, 1891.

The following appointments are made :—

Macpherson, Major A. K., canton. mag., Meean Meer, to offic. as assist. judge advocate-gen., 6th Circle, dated April 7.

Paul, Capt. E. T., 6th Bengal Cav., to offic. as dep. assist. adj.-gen., Bundelkhand dist., vice Batten, on leave, dated April 6.

Hickman, Capt. D. W., 34th Pioneers, to offic. as dep. assist. adj.-gen., Punjab Frontier Force, vice Gartside-Tipping, on leave, dated March 22.

Money, Col. E. A., 2nd in comd., 2nd Punjab Cav., to be offcg. comdt., 3rd Bengal Cav., vice Willock, on leave, dated March 25.

Halliday, Lieut. H. M., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Light Inf., a candidate for Bengal Staff Corps, to be offcg. wing officer on probn., 4th Bengal Inf., dated April 1.

Kingston, Lieut. F. A., wing officer, to be qrmr., 2nd batt. 3rd Goorkha Rifles, dated March 27.

Brown, Surg.-Major H. T., M.D., Med. Staff, to offcg. administrative med. charge of Peshawur dist., vice Brig. Surg. R. Harvey, M.D., Indian Med. Serv., appd. principal med. officer, Miranzai Field Force.

The undermen. officers are qualified for prom. to rank of Lieut. :—

Bignell, 2nd Lieut. W. W. C. D'O., R.A.
Wynter, 2nd Lieut. F. A., R.A.
Blayney, 2nd Lieut. G. J. S., R.A.
Fraser, 2nd Lieut. K. A., 7th Hussars.
Williams, 2nd Lieut. A. S., R.A.
Norton, 2nd Lieut. C. E. G., 7th Hussars.
Dalgety, 2nd Lieut. H. B., 7th Hussars.
Meaden, 2nd Lieut. F. S. F., Liverpool Regt.

Kinsman, Col. H. J., Royal (late Bengal) Art., having applied to retire from serv., is perm. to proceed to England.

The following transfers are made :—

Matthews, Col. C. R., dep. judge advocate-gen. from 5th to 9th circle.

Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., assist. judge advocate-gen., from 3rd to 5th circle.

Shaw, Col. E., assist. judge advocate-gen., from 4th to 3rd circle.

Chaplin, Col. A., assist. judge advocate-gen., from 9th to 4th circle.

Lambert, Capt. W., offcg. assist. judge advocate-gen., from 6th to 9th circle, vice Matthews, proceeded on leave.

Nichol, Lieut. W. D., No. 6 Mountain batty. Royal Art., is granted leave to England for 9 m., on priv. affs.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs. :—

Crosthwaite, 2nd Lieut. J. G., wing officer, on probn., 35th Sikhs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Simla, for 6 m., to study native languages.

Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Gen. List, Inf., to Landour and Mussoorie, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Headquarters, Simla, April 24, 1891.

Lindsay, Col. J. G., Royal (late Madras) Engs., is perm. to ret. from the service on pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, dated April 4.

The following appts. are made :—

Oswald, Lieut. J. H., wing officer, to be qrmr., 4th Bengal Inf., vice Burne, appd. to 38th Dogras, dated Feb. 1.

McRae, Major A. S., 2nd-in-comd., to be comdt., 22nd Punjab Inf., vice Bridges, ret., dated March 31.

Gordon, Major R., wing comdr., to be 2nd-in-comd., 22nd Punjab Inf., dated March 31.

Lamb, Capt. J., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 22nd Punjab Inf., and to remain seconded while employed on dist. staff, dated March 31.

Duncan, Lieut. F., wing officer and qrmr., to be adj., 23rd Pioneers, vice Crowther, vacated on prom. to capt., dated Jan. 14.

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Lye, Lieut. R. C., wing officer, to be qrmr., 23rd Pioneers, dated Jan. 14.

Crawford, Lieut. G. R., wing officer and qrmr., to be adj., 28th Punjab Inf., vice Phillips, vacated on prom. to capt., dated May 28, 1890.

Burlton, Lieut. P. S. M., wing officer, to be qrmr., 28th Punjab Inf., dated May 28, 1890.

West, Lieut.-Col. M. R., Royal Horse Art., is directed to proc. from Meerut to Secunderabad to command Royal Art. at latter station.

Davies, Lieut. E. W., R.A., is directed to proc. from Quetta to Dehra Ismail Khan and join No. 7 Bengal Mountain Batty., to which he has been appd.

Young, 2nd Lieut. W. E., 7th Dragoon Guards, is qualified for prom. to rank of lieut.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England :—

Clerk, Major H., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 9 m., on priv. affs.

Burton, Capt. C. F., 1st batt. Royal Fusiliers, for 12 m., on priv. affs.

The undermen. officers has leave of abs. :—

Deane, Major G. W., 13th Bengal Lancers, to Cashmere, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Turner, 2nd Lieut. W. D. (officg. wing officer, on probn., 2nd batt. 2nd Goorkhas), Royal Fusiliers, to Murree, for 6 m., to study native languages.

Cumberlege, Col. H. O., Gen. List, Inf., to Simla and Kasauli, on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Jones, Col. A. F., to remain in India, on priv. affs., from May 15, to Jan. 2, 1892, in ext. of leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 6, 1891.)

Carstairs, R., officg. dep. commr., 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, from April 1, vice L. R. Forbes, ret.

Bedford, C. A. S., dep. commr., is appd. to act in 2nd grade of dep. commrs., from April 1, vice R. Carstairs.

Boileau, Lieut.-Col. H., dep. commr., Jalpaiguri, is appd. to act in 1st grade of dep. commrs., from April 17, vice Col. C. H. Garbett, on furl.

Benny, R. H., dep. commr., Singbhoom, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of dep. commrs., from April 17, vice Lieut.-Col. H. Boileau.

Grant, T. J. C., mag. and coll., Birbhoom, is allowed leave for 2 m.

Waller, R. M., mag. and coll., Monghyr, is allowed furl., on med cert., for 6 m. and 15 days.

Taylor, J., Tehsildar of the Khondmals : servs. are placed at disp. of Revenue Dept. of this Govt.

Ellison, J., commr. in the Sunderbhoons, is allowed leave for 3 m.

Clogstoun, H. C., personal assist. to insp.-gen. of police, Bengal : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Moore, Rev. H. O., is appd. to act as senior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and chaplain of Presidency Gaol, during abs. of Rev. W. MacCarthy.

Still, Rev. A., B.D., officg. junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of N.-W. Provs. and Oude.

Gardiner, E. R., exec. eng., is, on return from priv. leave, retransf. from Burdwan div. to Chota Nagpore div.

Sills, F., exec. eng., Chittagong div., is granted furl. for 1 year, from May 21.

Norman, M. J. J. P., exec. eng., has been granted furl. for 6 m., in ext.

Adie, Surg. J. R., received charge of Tipperah Gaol on April 18.

Whitwell, Surg. R. H., received charge of Burdwan Gaol on April 23.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Government Gazette* of April 30, 1891.)

Rose, H. A., assist. commr., on relinquishing charge of Hoshiarpore dist., is posted to Shahpore dist., where he assumed charge of duties on April 25.

Martineau, W. A. E., assist. commr., Delhi, is transf. to Hissar and placed in charge of Sirsa subdiv. of that dist., from April 20.

Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. J. B., dep. commr., Gurdaspore, has obt. priv. leave for 1 m., from April 25.

Dane, L. W., settlement officer, Gurdaspore, is appd. to offic. as dep. commr. of Gurdaspore, in addition to his own duties, from April 25.

De Courcy, W. B., extra judicial assist. commr., on termination of special duty at Lahore, is posted to Jhelum dist., where he assumed charge of duties on April 22.

Rivaz, G. W., divl. judge, resumed charge of duties at Hoshiarpore on April 25, on return from priv. leave, relieving R. L. Harris.

Dennys, Capt. W. A. B., 26th Punjab Inf., officg. canton. mag., Peshawur : servs. are replaced at disp. of Govt. of India, Home Dept., from April 15.

Martineau, A. E., assist. commr., mag. 1st class, is placed in charge of Sirsa sub-div. of Hissar dist.

Browne, Surg.-Major S. H., principal of Lahore Med. College, has obtained special leave for 6 m., from May 1.

Cox, F. N., assist. eng., 2nd grade, is transf. from 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, to Ludiana div., Sirhind Canal.

Purves, R. E., assist. eng., 1st grade, is tranfs. from Ferozepore div., Sirhind Canal, to 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal.

Carne, F. W., assist. eng., 1st grade, is transf. from Ludiana div., Sirhind Canal, to Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal.

Greer, W. J., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is transf. from 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, to 2nd div., Bari Doab Canal.

Smithe, E. Du C., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is appd. to offic. as under-sec. to Govt., Punjab, Public Works Dept., Irrigation Branch, from April 20, during abs. of C. Tickell, under-sec., allowed 1 m. priv. leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of May 2, 1891.)

Hayes, Capt. C. H., 1st Bengal Cav., is appd. a mag., 3rd class, within limits of Saugor canton.

Consequent on death of E. Lima, assist. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, B div., the following proms. are ordered, from Jan. 23 :—

Walker, G. M., insp. of police, 1st grade, to be assist. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, B div.

Brown, E. J., insp. of police, 3rd grade, to be insp., 2nd grade, sub, *pro tem.*

Coles, H. E., insp. of police, 3rd grade, is appd. to offic. as assist. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.

Harriott, G. M., exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, who has completed a course of practical training in England, reported his arrival at Bombay on April 26, and is posted to Hoshangabad div.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of May 2, 1891.)

Reynolds, H. W. W., joint mag., Banda, is appd. to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Banda.

Cardell, A., commr. of Rohilkhund, is appd. to special duty, from the date on which he gave over charge of office of commr., to W. Kaye.

Wyer, T. R., dep. commr., 2nd grade, on special leave, having been perm. to return to duty within the period of his leave, is appd. to offic. as dist. judge, Fyzabad and Bara Banki, and sess. judge, Fyzabad, from date of taking charge.

Macleod, R. H., joint mag., Benares, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll., Benares.

Wallerstein, Lieut.-Col. P. H., commanding 5th Administrative batt. of Volunteers, N.-W. Provs., is granted 6 m. leave of abs. out of India, from April 15.

Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. A. J., C.I.E., 2nd Administrative batt., N.-W. Provs. Volunteers, is granted 3 m. leave of abs. from May 4.

Carter, Lieut. J. T., adj., Oude Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted priv. leave to England for 90 days, from June 4.

Reid, Capt. J. H. E., adj., 1st Administrative batt., N.-W. Provs. Volunteers, is granted priv. leave to England for 90 days, from March 18.

Ryves, Major T. J., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 8 m. leave of abs. in India, from March 26.

The undermen. gentlemen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certs. of marriage to Native Christians in N.-W. Provs. and Oude :—

Cooker, Rev. B. F., of Bisauli, in Budaun dist.

Shipley, Rev. C., of Bisli, in Budaun dist.

Jordan, Rev. J., of Kakrala, in Budaun dist.

Pressgrave, Rev. F., of Unjhani, in Budaun dist.

Bell-Smith, Lieut. J. A., King's Dragoon Guards, is appd. canton. mag. in Muttra canton.

Noel, Major the Hon. E., officg. canton. mag. of Ranikhet, is appd. a judge of Court of Small Causes established within Ranikhet canton., during such time as he holds office of canton. mag.

William, J. H., exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is appd. to offic. as exec. eng., Meerut div., Ganges Canal.

Polwhele, A. C., assist. eng., 1st grade, is appd. to offic. as exec. eng., Bhogulpore div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Ryder, Lieut. C. H. D., R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, is transf. from Kumaun Provincial div. to Alighar dist. as dist. eng.

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ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of May 2, 1891.)

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Gauhati Local Board :—

Gilman, E. P. | **Macre**, C. | **Bridge**, G.

Dolby, G. A., has been re-elected a member of Tezpore Local Board.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Scott, J. G., assist. supt. of Shan States, is appd. to offic. as supt. of Northern Shan States.

Leveson, H. G. A., C.S., assist. commr., on special duty in Shan States, is appd. to offic. as assist. supt. of Shan States.

George, J. M. T., C.S., assist. commr., is appd. to offic. as under-sec. to Chief Commr., during abs., on priv. leave, of A. P. Pennell.

Cresswell, Major C. A., dep. commr., on return from furl., is posted to charge of Prome dist.

Campbell, D. J. A., C.S., dep. commr., is transf. from Prome to charge of Thayetmyo dist.

Green, Lieut. G. E. T., officg. dep. commr., is transf. from Thayetmyo to charge of Bassein dist.

Daly, Lieut. H., supt., Northern Shan States, is granted furl. for 1 year.

Pennell, A. P., C.S., under-sec. to Chief Commr., is granted priv. leave for 2 m. and 30 days.

Carey, B. S., assist. commr., has been perm. to ret. to duty within period of leave.

Braesecke, J., has resigned his appt. as a commr. for Port of Rangoon.

Meyer, A., has been appd. a commr. for Port of Rangoon.

The following gentlemen have been temply. appd. mags., 1st class :—

Wilson, Lieut. A., assist. commr., Bhamo dist.

O'Donnell, Capt. H., comdt., Mogaung Levy, Bhamo dist.

Dixon, J., dep. insp.-gen. of civil police, Burma, has been granted an ext. of leave for 1 year.

Stanhope, L. C., assist. supt. of police, Burma, has been perm. to return to duty.

Jenner, O. W., insp. of police, is placed in charge of police of Eastern subdiv., Lower Chindwin dist., from Sept. 13, 1890.

Weidemann, G. L., C.S., dep. commr., is appd. to offic. as addl. sess. judge, in Courts of Session of Pegu and Irrawaddy divs., during abs. on priv. leave of H. Backle.

Grant, J., is appd. to be officg. insp. for Akyab, under Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in place of H. Pearce, who proc. on leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 5, 1891.)

Dobie, Surg.-Major S. L., is appd. supt. of Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

Maidment, Surg. F. G., is appd. to act as dist. surg. and supt. of Gaol, Madura.

Reeves, Surg. F. C., civil surg., Tellicherry, and acting surg., 3rd dist., Madras, is appd. to act as surg., 4th dist., Madras, without prejudice to his own duties.

Stanton, H. F., M.B., assist. surg., Vizagapatam, and acting civil surg., Guntur, is appd. to act as dist. surg. and supt. of Gaol, Kurnool.

Hadden, Assist. Surg. J. : servs. are placed at disp. of engineer-in-chief, East Coast Railway.

Philip, Rev. I., American Baptist Mission, is licensed to grant certs. of marriage between native Christians.

Symonds, W. A., supt. of Central Gaol, Salem, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days.

Leggatt, B. C., acting assist. supt. of police, Tinnevelly, is granted priv. leave for 1 m , in ext.

Done, F. A., acting assist. supt. of police, Malabar, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., in ext.

Symonds, W. A., supt. of Central Gaol, Cannanore, is appd. supt. of Central Gaol, Salem.

Tyrrell, J., supt. of Dist. Gaol, Palamcottah, is appd. supt. of Central Gaol, Cannanore.

Grimes, G. D., supt. of prisons for town of Madras, is appd. supt. of Central Gaol, Rajahmundry (sub. *pro tem.*).

McCready, D. A., supt. of Dist. Gaol, Tanjore, is appd. supt. of prisons for town of Madras (sub. *pro tem.*).

Mills, H. E. G., is appd. supt. of Dist. Gaol, Tanjore (sub. *pro tem.*).

Cowie, D. W. G., C.S., is appt to act as dep. registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

Pitt, A. T., assist. to coll. and mag. in dist. of Bellary, is appd. a justice of peace within and for territories subject to Govt. of Fort St. George, and to be a mag. of 1st class.

Wynne, S. H., acting dist. mag. in dist. of Madura, is authorised to take down evidence of witnesses in English language.

Sturrock, J., C.S., coll., is appd. a lay trustee of All Souls' Church, Coimbatore.

Martin, Major R. H., 21st Hussars, is appd. a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

Hooper, E. D. M., dist. forest officer, Godavari, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days, from April 15.

Maltby, A., dep. supt., No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, is perm. to avail himself of priv. leave granted to him from May 6.

Perry, H. W., assist. eng., 3rd grade, is posted to Northern Section of East Coast Railway.

Bell, E. A. S., and W. H. K. **Howard**, assist. engs., East Coast Railway, have passed exam. prescribed in paras. 9 to 11, Chapter II., Vol. I. of Govt. of India Public Works Dept. Code.

Gilchrist, W. G., eng.-in-chief of Nilgiri Railway, is authorised to perform necessary functions for survey of Railway from Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor.

Whiteley, J. J., exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, is granted priv. leave for 15 days, from May 11.

Mildred, C., assist. eng., 2nd grade, has passed prof. exam. prescribed in para. 87 of P.W.D. Code.

Marjoribanks, J. A., insp., Salt and Abkari Dept., is posted to charge of Vellore circle, but will continue to be in charge of Ponani circle.

Moore, R. R., insp., is granted leave, on med. cert., for 1 m., from May 5.

Wood, C. W., assist. eng., 1st grade, in charge of Shermadevi, sub-div. in Tinnevelly div., is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 1.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 5, 1891.)

Dale, Lieut.-Col. H.M., Gen. List, Inf., comdt., 1st Madras Pioneers, is granted leave to proc. out of India, on priv. affs., for 138 days, from May 16.

M'Intyre, Lieut. H. D., Staff Corps, 8th Madras Inf.: servs. are replaced at disp. of H.E. the Comdr.-in-Chief.

Forbes, 2nd Lieut. G. F. R., 30th Madras Inf.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

Levinge, Surg.-Major E., is appd. hon. surg., Kistna Volunteer Reserve.

Smith, Lieut. A. M., is prom. to be capt., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Rea, Lieut. A., is prom. to be capt., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 1, 1891.

Rippon, Lieut. G., Staff Corps, is directed to rejoin 29th Madras Inf. for duty when his servs. can be spared from Tammoo Column, Manipore Field Force.

The undermen. officers will attend course of garrison instruction, commencing on June 1, at Bangalore :—

Holloway, Capt. E. L., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Inf. (Pioneers).

Bremner, Capt. H. J., Staff Corps, 15th Madras Inf.

Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Lancers.

Brett, Lieut. W. E., Staff Corps, 4th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cav.

Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., Staff Corps, 14th Madras Inf.

Andrews, Lieut. L. J., Staff Corps, 17th Madras Inf.

Williams, Lieut. F. T., Staff Corps, 26th Madras Inf.

Fraser, Capt. A. A., 2nd batt. Bedfordshire Regt.

Turton, Lieut. R. D., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt.

Owens, Lieut. R. L., 2nd batt. Bedfordshire Regt., officg. adj., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Tomkins, Lieut. W. E., 38th (Dogra) Bengal Inf., held appt. of station staff officer, Pokoko, from Dec. 17, 1889, to Feb. 14, 1890.

Kennedy, Lieut. J. M. B., 1st batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., grant of 1 year's leave to England, on priv. affs., is canc.

Markey, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. C., C.B., Med. Staff, priv. leave for 60 days is canc.

The undermen. officers have passed the Transport Departmental exam. :—

Mercer, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps.

Carrick, Lieut. E. W., Staff Corps.

Allenby, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps.

Lyne, Lieut. C. V. N., Staff Corps.

Playfair, Lieut. A., Staff Corps.

Stewart, Lieut. G. P., 2nd batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

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The undermen. officers have passed exam. required by para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., "Volunteers":—

Wright, 2nd Lieut. W. B., Southern Mahratta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Dyer, Capt. A. E., Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Hartnoll, Capt. H. S., Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

McDonald, 2nd Lieut. H., Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Todd-Naylor, 2nd Lieut. H., Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Carter, 2nd Lieut. G. L., Royal Irish Rifles, probnr., Staff Corps, has passed the higher standard test in Hindostani.

The following appts. are made:—

Macleod, Lieut. H. J., wing officer, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be qrmr., dated Aug. 13, 1890.

Haldane, Lieut. C. L., West Yorkshire Regt., a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 8th Madras Inf., dated April 21.

Johnson, Lieut. W. H., wing officer and officg. adj, 12th (2nd Burma batt.) Madras Inf., is confirmed in latter appt., dated May 30, 1890.

Raven, 2nd Lieut. A. W. N., South Staffordshire Regt., a direct probnr. for Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 14th Madras Inf., dated April 15.

Laffan, Surg.-Major G., M.D., and Surg. C. R. **Woods**, M.D., Med. Staff, doing duty Rangoon dist., to report themselves forthwith to principal med. officer, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, for duty with 23 British field Hospital.

Corkery, Surgs. T. H., and **Way**, L., doing duty Rangoon and Madras dists., respectively, to report themselves forthwith to principal med. officer, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, for duty with Gen. Hospital (British), Tammoo.

Hetherington, Surgs. R. P., M.B., and **Waller**, H. J., M.B., doing duty Secunderabad dist. and Station Hospital, Bellary, respectively, to do duty Rangoon dist.

Ferrand, Surg.-Major E., Indian Med. Serv., to report himself forthwith to principal med. officer, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, for duty with Gen. Hospital, Tammoo.

The undermen. officers are granted leave of abs., in ext., for periods specified:—

Sargeaunt, Lieut. H., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., from April 11 to June 26, on med. cert.

Johnston, Surg.-Major W. T., M.D., Med. Staff, from April 8 to date of re-embarkation for duty in India.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs.:—

Morgan, Col. A. B., C.B., assist. adj.-gen., Burma dist., priv. leave for 60 days, from April 15, or date of departure.

Willcock, Lieut.-Col. W. A., East Coast Rifle Volunteers, comdt., to England for 182 days.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 7, 1891.)

Jardine, Hon. Mr. Justice, resumed charge of office of judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on April 20.

Trevor, A. C., C.S., commr. in Sind, is granted furl. for 1 year, from May 20, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Scott, Col. W., is appd. political supt., Palanpore, during abs. of Col. G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E.

Congreve-Schneider, Capt. S. M., is appd. to charge of Mahi Kantha Agency temply.

Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., 3rd assist. political resident, Aden, is granted an exten. of leave on med. cert. for 6 m.

Sladen, J., C.S., acting 4th assist. political agent, Kathiawar: servs. are replaced at the disp. of Govt. in Revenue Dept. from date of completion of his special duty at Porbandar.

The following appoints. are made from date of Mr. Olivant's departure on leave on med. cert.:—

Hancock, Col. G. E., to be political supt., Savantvadi, and to act as political agent, Kathiawar, and received charge on April 24.

Nutt, Col. H. L., to act as political supt., Savantvadi.

Hunter, Lieut.-Col. J. M., to be president of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, vice Col. Hancock reverted to British serv.

FitzGerald, P. S. V., to act as 1st assist. political agent, Kathiawar.

Dodgson, C. G., C.S., is appd. to act, in addition to his own duties, as political agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh dist.

Davidson, J., C.S., on his return to duty, is appd. to act as political agent for Jath and Daphalapore States.

Boderet, W., C.S., is appd. to act as political agent for Alkalkot State.

Beaman, F. C. O., C.S., is appd. to be judicial assist. to political agent, Kathiawar.

Latham, Hon. F. L., advocate-gen., is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for 6 m. from May 9.

Fulton, E. M. H., C.S.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in Home Dept., for employ. in Burma.

Henderson, H. I. H., on return from leave, is appd. to act as supt. of police, G.I.P. Railway, during abs. of H. Scannell, on leave.

Gell, H. G., dep. commr. of police, Bombay, is allowed priv. leave for 2 m. and 18 days from such date in May as he may avail himself of it.

Crummy, J. C., is appd. to act as dep. commr. of police, Bombay, during abs. of Mr. Gell.

McCorkell, G., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, on April 17.

Consequent on transfer of servs. of E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., to Govt. of India, the following appts. are made:—

Hamilton, T. S., C.S., to be 2nd grade judge, vice Mr. Fulton, seconded.

Steward, A. B., C.S., to be a 3rd grade judge, vice Mr. Hamilton, and to be judge and sess. judge of Ratnagiri.

Hart-Davies, T., C.S., to be a 2nd grade assist. judge, vice F. C. O. Beaman, appd. judicial assist. to political agent, Kathiawar.

Lang, B., barrister-at-law, is appd. to act as advocate-gen., Bombay, during abs. of Hon. F. L. Latham.

Steward, A. B., judicial assist. to political agent, Kathiawar, is perm. to return to duty within period of his leave.

Aston, H. F., judge and sess. judge, is allowed an ext. of 6 m. of furl. granted him May 20, 1890.

FitzMaurice, J. D. S., assumed charge of office of extra assist. judge and sess. judge of Ratnagiri on April 14.

Alcock, J. B., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Surat on April 25.

Greenwood, E., vice principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted sick leave on med. cert. to Europe for 6 m. from April 20, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Barrett, A., B.A., is appd. professor of English literature in the Deccan College.

Sharp, W. H., B.A., is appd. professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College.

Dimock, Surg. H. P., is appd. professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, vice Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M.

Childe, Surg. L. F., M.B., is appd. professor of chemistry in the Grant Medical College and in the Elphinstone College, in addition to own duties, during abs. of Surg. T. D. C. Barry, on priv. leave.

Rayment, Vet. Surg. G. J. R., F.R.C.V.S., took charge of office of principal and professor of veterinary science, Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, on April 15.

Mules, H. C., is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Shikarpore, and dist. registrar, Shikarpore, during abs., on leave, of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mayhew.

Gray, E., C.S., is appd. coll. and dist. mag. Dharwar, dist. registrar Dharwar, and to be member and president of Local Board established for Dharwar dist., in add. to own duties, during abs. of Crawley-Boevey.

Enthoven, R. E., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Dharwar.

Kennedy, R. M., C.S., is appd. 1st assist. coll., vice T. Hart-Davies, appd. substantively to Judicial Dept.

Moore, R. A. L., C.S., is appd. 2nd assist. coll.

Bagnell, H. W. J., C.S., is appd. 2nd assist. coll.

Baker, Surg. R. J., B.A., M.D., on return from leave, is appd. to act as civil surg., Ratnagiri.

Stewart, R. B., C.S., assist. coll., Ahmednagar, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 3 m., from May 9.

Mayhew, Lieut.-Col. A. H., coll. of Shikarpore, is allowed special leave of abs., on urgent priv. affs., for 4 m.

LeMesurier, T. A., supt., Govt. Photo-zincographic Office, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 1 m. and 1 week, from April 1.

Hay, Major H., received charge of office of canton. mag., Deesa, on April 27.

Fry, T. D., assist. coll., Sholapore, is allowed 1 m. priv. leave from April 20.

Biddle, J. W., received charge of office of dist. supt. of police, Kolaba, on April 16.

Baker, M. B., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on Bombay Estab., from June 1.

Butler, F. W. M., acting assist. coll. of Salt Revenue, passed on April 15 an exam. according to Lower Standard for officers of the Salt Dept. Mr. Butler performed his language exercise in Marathi.

The following proms. and reversions in the Engineering Estab. are ordered:—

Olivier, Major H. D., R.E., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, from April 4.

Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 4.

Spilsbury, Capt. E. C., R.E., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 18.

George, D., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, permanent, from April 18.

Right, A. E., from exec. eng., 4th grade, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 18.

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DeWinton, T. W., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, to exec. eng., 4th grade, permanent, April 18.

Hill, A., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, from April 17.

Squire, S. N., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, March 31.

Baker, R., distillery insp., Satara, on 150 rs., and doing duty as dist. insp., Nasik, is granted leave of abs. on priv. affs. for 6 m. from May 23.

Davidson, H. C., received charge of office of assist. settlement officer, Konkan Revenue Survey, on April 18.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 7, 1891.)

Poole, Lieut. W. T. C., 1st batt. Connaught Rangers: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. for employment in Civil Dept., from March 24.

The undermen. med. officers are brought on strength of Bombay Med. Estab. from April 26, date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Whitcombe, Surg. E. G. R., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. | **Murray**, Surg. F. E., M.D. | **Younger**, Surg. H. J., M.B., C.M.

Peat, Col. W. S., Cav., is perm. to ret. to duty.

The undermen. officers are granted exts. of leave for periods specified:—

Pelle, Major F. B., Indian Staff Corps, 6 m., on priv. affs.

Thomson, Surg. G. S., Indian Med. Service, 6 m., on med. cert.

Lock, Lieut. E. R. E., Staff Corps, wing officer, 13th Bombay Inf., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

Bentinck, Lieut. R. J., 1st West India Regt., probnr., Indian Staff Corps, is perm. to proc. to England, on med. cert.

The following are re-appd. members of Board of Trustees of Port of Aden:—

FitzGerald, P. S. V. | **Vidal**, H. W.

Davidson, F. G., is appd. a member of Board of Trustees of Port of Aden, vice G. F. Johnson, resigned.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 1, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Dickson, Lieut. J. H., offcg. wing officer, 3rd Bombay Light Inf., to be wing officer, 5th Bombay Light Inf.

Sartorius, Lieut. G. C. F., wing officer and offcg. qrmr., 19th Bombay Inf., to be qrmr., from Jan. 28.

Woodgate, Major E. R. P., Royal Lancaster Regt.: removal from 2nd to 1st batt. of his regt. is sanctioned.

Dowell, Capt. G. W., North Lancashire Regt., has been removed from 1st to 2nd batt. of his regt.

Warren, Dep. Surg.-Gen. J., Med. Staff, will, on arrival, take over administrative med. duties of Poona dist.

The undermen. officers will attend next course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on June 1:—

Knox, Capt. E. C., 18th Hussars.
Wellby, Lieut. M. S., 18th Hussars.
Duffin, Capt. W. H., 2nd batt. Royal Lancaster Regt.
Brooker, Capt. O. J. H., 1st batt. North Lancashire Regt.
Bremilow, Lieut. W., 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Owen, Capt. E. O., 5th Bombay Cav. (Sind Horse).
Broome, Capt. R. D., 9th Bombay Inf.
Welman, Capt. H., 13th Bombay Inf.
Chapman, Capt. F. R. H., 3rd batt. Rifle Regt., 25th Bombay Inf.
Williams, Capt. R., 26th Bombay Inf.

Macnamara, Lieut. W. C. F. R., Royal Irish Regt., attached to 27th Bombay Inf. (1st Belooch batt.), has qualified for employment in Transport Branch of Commissariat Dept.

The undermen. officers having passed an exam. in army signalling at the Central School, Poona, are qualified as instructors (certificates dated March 31):—

Downing, Lieut. G., 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Parker, Lieut. J., 20th Bombay Inf.

The undermen. are rep. to have passed required exam. in Hindustani:—

Jacob, Lieut. W. S., 16th Bombay Inf., higher standard.
Rosseter, Major H. D., 2nd batt. Durham Light Inf., lower standard.
Lash, 2nd Lieut. H. A., 1st Regt. Central India Horse, lower standard.

Poole, 2nd Lieut. C. E. H., Welsh Regt. (attached to 2nd batt. Yorkshire Light Inf.), who has recently been perm. to resign his probny. appt. in Indian Staff Corps, is granted leave to proc. to England, on recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of leave which may hereafter be granted him by H.R.H. the Comdr.-in-Chief.

Butler-Creagh, Capt. W. B., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Light Inf., 4 m. leave to England, on priv. affs., is approved.

Wilkie, Capt. E. O. H., 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt., 3 m. leave to England, on priv. affs., is approved.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs.:—

Freckleton, Capt. G. W., 1st batt. Connaught Rangers, to England, *via* Australia and America, for 12 m., or until disembarkation of batt. in England, provided latter be earlier date, on priv. affs.

Garratt, Capt. J., G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for 16 m., on priv. affs.

Bayley, Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 4 m., out of India, on priv. affs.

Soundy, Capt. and Paymr. A. F., for 6 m., out of India, on priv. affs.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 27.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the following movements in relief of British and Native troops for 1891-92 are directed to take place as ordered:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—B batty., from Meerut to Rawul Pindi. K batty., from England to Lucknow. P batty., from Lucknow to England. T batty., from Rawul Pindi to Meerut.

FIELD ARTILLERY.—2nd Field batty., from Agra to Lucknow. 6th Field batty., from England to Saugor. 9th Field batty., from Cawnpore to Agra. 31st Field batty., from Barrackpore to Cawnpore. 43rd Field batty., from Lucknow to Barrackpore. 78th Field batty., from Saugor to England.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.—No 1 Mountain batty., from Murree Hills to Jutogh. No. 2 Mountain batty., from Mandalay to Jutogh. No. 5 Mountain batty., from Jutogh to Quetta. No. 7 Mountain batty., from Quetta to Mandalay. No. 8 Mountain batty., from Jutogh to Murree Hills.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.—No. 1 Eastern Div., from Mandalay to Ferozepore. No. 4 Eastern Div., from Ferozepore to Thayetmyo. No. 13 Eastern Div., from Thayetmyo to Rawul Pindee. No. 14 Eastern Div., from Rawul Pindee to Bombay.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.—No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain batty., from Loralai to Poona. No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain batty., from Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottabad. No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain batty., from Abbottabad to Loralai.

BRITISH CAVALRY.—1st Dragoon Guards, from Muttra to England. 7th Dragoon Guards, from Umballa to Muttra. 18th Hussars, from Mhow to Umballa.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—2nd batt. "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regt., from Umballa to Dinapore. 2nd batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt., from Mooltan to Sabathu. 2nd batt. Liverpool Regt., from Dinapore to Aden. 2nd batt. Lincolnshire Regt., from Cawnpore to Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore. 1st batt. Suffolk Regt., from Jhansi and Nowgong to England. 2nd batt. West Yorkshire Regt., from Dagshai to Sitapore and Benares. 2nd batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, from Sabathu to Meean Meer. 2nd batt. Durham Light Inf., from Quetta to Mhow. 2nd batt., Middlesex Regt., from Mhow to Quetta. 1st batt., East Lancashire Regt., from Sitapore and Benares to Lucknow. 2nd batt., Border Regt., from Chakrata to Mooltan. 2nd batt. Scottish Rifles, from Lucknow to Jubbulpore and Saugor. 2nd batt. Derbyshire Regt., from Jubbulpore and Saugor to Umballa. 2nd batt. Wiltshire Regt., from Meean Meer to Jhansi and Nowgong. 2nd batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, from Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore to Cawnpore. 1st batt. Devonshire Regt., from England to Chakrata. 2nd batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from England to Dagshai.

NATIVE CAVALRY.—3rd Bengal Cav., from Cawnpore to Fyzabad. 4th Bengal Cav., from Fyzabad to Cawnpore. 9th Bengal Lancers, from Nowshera to Peshawur. 12th Bengal Cav., from Mooltan to Sialkot. 13th Bengal Lancers, from Meean Meer to Nowshera. 14th Bengal Lancers, from Sialkot to Ferozepore. 15th Bengal Lancers, from Peshawur to Mooltan. 16th Bengal Cav., from Jullunder to Meean Meer. 17th Bengal Cav., from Ferozepore to Loralai. 18th Bengal Lancers, from Loralai to Jullunder.

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—No. 5 Company, from Peshawur to Roorki. No. 6 Company, from Roorki to Peshawur.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—3rd Bengal Inf., from Fort William to Lucknow. 5th Bengal Inf., from Lucknow to Benares. 12th Bengal Inf., from Benares to Fort William. 16th Bengal Inf., from Agra to Alipore. 17th Bengal Inf., from Alipore to Agra. 25th Punjab Inf., from Peshawur to Sialkot. 37th Dogras, from Sialkot to Peshawur.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India,
W. GALBRAITH, Major-General,
Adjutant-General in India.

MR. QUINTON AND THE JOBRAJ.

THE narrative which the *Englishman* has given of the incidents precedent to the rising at Manipore can only be placed, as we have placed it, in juxtaposition with Lord Cross's statement in the House of Lords that "he did not believe the Indian Government ever intended that the Jobraj was to be summoned to the durbar for the purpose of being arrested, and that he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done." That which would greatly surprise the Secretary of State has, if our contemporary may be believed, actually been done—done, too, against the judgment and the protest of the one official whom Mr. Quinton might reasonably have looked to as the wisest and most trustworthy of available councillors. The time has now come when the responsibility for all that led up to

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this terrible catastrophe must be candidly apportioned, even though in apportioning it justice can only be done to one of the victims by attaching blame to another. As the case stood at first it seemed that fatuity itself has guided the footsteps of Mr. Grimwood. He had been some years in the country; he knew the people and their leaders; he knew what their means of resistance were; he ought to have known how far, in case of provocation, they were likely to use them. So people were saying a month ago, and the most that was then said about Mr. Quinton was that he had been sadly misled—that he had suffered himself to be led by a blind guide, and so had been conducted to his doom. We have now heard the last of this view of the question. The Chief Commissioner of Assam, with less than limited knowledge of the country, followed no other guidance in this undertaking than his instructions from the Government and his own will. What these instructions are we do not know. They are on their way to England, where they will be made public. The Indian public, whom they concern much more intimately than the public at home, might, we should have thought, have been permitted while they are on their way to learn at least the purport of their contents. As to poor Mr. Quinton's determination—concerning which we have not yet been specifically told whether or not it went in advance of his instructions—this clearly had free play so far as any local check or guidance was concerned. The Chief Commissioner begins by sending forward his assistant, Mr. Gurdon, to make inquiries at Manipore and gather information. This Mr. Gurdon does with great assiduity, and with great astuteness too, for Mr. Grimwood had no suspicion of the purpose for which the information was being got, or of the object for which Mr. Quinton was coming to Manipore. It seems unhappily almost as easy to answer as to ask the question why Mr. Quinton's communication with his assistant at this time was carried on in Italian. If he had—as he almost surely had—a cypher code for his communications with Mr. Grimwood, these messages in the language of Machiavelli are inexplicable; let us still hope that it will not hereafter be necessary to say that they were unjustifiable. Mr. Grimwood is known to have been all along on friendly terms with the Jobraj. A glimpse of their relationship is seen in the fact that when Mr. Gurdon, having performed his share in the weaving of the net in which the Jobraj was to be caught, went back to Mr. Quinton at Sengmai, Mr. Grimwood, with a guest of his, accepted the Jobraj's hospitality in a shooting expedition. When, a few days later, the Resident met the Chief Commissioner at Sengmai, he was told in strict confidence, and to his dismay, that the Jobraj was to be arrested in open durbar, and that it was he who would have to carry out the arrest. How this plan struck Mr. Grimwood we learn only indirectly, but Mrs. Grimwood's appeal to Mr. Quinton to spare her husband a task which would be more than disagreeable to him, showed plainly enough what the Resident thought of a plan which was aimed at a noble with whom to the very last the pretence of an ostentatious friendship was being kept up. If an endeavour should be made to exclude Mrs. Grimwood's protest from the admissible evidence, the answer would be that an *ex post facto* solemnity is given to anything that that courageous and resourceful woman may have said, by the chapter that has been added to the story of heroism that was first told in these columns three weeks ago. If any endeavour were made to set aside Mrs. Grimwood as a witness, it would, we believe, be discouraged on all hands. So, then, the protest against the Jobraj's arrest—especially under the circumstances projected by Mr. Quinton—was as strong as it could well have been, and unless Mr. Quinton resolved upon the arrest in implicit obedience to the order of Government, and to that alone, he was acting against a light that should have been for his guidance. The justification that presented itself to him is clear enough. The Government of India, he told Mr. Grimwood, could not allow anyone except themselves to make and unmake Maharajas, and as the Jobraj had such a power in the country he must be deported. The ethical side of this declaration is sure not to escape notice. But for the moment we have to deal less with the principle itself than with the method which Mr. Quinton chose for carrying it out. Mr. Quinton told no one but the Resident that he intended to invite the Jobraj to the durbar and there arrest him. The Jobraj, suspecting nothing, attended the durbar at the time originally appointed. This is of primary importance. He might then have been arrested without difficulty; but a certain document of some importance in the proceedings had not been completed. The durbar was postponed till the afternoon, and it was this delay which proved fatal to Mr. Quinton's plan. For it enabled the fly to see the outer meshes of the net that had been laid for him, though within the Residency there were closer and stronger meshes in the shape of guards in every room and at every point of egress. All this fits in with the order that was first heard of some week ago, that in the durbar a British officer should sit between each Manipori. The long and short of the story is that the Jobraj refused to attend a durbar to which he plainly saw that he had been invited only that he might be arrested. If the question be asked whether the conduct of the Jobraj at this stage of the history was so very astonishing after all, there can, we fear, be but one answer to it. The material for astonishment is really on the other side. There was this man treating and being treated by British officers with the appearance of friendship, entertaining the Resident at a shooting party on one day, on another going out to meet the Commissioner and talking cheerily with him by the way about arranging for a polo match, and suspecting nothing until he sees that the little Manipore Residency to which he had been invited was guarded at every opening. On the other hand there was the Chief Commissioner, fair-seeming and friendly in outward demeanour, yet keeping his plans while they were in course of development from the officer whom he should from the beginning have consulted at every step, and when the time came for carrying them out, using a State ceremony which should have been an occasion of dignity as a trap for the capture of the highest personage but one in the State. Such is the story, as it now stands. It will astonish Lord Cross, and we suspect it will not greatly please the public at large, either in India or at home.—*Bombay Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on April 30 made no change in the rate of interest, the official minimum remaining unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank's statement for the week ending April 28 shows the following changes:—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 5,66,106	Increase
Do. at Branches	8,33,845	Decrease
Other Deposits	20,47,714	Increase
Post Bills	93,605	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	Rs. 12,44,614	Increase
Loans	7,45,002	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	27,054	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	21,20,713	Increase
Cash at Head Office	4,15,213	Decrease
Do. at Branches	5,48,418	Decrease

The analysis of the above figures shows a further decrease of over 6 lacs in the ordinary trade demand, made out as follows:—By an increase of nearly 20¼ lacs in "Other Deposits," together with a decrease of 7⅜ lacs in "Loans," and over ½ of a lac in "Accounts of Credits," minus an increase of over 21½ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," coupled with a decrease of nearly 1 lac in "Post Bills."

The Treasury balance at head office stands augmented by 5⅝ lacs, while at the branches it is reduced by nearly 8⅜ lacs. The Bank's investments were increased by nearly 12½ lacs.

The final result of these changes is a falling-off of over 4¾ lacs in the cash at head office, and nearly 5½ lacs at the branches, making the exact total 4,36,37,679 rs., equal to 52·5 per cent of the liabilities of the Bank, against a proportion of 54·8 per cent. last week.

JUTE.—Another quiet week has to be chronicled; the home markets are listless, feeling the effects of the heavy shipments. In new crop no fresh transactions are reported. Sowings are progressing favourably, and definite information as to the extent of the crop may be expected towards the end of the month.

GUNNIES.—There is little change in the market during the week. There has been less inquiry for ready goods, but the scarcity continues, and full prices have to be paid for anything wanted.

HESSIANS have been quiet, but prices remain steady. A small line of 8-40" cloth was taken for July-August at 7/ with options.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—Another active week has to be recorded in the share market, in which jute mill scrip has played the most prominent part. The strong demand for this class of stock continued unabated throughout. Speculators have made quite a run upon it, with the result that in most cases a material advance over last week's closing quotations has been registered. The largest business has undoubtedly been done in Fort Glosters (ordinary), which have shown a marked rise within the week, amounting to no less than nine rupees a share. Barnagores and Kanknarrahs have also improved their position materially, and all the other companies show higher quotations, from 2 rs. upwards.

In Gold Shares transactions are not only few in number, but do not embrace any large lines. Prices are all round decidedly easier, and even Sonapets have declined fully two annas.

In Tea the prospects are encouraging. Samples of the new crop show well.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106—106·1
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107·2
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·2

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 5 3/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 5/16d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 5 7/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5 3/16d
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 11/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	9
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	40
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	470
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97
Calcutta Steam Nav.	100	135
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110
Cawnpore Woollen Mills	50	60 — 61
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	65 — 66
Howrah Docking	500	110
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	94 — 95
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½—101½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	250
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	138
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	55 — 56
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102¾—103
Dunbar Mills	70	51 —52x
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Goosery Mills	200	172
Muir Mills	200	180 —190
Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.	R. 100	150
Deoghur	100	72

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Tarkessur	R. 100	120 —121

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TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	59	Khobong	R. 100	110
Arcuttipore	100	45	Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Baintbarree	100	120 —125	Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Balasun	100	85x	Kuttal	100	195
Bengal	100	59 — 60	Lackatoorah	100	57x
Bishnauth	200	173	Leesh River	£10	£10
Borelli	£10	160 —165	Longview (Darjeeling).	100	50
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25	Loobah	100	100
Central Cachar	200	106 —107	Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Central Terai	100	27	Majagram	R. 100	—
Chandypore	100	25	Manabarre	100	100
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Mesai	100	98
Cherra	£10	75 — 80	Mim	100	79 — 80
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25	Mohurgong	100	50
Darjeeling	100	120	Monacherra	100	nom.
Dehing	90	35 — 36	Moran	80	30 dis.
Dehra Dhoon	100	45	Mothola	100	115
Dejoo	£10	100	Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	98 — 99	Nahartoli	100	nom.
Dhunsiri	100	40 — 45	Nedeem	100	250
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101	New Mutual	30	35
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136	North-Western Cachar	100	35 — 40
Do. (A.)	£10	156	Panitola	—	—
Do. (B.)	£10	168	Pashok	100	85
Durrung	R. 100	50 — 51	Phoolbarrie	100	100
Eastern Cachar	100	26 — 27	Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Punkabaree	100	52
East India	100	33 — 34	Puttareah	100	40
Ellenbarrie	100	115	Rajabarie	100	80 — 81
Endogram	£10	nom.	Runglee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Gielle	R. 100	57 — 58	Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Good Hope	100	180 —200	Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Grob	100	30 — 31	Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102	Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Holta	100	45 — 46	Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Hoolmaree	100	120	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Hoolungoree	100	65 — 66	Singell	100	45 — 46
Hope	100	200	Singlo	100	120
Hotewar	100	100	Singtom	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100	Soom	100	85
Indian Terai	R. 100	100	Springside	100	67 — 68
Iringmara	100	100	Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Jetinga	100	60 — 61	Teesta Valley	100	100 —101
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—	Ting Ling	100	95
Jokai	£10	170	Tingri	100	100 —101
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19	Tukvar	200	175 —180
Kettela	100	nom.	Washabarree	100	120

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100	Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	85 — 86
Camperdown	100	110	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Canal	100	97 —98	Strand Bank	100	77 — 78
Chitpore	100	84 —85	Watson's Patent	100	94 — 95

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore	£10	102	Gourepore	R. 100	121 —122
Budge Budge	R. 80	120	Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	100½—101
Fort Gloster	100	99 —100	Kamarhatty	50	126 —127
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½	Kanknarrah	59	69 — 70
Gooser 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—	Union	75	155

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Savings	R. 100	115	Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Allahabad	100	200	Mussoorie Savings	100	106—107
Alliance of Simla	100	166	Oude Commercial	100	111
Bank of Bengal	500	1005	Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110
Bank of Madras	500	890	Uncovenanted Service.	100	—
Bank of Upper India	100	140—142			
Himalaya	100	110			

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800	New Beerbhoom	R. 100	170 —171
Burrakur	100	155	Raneegunge	100	49 — 50
Equitable	250	162½	Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.
Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, May 8.

Arrivals of the new crop of wheat continue to be on a very large scale, but little demand has been felt from exporters during the past week, and in seeds (which are also coming to market very freely) only a moderate business has been passing; but cotton has latterly shown much more animation at somewhat enhanced rates, though purchasers for local account have far exceeded those for export. The course of exchange has been irregular, but on the whole an advance of about ⅛d. in bank paper and credits has been established on last Friday evening's rates. Money is abundant. Government paper is 3-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights have become quiet, with less demand for tonnage, and an easier feeling as to rates on the part of shippers. In imports there has been rather more inquiry for the principal descriptions of manufactures, and prices continue to be well maintained in most directions.

MONEY.—A decrease of over 38¾ lacs in the Presidency Bank's cash balance during last week, disclosed by the statement of affairs issued on Monday afternoon, did not really indicate any important change in the unusually easy position of money with the Bank nor in the open market; for though, as shown in the return, the amount out in Loans was greater by some 17½ lacs than at the close of the previous week, the increase in Bills Discounted was trifling, while, on the other hand, Private Deposits had swollen by 7¾ lacs, the net expansion of trade requirements being represented by only about 10¼ lacs, the further reduction in the cash balance over and above this sum being mainly due to the addition of some 16¾ lacs to the amount of Government security held by the Bank and to the withdrawal of Public Deposits. The financial requirements of the wheat and seed crop now coming to market, and showing in almost every case a more or less considerable increase over last year's arrivals, though doubtless heavy, have hardly been felt in presence of the ample funds available; and, moreover, the great increase in the receipts of other produce is more than counterbalanced in the money value by the falling-off in arrivals of cotton. No change in rates was made at the Bank's board meeting yesterday, and 4 per cent. is still the minimum.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—Wholesale buyers of staple grey goods have operated more freely during the past week, and rates generally have been well supported, while a small rise has been established in some special cases. Stocks are being gradually reduced, and both dealers and buyers have shown a disposition to do business at current rates. In Bleached goods, medium qualities of Jacconets, Mulls, and Nainsooks have been in good demand at last mail's prices. In Turkey red, dyed, and printed goods there has been no change in position or price since last mail, and the same may be said of local goods. The off-take of imported goods from the bazaar during the past week has been 4,000 packages; that of local goods 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—Imported twist has again been taken to only a small extent on the basis of previous prices and in a quiet market. Telegraphic advices from Hong Kong make the sales of local spinning for the week ending last Monday only 3,000 bales, with a small decline in some cases in No. 20s., and exchange at 221 rs. Spinners here have accepted a small reduction, and have thus been able to do business to the extent of about 6,000 bales.

METALS.—Both copper and yellow metal have been taken to a moderate extent during the past week at an advance of 4 a. per cwt., with a steady feeling in the market. Iron has been quiet in tone at last week's quotations, and with only a moderate business passing.

COAL has been firm. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, for August-September shipment, at 16 rs. to 16¼ rs. per ton; and of Davison's West Hartley, for June-July shipment, at 14¼ rs. per ton; and since ready Davison's found buyers at 14¾ rs. per ton.

Exports.—COTTON.—A small business continued to be done in this staple in a quiet market to the close of last week; but an advance of 1 r. per candy was established in prices of Belatee, Bengals, and Dhollera. On Monday, however, when the feeling was still quiet, and a moderate business passing for the mills, the advance was lost in the case of Bengals and Belatee. On the following day the market was quiet in tone again, with only a small business passing, and that mainly for export; but thereafter a good demand was felt, though more from local spinners than from exporters, and considerable purchases were made, while rates advanced 1 r. to 2 r. per candy for Bengals, Belatee, and Dharwar, and on the following day there was a further general advance to the same extent. The mills have taken some 12,000 bales during the week, consisting mainly of the Julgaum variety of Oomras, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Bengals, and Compta; and exporters have bought less than half that quantity, consisting principally of Bhownugger, Bengals, Broach, Dharwar, and Oomra kinds. The market closed steady this evening, with prices 2 rs. to 6 rs. higher for Bengals, Belatee, Dharwar, Westerns, and Bhownugger than they ruled a week ago.

The receipts of this season's crop of cotton during the past week have been 71,500 bales, compared with 60,000 bales in the previous week, and 79,500 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the falling-off in receipts this season compared with last has now reached 191,800 bales.

WHEAT remained quiet in tone to the end of last week, with a moderate business passing and rates unaltered; and this week there has been still less demand from shippers, and prices have receded an anna per candy, business having been upon a small scale and the feeling quiet.

SEEDS.—Only a small business was passing in this market when last mail left, but with the exception of a decline of 1 a. per cwt. in linseed, prices were unchanged. Since then the daily record of business has been moderate, and the feeling generally steady; but no further change in prices has taken place.

The increase in arrival of wheat in Bombay from the beginning of the year compared with 1890 has now reached over 2½ million cwt., and that of linseed over 1½ million cwt.; and in other kinds there has also been a more or less considerable increase, with the exception of poppy seed and castor seed, in which a falling-off is shown.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	100—100½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	106½

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 3/32d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/32d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 5/32d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	—
Ditto, at three months' sight	—

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R	BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	130	National Bk. of India	£12½	200
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	0 0	New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share	Cash Rates R.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	260	John Roberts & Co.	R. 100	75
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	300
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	Maharanee Ice Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	850	Marcks & Co.	100	95
Bombay Flour Mill	500	920	M. M. Mody & Co.	200	—
Bombay Land & Bldg	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3575	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	870	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	180
Clydesdale Dyeing	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	60
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	410
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2500
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	1000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	1100	Telephone Co.	25	14x
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	935

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SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	200
Alfred Manufacture..	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	997½
Alliance	1000	525	Madras United	1000	1900
Anglo-Indian	100	90	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore ..	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	400	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Bombay United	1000	750	Manockjee Petit....	1000	1315
Central India	500	1055	Mazagon	250	117½
City of Bombay	1000	995	Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1600x
Colaba Land & Mill	700	640	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills....	500	625	New Great Eastern..	1000	800
Coorla Mills.....	1000	495	Oriental.....	625	420
David Mill	500	495x	People of India	250	5
Dhun Mills	1000	820x	Presidency Mills ..	1000	1150
Empress	500	620	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	600	Queen Mills.....	1000	710
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan.....	1000	800	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill ..	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Howard & Bulloughs	500	625	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	340	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg .	1000	1000	Southern Mahratta..	250	272½
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	560
James Greaves	500	630	Syadesh Mills	500	470
Jamshed Manfg..	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	810	Western India	1000	770
Khandeish	1000	700			

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar.....	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert(Kurrachee)..	1100	790	Mofussil	400	440
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	190
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	560
Bombay Cotton	125	120	New Indian	125	98¾
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	335
Colaba	1880	330	Sabapathy (Bellary).	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	410
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	410x	Volkart	1000	800
Khangaum	450	420			

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Oceana*, arrived at Brindisi May 16; due at Plymouth May 23; at London May 24.

From Sydney for London.—Dr. E. E. Wright, Mrs. McDougall, Miss McDougall, Miss Franks, Rev. — Colyer, Miss Strange-Leather, Mr. Jas. Galbraith. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mort and child, Rev. and Mrs. Moore White and family, Mr. L. Rivière, Mrs. Bennett, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Dobbie, Mr. J. F. Jamieson, Miss Boys-Smith, Mr. T. M. Sewell, Mr. J. M. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burmester, Mr. Bloomer, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. F. J. Hawkes. Mr. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. D. Goodwin and family, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Webster, Mr. F. Carruthers, Mr. W. S. Douglas, Mrs. Redfern. Mr. Gotting, Mr. J. H. Naylor, Miss Mort, Mr. and Mrs. Sands and family, Mr. F. A. Fox, Mr. F. Ashwin, Mrs. H. C. White, Miss McMillan, Miss Page, Mr. J. C. Lockley, Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. Gilder, Miss Gilder, Miss Bond, Miss N. Bond, Miss Cox, Miss Lee, Miss Butler, Miss Charlton, Mr. G. S. Stanley, Miss Stanley, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. M. Bronner, Capt. Proctor, Mr. A. Page, Mr. T. Crawford, Mr. With, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. R. Elton, Mr. Larkworthy, Mr. J. J. Horne, Mr. G. H. Allan. Miss Jones, Mr. H. West, Mr. H. West, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. G. P. McArthur, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Farey, Miss Wallace, Miss Campbell, Miss McClelland, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Borns, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rothe, Mr. J. M. Carroll, Miss McCaull, Miss M. McCaull, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Gipps, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, two Misses Dixon.

From Sydney for Brindisi.—Mr. J. Fuller, Miss Fraser, Miss M. Fraser, Mr. McNeill.

From Brisbane for London.—Mr. and Mrs. West and family, Mrs. Boyle, two Misses Boyle, Mr. F. V. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Merchant and infant, Rev. M. O'Flynn, Mr. G. Primrose.

From Auckland for London.—Mr. Rich, Mr. Bewick, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Wrigley, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. E. J. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss A. Taylor.

From Melbourne for London.—Mr. Creswick, Mr. E. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne and infant, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Smith, two Misses Murray Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Yencken and family Mr. A. J. Smith, Mr. G. J. Sweeney, Mr. Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fennings, Miss Fennings, Mrs. Newson, Miss Russell, Miss Walsh, Archdeacon Allanby, Mr. R. Combe, Mr. Bridgett, Mr. J. M. Leonard, Miss M Wilson, Mr. T. Marshall Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. G. Nieman, Mr. A. Lake, Mrs. Parker and infant, Mr. G. Parker Rev. J. H. Teague, Mr. and Mrs J. R Elsworth, Mr. G. Phillips Mrs. Rainey, Mr. Buck, Mr. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Yeaman, Mr. and Mrs. Wolstencroft, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. R. Fraser, Mr. G. Montgomery, Mr. W. Blackwood Mrs. Craddock and family, Mrs. S. Smith. Mr. F. H. Mullis, Mrs. Box and family, Mr. Black, Mr R Garton, Miss S. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Pim. Mr. W. F. Langton. Mr. Puxten, Mr. P. S Lang, Mr. Loader, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Treadway, three Misses Treadway, Mr. B. F. Wilkes. Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Soames, Mr. Munro, two Misses Murray, Mr. Shaw, Mr. J. King, Mr. R. Davies, Mrs Proctor. Mr and Mrs Rowan and family. Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson Mr. P. Dalison, the Ladies Hope, Mrs. Macnaught.

From Adelaide for London.—Mr. S. Greene, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Harvey Combe Miss Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Barr-Smith and family, Mrs. Martin. Miss Martin, Miss Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, three Misses Gordon, Mrs. Burt, Miss Duncan, Mr A. Baird. Miss Denham, Mr. and Mrs Gillard Mrs. James. Sub-Instructor Saunders, Mr Jas. Bright, Mr. W. J. Congrave, Mr. R. W. Olive, Mr. Sandover. Mr. Kolb. Miss Hornabrook, Mr. Lindshaw, Mr. L. Potter, Mrs. Whiteley, Mr. Hefferman. Mr. and Mrs. Wheepdale.

From Adelaide for Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs. Phalempin and child, Mr. W. Price. Mr. F. G. Todman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simms.

From Christchurch for London.—Miss Arndt, Mrs. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. German and child.

From Napier for London.—Mr. P. A. McHardif, Mr. H. M. Sanders.

From Nelson for London.—Mr. Edward Everitt.

From Hobart for London.—Capt. and Mrs. Matheson, two Misses Matheson, Mr. J. Rowan.

From Invercargill for London.—Mr. King.

From Dunedin for London.—Mr. E. J. C. Hart, Rev. C. Connor.

From Albany for London.—Mr. C. Tuckfield.

From Yokohama for London.—Mr. W. Leslie.

From Yokohama for Brindisi.—Miss F. M. Bristowe.

From Colombo for Venice.—Mr. C. Eardley-Wilmot.

From Colombo for Brindisi.—Mr. J. D. Gibson, Mr. H. C. Wallace.

From Colombo for London.—Miss Haddon, Miss H. Haddon, Mr. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

From Hong Kong for Brindisi.—Mr. M. D. Ezekiel and son.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. C. Waller, Miss Bramwell.

From Bombay for London.—Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. Beckerly, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. D. Bell, Mr. Salinger, Mrs. Venning, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Summer, Mr. Jeffries.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Pinkerton, Major Garwood, Col. Aitken, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Ross, Mr. Thurston, Capt. Hewett, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. A. G. Keell, Mr. A. A. Hall, Mr. Middlemast, Mr. W. Thomson, Mrs. Shepherd.

From Bombay for Ismailia.—Mr. R. Johnson.

From Aden for London.—Capt. Spalding, Mr. J. Bates.

From Suez for Brindisi.—Count Salembeni.

From Ismailia for London.—Mr. Roland Bury, Hon. W. T. Ruthven, Mr. Reckford, Miss Reckford, Dr. Blacker, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Fowler, Dr. Wigmore.

From Ismailia for Malta.—Mr. Gray.

From Ismailia for Brindisi.—Mr. Priestman, Miss Edith Bury.

From Port Said for London.—Mrs. D. Becknell, Miss Becknell, Miss Back, Mr. Inglis.

From Port Said for Brindisi.—Mr. Wadley.

Per *City of Canterbury* (City Line), arrived at Liverpool May 17.

From Bombay for Liverpool.—Mr. H. Littledale and three children, Capt. H. G. Sutton, Mrs. Sutton, and two children, Major L. J. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, and child, Col. E. H. and Mrs. Kauntze, Lieut. W. E. A. C. Herney, Mr. Bolton, Mr. A. Marsden, Col. J. Charles, Col. H. J. Kinsman, Capt. Bordan Knutt, Miss Engel (missionary), Miss C. A. Davies, Mrs. Critchely, Mrs. Hay and infant, Mr. A. M. Taylor, Mrs. Rhind, child, and infant, Mrs. A. L. Goulding, Mrs. J. E. Smith, child, and infant.

Per *City of Oxford* (City Line), arrived at Malta May 17.

From Calcutta for London.—Miss Mackenzie, Rev. — Mackenzie, Mrs. Close, Miss McMahon, Master J. D. Boylan, Mr. Hayes, Rev. and Mrs. D. Morrison and child, Mr. A. J. Reid, Mr. Sutherland's infant and nurse, Mrs. Waller, child, infant, and ayah, Mr. W. Nichol, Lieut. E. P. England.

From Calcutta for Port Said.—Rev. and Mrs. Taylor.

From Calcutta for Colombo.—Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Oates.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

May 21, per *Kaisar-i-Hind*; May 31, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Salusbury Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. H. Chisholm, Sister Claudia, Miss Hill, Mr. C. Wilks, Mr. H. C. Bamber, Mr. S. Woodley, Miss A. Nielson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper, Mr. Claude H. Hill, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. J. R. Heap, Rev. G. Bruce, Mr. Bremner, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. Newbon. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Menzes, two children, and servant.

For Aden.—*From London*: Mr. F. Martens.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Guiver, Mr. A. A. Graydon, Mr. G. Smithers, Mr. S. Quicke.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mrs. Kingston and family, Lieut. W. Hill Climo, Capt. C. S. Donner, Lieut. J. Vigers, Mrs. Smythies, Mrs. Hine and two children. Lieut. C. G. Pack-Beresford, Miss E. Keppel.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sister E. Aston, Mrs. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. Barks, Surg. and Mrs. W. G. Macpherson, child, and servant, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss Harper, Miss Dye.

Per *Mombassa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 22.

For Colombo.—Mr. L. C. Way, Mr. Burleigh Campbell.

For Madras.—Mr. P. J. Rose, Mr. G. Lane.

For Calcutta.—Mr. G. H. Langmore, Mr. E. W. S. Russell, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. W. Crawford, jun., Mr. W. Munro, Mr. T. R. Greenhorn, Mr. J. C. Stewart.

Per *Clan Macintosh* (Clan Line), from Liverpool May 12.

For Colombo.—Mr. J. Fowler, Mr. C. J. Sealy, Mr. A. Wasdel, Mr. A. G. Christiansen, Mr. Drakeford, Mrs. Drakeford, and child, Mr. W. Bishop.

PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

Per *Clan Macarthur* (Clan Line), to London, from Calcutta April 22.

From Calcutta.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Forbes, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Gordon, Miss Pailthrope, Mr. Reive, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Downs, Mrs. Wadly, Mrs. Groves and three children Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. Wadley, Mr. and Mrs. Hoole.

From Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Duffield, Mr. W. J. Eales, Mrs. Eales, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Temple and family, Mrs Adam and child, Miss Mabel Rogers, Col. E. Austin and Mrs. Austin, Capt., Mrs., and J. S. Prvor and two children, Miss Mergler, Mrs Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. E J. Shelfred and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Shortland and two children.

From Colombo.—Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. Gordon Fraser and child, Mrs A. E. Wright and three children, Miss Adi Wright, Miss Agar, Miss Christie.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

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List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from May to July.

May 29, per *Bengal*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. H. Tozer, Mr. E. Armstrong, Dr. Hardwick, Dr. Hasard, Miss Allen, Mr. W. Parks, Mrs. Stewart.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. T. Crouch.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hudson, jun., Qrmr.-Sergt. and Mrs. Wilson and infant.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Sergt. and Mrs. Hubbard and family, Lieut. E. R. Wishaw, Miss Newton, Brig.-Surg. Ferguson, Mr. Frulon.

May 29, per *Ballaarat*; June 7, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Hyatt and child, Mrs. Traill and three children, Miss Organ, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Reville, Miss Reville, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Mr. Whatley, Mr. W. Simpson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Griffiths.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. P. A. Matthews, two Misses Pender, Mrs. Folk, Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, Mr. R. McIntosh Harrick, Mrs. Harris and family. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Conybeare.
For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Mrs. King.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. W. C. Hume.
For Adelaide.—*From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Langdon. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Durkee.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. J. Aitken.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Major and Mrs. E. D. Sandys. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Moir, Mr. W. S. Keat.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Friedrichs.
For Colombo.—*From London*: Lieut. H. F. Farquhar, Lieut. R. C. Morris.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilkington, Mr. N. Mitchell. *From Brindisi*: General East, Mr. W. Brigge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. C. O. Leefe, General Prothero, Col. Prothero.
For Madras.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden, Mr. S. Rogers. *From Brindisi*: Major Macintire.

June 5, per *Oriental*; June 14, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. J. Hodding, Capt. H. James Pryce, Col. the Hon. M. G. Lyttleton, Dr. W. Huntley, Mr. G. J. Devonshire, Capt. Agnew, Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. W. G. Kelly, Capt. E. J. Sharpe, Major M. K. Martin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lester and daughter, Mr. F. Giles. Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Col. Rolland, Mr. R. Galloway, Mr. Essoofally Hiptoolla.
For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. Eric Dawson, Mr. G. G. Amirayan.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Surg. R. Cottell.

June 12, per *Rosetta*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. Zimmermann, Dr. Holman, Dr. Kenny.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Geo. Batchelor.

June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Cole, infant, and maid, Rev. and Mrs. W. Kendall and two infants, Mr. Donald, Miss Pilbrow, Mr. Spottiswoode. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schiele.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. W. Kinmont, Mr. Weiler, Mr. R. Thomson, Rev. W. Campbell-Lahore, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. Lamplugh.
For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne, Mrs. F. B. Oldham.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Small, Miss E. T. Kilburn, Mr. Turrall, General Owen.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Boyce.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins, Mr. Fry, Mr. Hague, Rajah Narayen, Mr. W. Kelly, Quartermaster H. C. Cumber. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, General W. O. Barnard, Surg.-Major J. P. Greany, Capt. Fagan, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. W. A. Moran, Mr. Gover, Col. Ewing.
For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Lieut. A. L. Phillips.
For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Surg.-Major J. North, Col. J. Pennycuick.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. W. Oxtoby. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. J. Bexfield, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Mammoth, Capt. Yate, Mr. A. A. Hall, Col. J. McMullen.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Miss Gibson, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer.
For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.
For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. H. Spence, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts, Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson, Deputy Surg.-General W. H. Roberts.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Rev. W. McCarthy.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. T. C. Hill.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bell.

Per *Jumna* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 26.

For Brisbane.—Mr. J. J. Leech.
For Townsville.—Mr. P. R. Blunt.

Per *Duke of Devonshire* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 5.

For Madras.—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Pemberton.

Per *Ethiopia* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 8.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal.
For Mombasa.—Mr. J. Roscoe.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.

For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. Moorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson Jackson, two children, infant, and governess.
For Aden.—Mrs. A. Brazier and infant.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children, Miss Hoyle.

Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool May 30.

For Bombay.—Capt. J. P. W. Spankie.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack.

Per *Salazie* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 31.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Winstanley.
For Shanghai.—Mr. H. K. Wang.
For Saigon.—General and Mme. Rest and three children, Admiral Fournier, Mr. and Mme. de Lanessan, Mr. Pringent and family.
For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius.
For Singapore.—Mr. Courtois, Mr. C. Stonham, Mr. Ankersmidt.
For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Hathorn, Mr. F. J. Appleby.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Sutlej* (May 3).—From *London*—Mr. C. D. Bereford, Mr. Cowans, Mr. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cruickshank, Miss M. A. N. Curnow, Mr. S. H. Dagg, Mr. F. J. B. Etherington, Mrs. and Miss Faunce, Mr. G. C. H. Fraser, Rev. G. Gothard, Capt. G. S. Kerrich, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Mrs. F. J. Smith, Mr. F. S. Wilde, Mr. W. W. Wilson. From *London* to *Calcutta*—Mr. C. Clifton. From *London* to *Madras*—Mr. J. Browne, Mr. A. B. Hinde, Mr. Ketton, Mr. W. Stevens. From *Brindisi*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beer, Lieut. R. G. Bagley, Mrs. A. Bromley, Mr. T. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. S. Fouracres, Lieut. J. F. Graham, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. H. Henderson, Major Lamb, Capt. Mackenzie, Capt. Mullins, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Vytter, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Capt. R. A. Watkins, Mr. W. R. Woodrow. From *Brindisi* to *Rangoon*—Mr. L. Stanhope. From *Port Said*—Col. W. H. Hallett. From *Aden*—Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. Ismailbhoy Abdoola Lagee, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Rebberts.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Peninsular* (May 9).—For *Brindisi*—Capt. J. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderdon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roberts, Mr. Straith, Major M. W. Saunders, Capt. W. Cooke, Major Sawyer, Mr. Walter Perman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Lieut. F. F. Weedon, Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Mr. L. B. Ker, Sir Robert Sandeman, Rev. V. Montgomery, Mrs. Buckle, Miss. Buckle, Mr. Tod Naylor, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mr. K. M.

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Chatterjee, Mr. F. Graham, two Misses Shephard, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Dr. H. S. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart, two Messrs. Tyabjee, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. Louis Werner, Mr. Von Lyburg, Mr. Eggina, Mr. W. B. Whitehead, Mr. Maurice Gubbay, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Mr. Brown, Mr. J. Glass, Lieut. Campbell. Surg.-Major Freyer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Windsor, Mr. C. C. McLeod, Col. A. Mayhew, Capt. Eager, Mr. S. R. Berington, Hon. Mr. Justice L.H. Bayley, Hon. Mr. Justice Collins, Mr. J. G. Scott. For *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. English, Major E. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Down. Mr. J. Black, Capt. J. G. Smith, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Mr. F. L. Thomson, Col. McLeod, Mr. Sparkes, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Smith-Masters, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. F. Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. H. MacMillan, Mr. H. F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Grant, jun., Mr. N. O. Drummond, Mr. H. C. King, Mr. C. C. Hicks and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Beckett, Mrs. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Lady Thompson, Captain and Mrs. Melville, Lieutenant Houghton, Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mrs. Storey, Mrs. Needham, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sleater, Lady Souter, Mr. F. W. Tree, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Shannon, Mr. T. Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, Mr. Le Marchand, Mrs. Meade, Mr. G. Dickinson, Col. Shaw, Mr. H. R. Morgan and friend, Col. W. S. Hebbert, Mr. Marshall Hill, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Rennie, Col. and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. Evan Jones, Mr. Sutton, Col. Beaver, Rev. J. Brunnesson, Mr. Cadell, Mr. F. Crawford, Mr. Matthes, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Beck, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ormiston, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murray, Mr. T. Shrigley, Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed Khan, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mr. James Bigmore, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. R. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mrs. Coulan, Mr. Watson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—April 28: Kasara, Pearson, from Akyab. 29: Pachumba, Lovell, Rangoon; Subraon, Peterkin (Port not mentioned); Goa, Windebank, Moulmein; Port Fairy, Clark, Aden; Loodiana, Hugill, Bombay. 30; Manora, Barkitt, London; Oriental, Forbes, Bombay; Kut Sang, Jackson, Hong Kong; Niemen, Enrom, Colombo. May 2: Daventry, Galbraith, Middlesbrough; Malda, Nash, Singapore; Lightning, De Smidt, Glasgow; Kohinur, Bullock, Rangoon; R. Morrow, O'Brien, New York.

Vessels Departed.—April 28: City of Calcutta, India. 29: Dalhousie, Mira, William H. Smith, Jumna. 30: Legislator, Glencaird, Scindia. May 1: Kasara, Maharaja, Virawa, Vadala. 2: Warora, Nizam. 3: Putiala, Clitus, Kangra.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 28: Ursa, from Middlesbrough; Khandalla, Bombay; Clan Lamont and Vosana, Coconada. 29: Kola, Rangoon. 30: Culna, Calcutta; Nawab, Bombay; Sirsa, Rangoon. May 1: Mayo, Rangoon; Pentakota, Bombay. 2: Kola, Negapatam; Nerbudda, Bombay.

Vessels Departed.—April 30: Colaba, for Colombo. May 1: Pentakota, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—May 1: Florence, Harris, from Port Said; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Ormesby, Peterson, Aden. 2: Labourdonnais, Schmitz, Aden; Kistna, Simpson, Busreh; Sultan, Collin, Jeddah; Fajilka, Livingstone, Calcutta; Fultalla, Couper, Calcutta. 3: Taif, Hannah, Mussowa; Inchulva, Stuart, Genoa; Java, Rickford, Calcutta. 4: Sutlej, Worcester, London; Malwa, Preston, Shanghai; Acanthus, Saunders, Cardiff; Cuba, Billinge, Glasgow; Hibernia, McDowell, Cardiff; Henry Bolckow, Hughes, Mussowa; Kerbella, Magennes, London. 5: Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; Discovery, Woodall, Kurrachee; Meyan, Mackenzie, Aden; Windsor, Ralbum, Barcelona, 6: Amra, Smyth, Tuticorin; Ambassador, Aikman, Port Said; Rannock, DeSaye, Chittagong; King Arthur, Fairweather, Persian Gulf; Endeavour, Smith, Port Said. 7: Brindisi, Street, London; Chupra, Brown, Rangoon; Virginia, Knott, Grimsby; Investigator, Gunn, Jaffarabad; Hornhead, Port Said.

Vessels Departed.—May 1: Congo, Rogers, for Hull; Kt. of St. George, Bevis, Marseilles; Imperatrix, Egger, Trieste, &c. 2: Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Siam, Nantes, Aden; Carrie, Clausen, False Point; Iser, Burgoyne, Havre; Hazel Branch, Lee, Dunkirk; Ethiope, Taylor, Hamburg; Mecca, Shepherd, Calcutta, &c.; Lalpoora, Stone, Rangoon, &c. 3: Waverley, Calvert, Calcutta, &c. 4: Arabia, Skinner, Persian Gulf; Juno, White, Havre; Germania, Thomas, Havre; Terra, Peterson, Dunkirk; Venetia, Creery, Hong Kong. 5: Landaura, Clark, Calcutta, &c.; Acme, Marshall, Liverpool. 6: Kt. Templar, Pain, Antwerp; Nowshera, Britten, Calcutta, &c.; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee, &c. 7: Bendi, Beneke, Havre; Florence, Harris, Dunkirk; Ormsby, Peterson, Amsterdam; Sutlej, Worcester, China; Aston Hall, Fowler, Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Grant—April 24, at Rawul Pindi, wife of Major H. G. Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, daughter

Macready—April 5, at Candy, wife of Capt. Nevil Macready, Gordon Highlanders, son

Moore—May 10, at Sliema, Malta, wife of Capt. G. K. Moore, A.P.D., late 24th Regt., twin daughters

Munro—May 14, at Malta, wife of G. M. G. Munro, the Royal Scots, daughter

Ross—March 16, at Levuka, Fiji, wife of J. K. M. Ross, Colonial Civil Service, son

MARRIAGES.

Lloyd—Hunter—April 28, at Amluckie, Nowgong, Assam, Fitzwarren, son of Col. Lloyd, of Aston Hall, Oswestry, to Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. K. Hunter, of Wellfield, Berwickshire

Sanders—Mitton—May 19, at Ridgmere, Manitoba, C. W. H. Sanders to Mary Serena Hope, daughter of Rev. H. A. Mitton, Master of Sherburn House, Durham

Taunton—De Salis—May 20, at St. Helier's, Jersey, W. G. Taunton to Eleanor Juliana, daughter of the late Major W. H. De Salis, 95th Regt.

Topham—Owen—April 14, at Lucknow, Harry Topham, late 8th Hussars, and now of Ordnance Dept., Ferozepore, to Jeanie, daughter of A. Owen, Lucknow Police.

DEATHS.

Bonnar—May 3, at Kotah, Jean Helen Grant, wife of the Rev. W. Bonnar

Droese—April 19, at Landour, the Rev. A. Droese, late of Bhagulpore

Hunter—May 1, at Kohat, the infant son of Surg.-Major Hunter, 5th Punjab Cav.

Montresor—March 19, off Colombo, C. E. C. Montresor, Public Works Department, aged 33

Penny—May 20, at Lourdes, Helen Isabella Mary, wife of C. P. Penny, Staff paymaster, R.N.

Stephen—May 4, at Delhi, Carr Stephen, barrister-at-law, Lahore, late district judge of Amritsar, aged 56

Stevenson—May 17, at Manipore, Lieut. E. A. E. Stevenson, 18th Bengal Inf., aged 26

Williams—May 12, at Mandalay, Burma, Ethel Scott, infant daughter of E. S. Williams, Duke of Cornwall's Regt.

AT HOME

BIRTHS.

Allatt—May 17, at Bodmin, wife of Major Allatt, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., son

Chamier—May 20, at Kensington, wife of Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, son

Cornish—May 21, at Brighton, wife of Capt. W. H. Cornish, daughter

Cox—May 20, at Richmond, Surrey, wife of A. F. Cox, Madras Civil Service, daughter

De Castro—May 19, at Torquay, wife of Capt. J. A. De Castro, 3rd batt. York and Lancaster Regt., son

Harrison—May 17, at Staines, wife of Capt. F. R. Harrison, 4th batt. Royal Fusiliers, daughter

Jackson—May 21, at Teddington, wife of Capt. R. W. M. Jackson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, D.A.C.G. of Ordnance, son

MacRae—May 19, at Edinburgh, wife of Capt. J. MacRae, daughter

Purvis—May 18, at Rutherglen, N.B., wife of C. H. Purvis, capt. 17th Lancers, and adj. "Queen's Own" Royal Glasgow Yeomanry, son

Sanderson—May 17, at Parton, N.B., wife of Col. Sanderson, son

Tillett—May 14, at Clapham Common, wife of Capt. A. Tillett, of twins (son and daughter)

MARRIAGES.

Bingham—Jarrett—May 16, at Eaton Square, R. Bingham to Penelope Frances, widow of the late Capt. Jarrett, Grenadier Guards

Crosby—Sherwill—May 19, at Poplar, Capt. R. Crosby, ship *Machrihanish*, to Mary Annie Tucker Sherwill

Dudgeon—Wretmark—May 20, at Watford, Herts, W. Dudgeon to Börtha Fredrika, daughter of the late Capt. F. Wretmark

Ward—Fitz Gibbon—May 20, at Great Stanmore, Middlesex, Capt. B. E. Ward, 1st Middlesex Regt, son of the late Major E. Ward, 107th Regt., to Florence Isabella Fitz Gibbon

DEATHS.

Blackburne—May 15, at Wells, J. H. Blackburne, capt. (retired) Royal Art.

Cannon—May 18, at Walmer, Jane Frances, widow of Admiral E. St. L. Cannon, R.N., aged 80

Chichester—May 19, at Thurloe Square, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Chichester, son of the late Col. Sir C. Chichester, K.S.F., aged 61

Cummins—May 13, at Broadstairs, Mrs. Julia Anna Cummins, daughter of General Sir R. Travers, aged 76

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Desborough—May 17, at Northam, Eliza Mary, wife of Major-Gen. Desborough, C.B., late Royal Art., aged 59

Eaton—May 19, near Northwich, Cheshire, Major-Gen. G. P. Eaton, late Royal Art.

Greentree—May 22, at Guildford, Ann Wilson, daughter of the late T. Greentree, member of Legislative Council, St. Helena, during Sir Hudson Lowe's Governorship, aged 76

Horsley—May 20, in London, Ann Frances, daughter of the late J. Horsley, H.E.I.C.'s Madras Civil Service

Houstoun—May 17, at Eaton Square, Admiral W. Houston, aged 79

Hyslop—May 2, at Chiswick, Lieut.-Col. A. Hyslop, late 2nd batt. North Staffordshire and A.P.D., son of the late Col. A. G. Hyslop, aged 45

Lathbury—May 20, at Bournemouth, Capt. J. A. Lathbury, aged 58

Layard—May 21, at St. John's Wood, General F. P. Layard, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 73

Le Patourel—May 18, Major H. Le Patourel, aged 87

Lillywhite—May 20, at Alton, Hants, Mrs. Sarah Lillywhite, daughter of the late J. James, of the Admiralty, London, aged 71

Macdonell—May 18, at Nevern Square, Dr. E. Macdonell (Inch), formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Lieut.-Col. A. Macdonell, C.V., Lieut.-Governor Edinburgh Castle, aged 85

Mason—May 20, at Yateley, Hants, Mrs. Emily Mason, daughter of Rear-Admiral Stuart

Mein—May 15, at Fulham, Col. F. R. Mein, C.B., late of the 1st Royals and 94th Regts., aged 76

Miller — May 12, at St. George's Square, Catherine Elizabeth, widow of the late W. M. Miller, R.M.

Phillipps—May 18, at Sproughton, Ipswich, Capt. E. P. Phillipps, late 96th Regt., aged 42

Reeves—May 16, at Hyde Park, Mary Eleanor, daughter of the late General Reeves

Renny—May 19, at Edinburgh, C. Renny, late H.B.M. Consul at Archangel, Russia, aged 70

Richardson—May 13, in Birmingham, Catherine Frances, daughter of the late General L. Richardson, H.E.I.C.S.

Staples—May 19, at Gunnersbury, W. F. M. Staples, grandson of Col. Mackenzie

Trollope—May 19, at Lyndhurst, Maria Arthur, widow of the late Capt. W. H. Trollope, aged 81

Warburton—May 19, at Folkestone, G. A. Warburton, late capt. of 19th Regt., aged 62

Warren—May 16, at Ealing, Capt. F. P. Warren, R.N.

Wilson—May 18, at Salisbury, General J. Wilson, late Madras Army (Staff Corps), aged 77

Worth—April 30, in London, S. A. Worth (Royal Engineer Dept.), aged 61

Wright—May 14, at 12 Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., Camilla, widow of Henry Wright, late Auditor-General of the Civil Service, Ceylon

Wymer—May 21, at Portman Square, Emily, relict of late General Sir G. P. Wymer, K.C.B.

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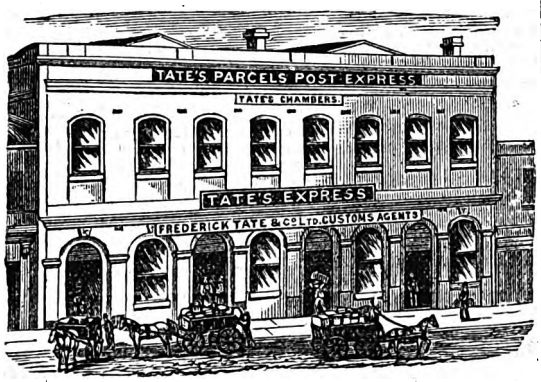
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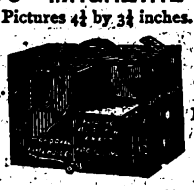
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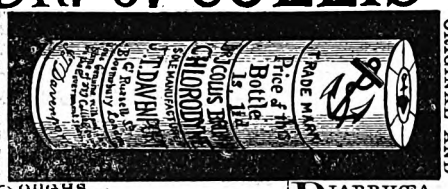
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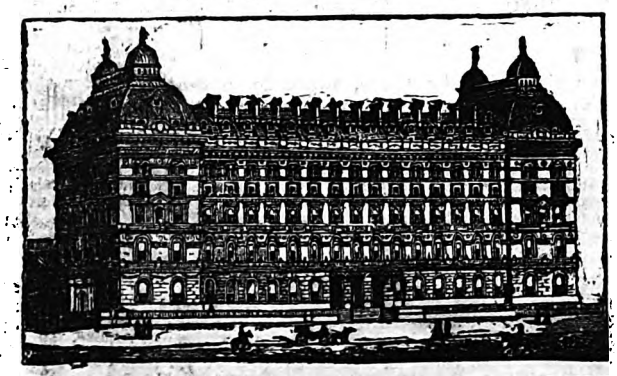
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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1714.] TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to May 13; Madras, May 14; Bombay, May 16.

Beginning with Friday May 29, the Homeward Overland Mail steamer will leave Bombay at 5 P.M. on Friday of each week until further notice.

The Viceroy has received from her Majesty the Queen-Empress an intimation of her desire that the relatives of the victims of the Manipore outrage should be made aware of her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in their affliction.

Lord Wenlock had expressed his intention to row in the Regatta which was to take place at Ootacamund in the last week of May. His Excellency once stroked a four in Madras last season and showed excellent form.

Lady Wenlock, with her child, and accompanied by Lord Douglas Compton, aide-de-camp, and Dr. Gabbett, arrived at Coonoor for a change of air on May 6, and were staying at the Hill Grove Hotel. Lord Wenlock was to have arrived there on May 14. Both their Excellencies were expected to return to Ootacamund on the 16th, when a dance would be given at Government House.

The Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund has made a grant of 10,000*l.* towards the Building Fund of the Calcutta Zenana Hospital.

Mrs. Grimwood and the Misses Quinton left Calcutta for England in the steamer *Chusan* on May 7.

Mr. Charles Spedding, contractor for the Gilgit road, has returned to India from England, and, the weather having settled, work is being pushed on. Mr. Geoffrey Millais, son of Sir John E. Millais, R.A., has joined Mr. Spedding's staff.

We (*Times of India*) learn from Reuter's telegrams that that arch-impostor Mme. Blavatsky is dead. We told the chequered story of her career in Cairo, America, and India shortly after she disappeared from Madras with, it is believed, a large sum of money collected from her dupes in India and Ceylon. The exposure of the cabinet trick and the way in which Koot Hoomi was worked prevented her return to this country. But she made fresh dupes in London and Paris among a class of persons she never attempted to reach in India. As a charlatan Mme. Blavatsky has not had her equal since the days of Hume the Spiritualist. It is no slight tribute to her genius as a professional impostor that a sketch of her life should be included in the new edition of "Men and Women of the Time," and that Reuter should have thought it advisable to telegraph out the intelligence of her death.

Lieutenant Ehlers, the German explorer, who had the advantage of seeing the frontier expedition during his sojourn in Indian territory by joining the Manipore Expedition at Kohima, and marching out with General Graham by way of Tammoo, was, when the mail left, on his way, *via* Mandalay, Fort Stedman, Mone, and Zimme, through the Siamese Territory to Bangkok.

Jules Le Grande, the convict who recently escaped from Nowgong Gaol, had been recaptured by the Orcha State Police in that territory, and, having been identified as the escaped convict, was conveyed to Nowgong under a strong guard.

During last year the value of exports from India fell off by 321 lacs, while the imports increased by 247 lacs. The aggregate value of outward transactions still exceeds that of inward shipments by, roughly, 40 per cent.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April:—1889, 12,94,12,000 rs.; 1890, 12,32,89,000 rs.; 1891, 16,20,10,000 rs.

From many places in the Punjab and North-West correspondents note that influenza is again prevalent. The orthodox form of the complaint is, as usual, a compound of cold in the head, with sore throat, headache, sneezing, tendency to fever, and a feeling of general collapse. In some places it is described as an epidemic; and in Benares Gaol, according to a correspondent, it is "raging."

Recent examination has shown that the Mud Gorge between Hurnai and Bostan on the Quetta Railway is absolutely useless, so far as the reconstruction of the railroad on the present alignment is concerned; and, says the *Times of India*, an extensive survey of the whole valley at that point is about to be undertaken.

The *Englishman* says:—A few weeks ago attention was drawn in these columns to the strange apathy of the Post Office in the matter of the extra service of Peninsular and Oriental steamships to Europe. A correspondent now points out that in various British colonies it is compulsory on steamers or sailing vessels leaving port to give three days' notice of their departure and destination in order that the public may have time to prepare its correspondence with the port in question. It is doubtful whether an arrangement of this kind would, under present conditions, materially accelerate the postal service between India and Europe. But there can be no excuse for neglecting so obvious a means as these extra steamers provide of improving the existing system of communication.

It is a fact worthy of note, says the same paper, that some two hundred chests of opium were exported from Ajmere-

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Merwara to the Punjab during the past official year. There is a fine field here for an anti-opium propaganda, and one not unworthy of the attention of Sir Joseph Pease himself. It is scarcely probable, however, that he could be induced to undertake the mission in person. The work of persuading the Punjabi on his native heath has an even greater element of uncertainty than the snatching of a vote in Westminster.

The site of the Indus bridge for the Frontier Railway, which is to be built at Kalabagh, is not yet decided. The place is, however, already full of contractors, says the *Bombay Gazette*, who have gone to make fortunes out of it. Locomotives and short trains work to Mari almost daily, but the line is not open for traffic yet. The journey from Kalabagh to Kundian, about 35 miles by camels, is a dreadful experience; but as soon as the line is opened it will be easy and pleasant. The dawk from Lahore, which reaches Kundian at 2 A.M. on the 1st, is delivered at Kalabagh on the morning of the 2nd, exactly thirty hours later. When the line is opened a whole day will be saved.

SIR THEODORE HOPE, ex-Public Works Minister in India, is among the sufferers from influenza.

IT is rumoured that SIR NAPIER BROOME will succeed SIR W. DES VŒUX as Governor of Hong Kong.

The India mail train will henceforth leave Brussels at 6.41 P.M., and arrive at Strasburg at 3.29 A.M., twenty minutes before the departure of the Orient express. It will therefore now be possible to go from Brussels to Vienna in twenty-five hours.

Many of the Queen's Indian subjects in England celebrated her Majesty's birthday on May 30, when Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed entertained a large company at his residence in Bedford Place. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed proposed the health of the "Empress of India," and the toast was loyally and cordially honoured. Indian music was provided after dinner for the entertainment of the guests.

Trinity College, Dublin, has established a brotherhood which is about to send out two members of the university to work with the newly appointed Bishop of Chota Nagpore, under the auspices of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

I understand, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, that an examination is to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in August next for cadetships in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. These appointments, like the student-interpreterships in the Levant and Japan, are intended as a means of recruiting the British service in these countries with men thoroughly versed in their languages, and the first duty of the successful candidates is to acquire this knowledge, periodical examinations being held to test their progress. The commencing salary is in Ceylon 3,000 rs., and in the Straits 1,200 dols. per annum, the cost of the journey out is defrayed, and half-pay enjoyed from the date of leaving England. Many higher posts are open to cadets and interpreters, not only in the countries to which they are first sent, but in the consular and diplomatic services throughout the world; and though the present Governor of Ceylon did not commence at the foot of the ladder, Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose appointment is worth between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* a year, started as a student-interpreter at Hong Kong.

Her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok reports that the Siamese Government is prepared to receive tenders for the construction and equipment of the Bangkok-Korat Railway. The line will be 265 kilomètres in length. Forms of tender and specifications may be seen on personal application to the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

I understand, says the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, that one of the results of the explorations of the Burma-Siam Boundary Commission, which have just concluded, is the discovery that the great river Meikong is wholly unsatisfactory as an eastern boundary of British Burma, and that from a military point of view it is quite untenable. It is desired as far as possible by the Government of India to remain on the west side of that river; but as it was recognised that this might in some instances be impossible, the Commission were directed to survey and explore the east side wherever it appeared desirable to do so, provided they were satisfied that in such places as they surveyed on this side Burmese rule had within recent years extended across the river. In two places the Commission found these conditions satisfied, and one of them includes the State of Kyaing-Chaing, which has not yet submitted to British power, and which has, in fact, been overrun by the Siamese. The point for the Government of India now to decide is whether this State is to be included in British Burma or not. On the one hand there is the indisposition to cross the Meikong and the desire to avoid giving offence to the Siamese; on the other there is the opinion of the Commission that the river as a frontier at this point is useless, and the fact that the State was recently subject to Burma. Practically this is the result of the explorations, of which so much was expected a year ago.

I hear, says the *Glasgow Herald* London correspondent, that Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, British Consul-General at Canton, who is now on his way home on leave of absence, will not return to his post, but will retire during the present year. The salary of the office is 1,200*l.* per annum, with a splendid residence in the heart of the city of Canton and offices in the foreign settlement. The former is maintained as a matter of policy in the native city, and was at one time the residence of a high Chinese official. It has a large park completely secluded from the vast population around, and the British Consul's deer in this park are almost as celebrated as the British Consul himself. Mr. Alabaster has spent thirty-five years in China, and he enjoys the distinction of having a record of services which fills more space in the Foreign Office list than that of any other servant of that department, with the single exception of Mr. C. M. Kennedy, the head of the commercial section of the Foreign Office, whose duties in connection with new commercial treaties are all fully chronicled. Mr. Alabaster accompanied the famous or infamous Commissioner Yeh in 1857 in his exile from Canton, where he was captured, to Calcutta, and was in attendance on him until his death. He served in all the numerous military expeditions in China of thirty to thirty-five years ago, and saw a variety of service which in these piping times of peace is all but impossible. So high has his reputation been among his countrymen in the East that his name has been frequently mentioned for the post of British Minister at Pekin. There must be something approaching to an instinct for dealing with Eastern affairs in the family, for Mr. Alabaster's younger brother, after going into the East in the British Consular Service in Siam, entered that of the Siamese Government, and obtained extraordinary influence and power in that country.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams have been received from the correspondent of the *Times*:—

CALCUTTA, May 27.—The weekly weather and crop report from the North-West Provinces says that the heavy export of wheat to England has caused unusually high prices in all food grains, and should the rains fail this year, the result of these exports will probably lead to a great calamity.

CALCUTTA, May 29.—Orders for the return of the native troops engaged in the Miranzai expedition will be issued in a day or two.

The rising in Keunjore appears to be due to the oppression of the Raja's Ministers. It is reported that the rebels number 10,000, Bhuiyas, Juangs, and other tribes. They are armed with obsolete weapons, and are not organised. Mr. Toynbee, the Commissioner of Orissa, has gone to inquire into their alleged wrongs. About 300 police are advancing cautiously from Cuttack and Singbhoom, and a wing of the 17th Bengal Infantry has gone to Chakardarpore, on the Bengal and Nagpore Railway, and will advance thence if it should become necessary.

CALCUTTA, May 31.—There is no further news of the Keunjore rising. There is every reason to hope that the inquiry into grievances which the Commissioner of Orissa has promised to make will induce the insurgents to disperse. In any case the affair is not likely to give much trouble and has little importance save as another symptom of the spirit of unrest which seems to pervade India at present.

By a Government order the 24th and 26th Regiments of Bombay Infantry are to be converted into local corps for service in Beloochistan. The former will be stationed at Quetta, the latter at some place to be determined hereafter. Both will be recruited from the Pathan and Belooch tribes and will be maintained at full strength. Eight hundred of the present native officers and men will be pensioned. Each regiment will have nine British officers and be armed with Martini rifles.

The inquest on the two Parsee girls who were killed by a fall from the clock tower at Bombay continues to drag slowly along and appears as far from conclusion as ever. The affair has given rise to a great deal of local feeling, especially among the Parsees, and several scenes have taken place in the coroner's court.

The following telegram from the Governor of Madras was received on May 30:—"Good rain fell last week in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and parts of Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar. Numbers on relief in Chingleput and North Arcot increasing, 8,200 employed on special works in former district, 9,900 in latter district. Number on gratuitous relief in North Arcot 1,183, in Chingleput 203. Settlement Commissioner has visited Malabar to confer with collector regarding condition of southern taluks, in which some distress was reported to exist. He considers that provision of work for those requiring employment is the only measure needed at present. Prices practically stationary."

LATEST "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, SIMLA, MAY 15.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Major Ffrench Mullen has been granted leave for forty-nine days.

Mr. H. Clogstoun, personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, Bengal, has been appointed district superintendent of police, Ajmere, vice Egerton, transferred to foreign service.

Lieut. H. Peacock has been appointed assistant to the agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

The Viceroy recognises the appointment of Mr. Boneublust as Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr. Schmuck; also that of Mr. R. Pescio, in temporary charge of the Italian Consulate, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Bozzoni; also of Mr. Gillis de Bildt as acting Consul of Sweden and Norway, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni.

Mr. E. Pierce assistant superintendent of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraphs, and Mr. A. Herbage, traffic manager, Persian Gulf Section, have both been permitted to retire from the service.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned surgeons have been appointed to the Bengal Establishment from April 26:—Surgs. J. Crawford, J. Wolfe, C. James, F. O'Kinealy, C. Cassidy, A. Buist, and Sparks.

Leave has been granted to the following officers for the periods named:—Col. H. Worsley, six months; Major A. Masters, Central India Horse, six months; Capt. Clough Taylor, six months; Capt. F. Ostrehan, one year; Lieut. A. Cadell, eight months; Lieut. A. Chichester, one year; Capt. F. Knox, one year.

The following extensions of leave have also been granted:—Col. C. Palmer, Capt. G. Younghusband, Lieut. A. Dick, Surg.-Major R. Jameson.

VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. C. May to be second lieutenant, Mussoorie Volunteers; Lieut. T. Ernst resigns his commission in the East Indian Railway Volunteers; and Second Lieut. F. Fitzherbert resigns his commission in the Mussoorie Volunteers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. G. Scott has been granted six months' leave; and Major J. R. Hobday six months' special leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—Mr. T. Roberts is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The Hon. A. Wilson, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, is granted leave for one month.

The services of Lieuts. H. Jones and W. Stone are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as assistant commandants, Upper Burma Police.

The services of Lieut. N. Budd, 12th Bombay Inf., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department; also those of Capt. D. Lewis, 7th Madras Inf.

The services of the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Hazara Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

LATEST BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(BY TELEGRAM TO THE *Times of India*, POONA, MAY 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. Hudson, 28th batty. Royal Art., has been placed on the Seconded List, with effect from April 11, on appointment as subaltern in No. 4 Hazara Mountain Batty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

2nd Infantry.—Lieut. Faulkner, in India, from March 26 to April 4, on private affairs.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt. Marriott, one year, on medical certificate.

Bombay Volunteers.—Second Lieut. Snell, six months, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appts.:—

30th Infantry.—Lieut. Rowlandson, 2nd batt. Royal Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

Lieut. Jacob, wing officer, 16th Infantry, will rejoin his regiment.

Instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, have been intimated that Capt. White, 17th Field batty., has been transferred to the 22nd Field batty. Royal Art.

Capt. Hanwell has been posted to the 17th batty. Royal Art., on absorption from the Seconded List.

GUP.

WE cut the following from the *Times of India*:—

GRANT.

In the Old World and New a name of might
Receives fresh blazon as we laud the name
Of Grant of Thobal, and with loud acclaim
Thank God for a brave leader, a bright light
Flashing from out the gloom of treachery's night
When Quinton and his comrades murdered fell
At Manipore. We read and breathless tell
How eighty, held at bay, victorious fight
Maintained 'gainst thousands: skill and daring shine
Throughout the record, Indian hearts of oak
Sustaining England's. Wisdom to divine,
Courage that in thy soldiers courage woke,
Strength to endure—these, gallant Grant, were thine
Thro' Him who in the battle rules each stroke.

To witness the solemnisation of the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Lowther Robert Windham Forrest, only son of the late Colonel L. T. Forrest, Bengal Staff Corps, with Miss Margaret Arden Acworth, youngest daughter of Mr. N. B. Acworth, of The Hook, Herts, and sister of our popular municipal commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., a large and fashionable company assembled at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, on Thursday morning (May 14), says a Bombay paper. Half-past eleven was the hour at which the numerous friends of the bride and bridegroom had been bidden to attend, but fully half an hour before that carriages began to roll up to the church, and by the time the ceremony was to take place standing-room only remained for late comers. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. J. McN. Campbell, C.I.E., the best man, looking the happiest of men in a suit of subdued grey, had allowed himself a full ten minutes to spare; and the bride, escorted by her brother, who had abandoned the conventional black coat and silk hat for the bright uniform of the Volunteer Rifles, of which he is a Major, arrived just as the clock was chiming the half-hour before noon. There were no bridesmaids, and the bride herself was very simply attired, her dress being of white silk trimmed with *chiffon*, while her bonnet of tiny dimensions was composed of roses and orange blossoms, the handsome bouquet she carried, presented to her by the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, attracting much notice. As the bride entered the church and passed up the aisle, Mrs. Gilbert played a stirring march. At the altar rails the Lord Bishop and the Rev. W. E. Scott, the Acting Archdeacon, were in waiting, and the marriage service was proceeded with, the bride being given away by her brother. When the ceremony at the altar was concluded, the newly-wed couple adjourned to the vestry to sign the marriage register, the signatures being witnessed by Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. J. McN. Campbell, and Miss Forrest. On their leaving the church shortly afterwards Mrs. Gilbert played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The guests followed them to Mr. Acworth's bungalow on the Ridge, where the customary festivities were observed.

The Lahore paper relates the following:—"Gymkhanas are not the only amusing incidents of Black Mountain frontier warfare. A Chagarzai spy was captured and brought before the General. The sentence 'Let him go,' pronounced in English, was Greek to the unhappy wretch; but the General's gruff tones convinced him that instant death was his fate. He was led out by two stalwart Sepoys and taken to the edge of the slope, where the troops had made a toboggan slide down the snow. He was placed on this, and began to glide swiftly downwards. When, instead of rifle-bullets, he heard snowballs whiz around his head, that look of abject terror on his face gave way to the broadest of grins; and arriving with a bump at the bottom of the slide, he gathered himself up and did a 'record' across country to his home. We hope Mr. W. G. Caine will take up this case of outrage upon an unarmed member of an unoffending tribe, who 'of course' only visited our camp as a sightseer, and whose treatment has probably left 'a nasty smear upon the reputation of British arms in India.'"

We clip this paragraph from the *Pioneer*:—The world is losing its humbugs. Mme. Blavatsky has quickly followed Phineas Taylor Barnum, and the great multitude who love to be deceived are left to mourn two of their greatest benefactors. There was no doubt a difference between the two. Barnum was an honest juggler, who confessed he took to the trade because he knew the vulgar loved to be fooled; to the end Mme. Blavatsky repudiated communion with the conjuror, professing indeed to be nothing less than the priestess of a new revelation. That Madame was a profound humbug only a few still doubt; whether she knew that she was so is a question which, with the example of Mr. Gladstone before our eyes, it would perhaps be ungenerous to decide to her discredit. The nineteenth century is usually regarded as the era of finished scepticism. It may be so, but the success of such a character as Mme. Blavatsky proves that extreme scepticism and extreme credulity lie close together.

Accuracy is the soul of history; and we are very willing, says the *Pioneer*, to be convicted by Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac of a mistake in having referred, *à propos* of the Benares riots, to the "historical hog-spear" with which the magistrate defended the winding staircase of the Nandeswar House in 1799, when most of the European residents were murdered by Vizier Ali and his adherents. Mr. Rivett-Carnac writes:—"The hog-spear is legendary, and I may be allowed to mention that the weapon with which my grandfather defended the staircase was one of the spears carried by the running orderlies of the time (after the manner of the High Sheriff's javelin-men of to-day). The shaft is of iron, the blade long and three-edged. I have often seen and handled the spear. It will be found described and figured in Sir J. F. Davis's published account of the defence. The spear is to be seen in the library of Hollywood Tower, Westbury, the present baronet's residence in Gloucestershire. Two Indian pikes crossed are borne by the family as an augmentation of arms, and in memory of the defence."

There is a man now in Colombo who calls himself a Mahomedan missionary, and is preaching to crowds of the Moorish community. He is said to be an Englishman with high connections at Calcutta, and to have received his education at a British university. The propagandist held forth lately demonstrating the truth of the "word of the Prophet." He said that he had been very successful in his mission in the west of England, and that now several British towns and cities counted thousands of the followers of Mahomet. The local Mahomedans are filled with joy at the presence of this English missionary in Colombo, and the gentleman is fêted wherever he goes among the Mahomedans of Colombo. He has made the Moslem Hotel his temporary headquarters at Colombo.

An occasional correspondent writes to the *Times of India* from Khandeish:—In most books on tiger shooting it is laid down that a tiger can only climb up a tree if it is at a considerable slope from the ground, or if there are large branches from which it can spring from

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one to the other. I think it as well to put the following facts on record to prove that a tiger can actually swarm up a tree to a height of several feet, even when severely wounded. On April 25 I came suddenly on the tracks of a tigress and cub leading into a ravine. Having a few men with me, I sent them round to beat her out. She broke at once with angry growls exactly in the opposite direction to where I was posted, and, seeing one of the beaters, without a moment's hesitation deliberately charged up a *steep* hill at him. He took refuge in a tree; but springing up she caught him and bit him severely through the leg, and then left him, breaking back through the beat. The man was on a bough about 10 feet from the ground. I am glad to say he is making a good recovery. A few days afterwards, in company with Dr. Martin, who had joined me, we tried to beat her out again. She was very savage, and broke back through the beaters, although crackers and guns were freely used to turn her. A three-quarter-grown cub, however, came on to Dr. Martin, who fired, breaking its shoulder. It immediately charged straight to where he was sitting on rather a low tree, and although receiving a bullet from a .12 bore and express while charging, attempted to climb the tree and pull him out until another express bullet from my rifle put an end to it. On May 4 the tigress killed, and was marked down again in the same ravine. After a lot of trouble she came out to Dr. Martin, who put a .12 bore bullet through her lungs. She fell to the shot with a roar, then galloped on about sixty yards to where one of the stops was sitting in a big tree 14 feet from the ground. He shouted and tried to turn her back to the guns, when she immediately swarmed up the tree to get at him. The man, after throwing his turban at her, scrambled up a higher branch; but she was very close to him when I caught a clear sight of her head and shoulders over the intervening bushes, and, firing at her shoulder, brought her dead to the ground. We carefully examined the tree afterwards. It grew straight up from the ground without a branch, for 14 feet was about 1 foot in diameter, and stood on almost level ground. The highest marks of the beast's claws were at a distance of 13 ft. 1 in. from the ground, just below the branch on which the man was sitting. She was a hill tigress, very muscular, measuring 8 ft. 3 in.

SCHWANN, M.P.

(*See "St. James's Budget," April 24.*)

Schwann, M.P., was a valiant man,
And he said as he squirmed, said he,
"Oh I love to hit, but don't like it a bit
When another fellow hits me.

"Let me say that in India Englishmen
Are brutal and even base;
But don't let them say Schwann is a gem
Who ought to be in a glass case.

"Let me rail at a 'reptile' Press that dares
In my statements holes to pick";
If an M.P. tries to advertise
Himself it exposes the trick.

O Schwann, M.P., it's clear to me
You ought to catch it hot;
But pass—I ween a bird unclean
Is not worth powder and shot.—*Times of India.*

PERSONAL.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, the British Resident in Mysore, on May 6 took his departure for Beloochistan, to act as agent to the Governor-General of that Native State.

Mr. J. E. Penton, acting district superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., assistant collector of Bombay and inspector of factories, has been allowed furlough for two years, instead of for thirteen months.

Mr. Hansard, who had a terrible encounter with a tiger in the north of India some months ago, has returned to Ceylon to assume his duties as a forester. He is accompanied by his bride.

The Cashmere Residency Staff has entirely changed since last year: Colonel Prideaux, the Resident; Captain Evans Gordon, Assistant Resident; Surgeon-Major Deane, Residency surgeon, and Rev. J. H. Knowles, chaplain, being all new.

Mr. Collett, engineer on the Tammai Railway, is appointed to be Executive Engineer, Cashmere Division, and will reside in Srinagar. Mr. Price, from the Jhelum Valley Road, will be his Assistant Engineer.

Mr. J. M. T. George, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, during the absence on privileged leave of Mr. A. P. Pennell, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S.; during the interval from Mr. Trevor's departure until Mr. James's arrival from leave Colonel R. I. Crawford will act as Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. W. H. F. Bolton has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, during the interval between the departure of Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., on furlough, and the arrival of Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., from leave.

It is widely rumoured that, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Iyer, Mr. V. P. de Rosario, sub-judge of Palghaut, will be given a seat on the High Court Bench. We (*Madras Times*) give the rumour for what it is worth.

Surg.-Major W. K. Hatch, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., acts as senior medical officer in charge of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., pending Brig.-Surgeon W. Gray's return from leave. Surgeon W. H. Quicke will act as obstetric physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Surgeon H. P. Dimmock.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., to be chief secretary to Government in charge of the revenue, financial, general, and separate departments, and president central committee for vernacular and departmental examinations, vice the Hon. J. Nugent, C.S., appointed Commissioner, S.D.

The following appointments have been made:—Mr. H. M. Gibbs to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Nassik District; Mr. F. Austin to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District; Mr. E. C. Cox to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpore District; and Mr. A. R. Maidment, on being relieved by Mr. Gibbs, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District.

Mr. W. A. East has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from May 23. In consequence, the following appointments have been made:—The Hon. J. Nugent, C.S., to be Commissioner, First Grade, and Commissioner, S.D.; Mr. A. D. Carey, C.S., to be Commissioner, Second Grade, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, continuing on special duty; and Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., to be Survey and Settlement Commissioner. Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., Acting Collector of Belgaum, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner, S.D., in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. East, until relieved by the Hon. Mr. Nugent.

Among the passengers who came home by the P. and O. mail steamer *Peninsular* on May 9 were Sir Robert Sandeman, the Governor-General's agent in Beloochistan; the Hon. Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice of Madras; the Hons. Justices Bayley and Farran, of the Bombay High Court; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General; Lady Souter; Lady Thompson; Mr. George E. Ormiston, engineer, Port Trust; Major Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district; Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden; Mr. H. Scannell, superintendent, G.I.P. Railway Police, and Mrs. Scannell; Mr. J. M. Sleater, chief engineer, B.B. and C.I. and R.-M. Railway, and Mrs. Sleater; and Messrs. B. Tyebjee, C. W. Chitty, lately acting chief judge, Small Causes Court, and C. J. Anderson, barrister-at-law.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B., whose death was announced on May 29, was one of the most distinguished officers of the late Honourable East India Company's Service. Born in 1802, he was appointed to the Bombay Army in 1818, and sailed for India in the following year with his brother-cadet, the late Sir James Outram. Sir William first saw active service when only twenty years of age in command of a detachment of 300 native infantry, sent against the now forgotten rebel chief Roop Sing, who in 1822 gave great trouble in the Mahratta Country. In 1823 Wyllie was again placed in command of a field detachment employed in Gujerat; and in 1825 received the thanks in General Orders of Sir Charles Colville, then Commander-in-Chief, for his spirited conduct when serving as adjutant of his regiment in an attack upon a large body of Meenhas strongly fortified on the heights of Jerun, in Cutch. In 1827 he was appointed major of brigade to the Malwa Field Force, and served with such marked ability in this force that on the formation of the Army of the Indus in 1838, under Lord Keane, for the invasion of Afghanistan, he was appointed major of brigade to the First Infantry Division under Sir Thomas Willshire, and going in advance of the Army, with Willshire's Brigade, was the first officer of the force to land on the banks of the Indus. In the subsequent operations he was at the storm and capture of Guznee in July 1839, and at the occupation of Cabul the following August. After this he accompanied the troops who were sent back to India from Afghanistan, and, as assistant adjutant-general under Sir Thomas Willshire, accompanied the storming columns at the capture of Khelat. After the fighting was over he found in the citadel the dead body of Mehrab Khan, the Khelat chief, and had it conveyed to the tent of General Willshire, who was not until then aware that the chief had fallen. In 1840 he served as assistant adjutant-general with the force sent, under Sir Richard England, for the relief of Sir William Nott at Candahar, and was present at both the attack on the heights of Hykulzye and the forcing of the Kojack Pass. Sir William Wyllie next served under Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind; and at the battle of Meanee, where he was assistant adjutant-general, he was dangerously wounded. When the rebellion broke out in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45, Wyllie was appointed to the command of the force sent to suppress it, and received the thanks of Government for the complete success of his operations. Subsequently to this he commanded the brigade at Ahmednugger, and on the amalgamation of the forces of the late Honourable East India Company with those of the Crown Sir William Wyllie was selected for the colonelcy of one of the new line regiments of the Royal Army, and was appointed first to the 109th Regiment and afterwards to the 103rd, now the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of which he remained honorary colonel to the day of his death. Sir William Wyllie married in 1831 Amelia, daughter of Mr. Richard Hutt, of Appley, in the Isle of Wight; she died in January last. His eldest son, John Wyllie, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and for a short time before his death in 1870, at the age of thirty-five, M.P. for Hereford, was well known as the author of several essays on the external policy of India, which at the time of their publication exercised a remarkable influence on the political opinion of this country.

The death is announced of **Major-Gen. J. M. C. Drake, C.B.**, at the age of fifty-eight. He served with distinction in the Crimean

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war, was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and commanded the First Division of the Royal Engineers during the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being present at Tel-el-Kebir and other battles.

With much regret we (*Englishman*) have to announce the death of **Mr. James Charles Murray**, late of the firm of Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Co., Calcutta. Mr. Murray's long residence in Calcutta made him a connecting link with the past, and he had many an interesting tale to tell of days long gone by. His business career began as long ago as 1842, under the auspices of Mr. David Cowie, and in 1860 he joined the firm of Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Co., becoming before many years elapsed the senior resident partner. In that capacity he took an active interest in the affairs of the commercial community, and served no fewer than four times as President of the Chamber of Commerce—namely, in the years 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1876. At that time Mr. Murray made a special study of the still vexed question of exchange, and in a pamphlet published in 1876 he expressed his views in favour of a gold currency. Mr. Murray retired from business and went home in the beginning of 1889. His kindly disposition and genial manners endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his death will be much regretted, and whose sympathy will be with his widow and family in their time of bereavement.

The *Englishman* also announces the sudden death of **Mr. A. R. McIntosh**, remaining representative of the firm of Messrs. Marillier, Edwards and Co., Calcutta. "Mr. McIntosh was widely esteemed, and his death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends, as well as by the large body of employés, to whom by countless acts of kindness he has proved himself a true and warm-hearted benefactor. Mr. McIntosh had been ailing somewhat for two days previously, but he was able to attend to business on the Saturday, and actually wrote a letter regarding an important contract as late as two o'clock. Feeling unwell, he retired to rest for a little, and died at 2.30, the cause being heart disease. Some twenty-five years ago the deceased was accountant on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and for the past twenty years has been connected with the engineering and contracting firm of which he finally became the sole principal. Under his management the business has greatly extended, and employs about a thousand men at the Howrah works, and an equal number during the busy season at the shipbuilding yard at Bellore, near Bally. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. McIntosh, who is in England with her two daughters."

It seems that **Mr. Ferris**, of the Surma Valley Light Horse, who died at Manipore the other day, was a son of Dr. Ferris, of Calcutta, with whom, says the *Times of India*, in the sad circumstances deep sympathy will be felt. The deceased was a popular member of the Cachar Corps.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received from the correspondents of the *Times* since our last issue :—

CALCUTTA, May 26.—The following are the details of the capture of the Senaputty :—It appears that he was found hiding in a cluster of huts about six miles from the palace by two officers of the frontier police, who effected his arrest after a severe struggle. The prisoner was so exhausted by the hardships and privations he had undergone during the last month that he had to be carried to the fort on a coolie's back.

At a meeting held at Naini Tal, with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the chair, it was resolved to invite subscriptions towards a memorial to Mr. Quinton, and a committee was appointed with Mr. Justice Straight as chairman.

CALCUTTA, May 31.—Somewhat fuller details of the Manipore murders have come to light in the course of the recent trials. It appears that after some talk outside the palace the officers were induced to go to the durbar hall. There they were asked to consent to the troops laying down their arms. They refused, and turned to leave the palace, but when near the dragon idols they were forced back by the crowd and returned to the durbar hall. While ascending the steps, Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson were speared. The former fell dead at once. The others were kept in custody for two hours, when the Tongal General ordered their execution. The Senaputty was then working the guns against the Residency. When the news of this order was brought to him he went to the durbar hall and, after a short consultation with the Tongal General, he directed it to be carried out. The officers were then put in irons and brought out together. They were beheaded one by one. The Regent was inside the palace and took no active part in the murders, but there seems no doubt that he could have prevented the massacre had he wished.

Colonel Sammo Singh and Major Aiya Parel have been sentenced to death for complicity in the murders.

The Regent's trial begins to-morrow

The date of the trial of the Senaputty is not yet fixed. It is to be hoped that it will not be long delayed. To the Oriental mind trial and punishment lose half their effect when they do not follow quickly on the crisis, and it is much to be regretted that the Indian Government felt itself bound, in deference to English sentiment, to require the death-sentences to be referred to it for confirmation.

The delay in announcing the fate of Manipore is also a matter of regret. The bulk of public opinion in this country favours annexation, but, as has been already stated, it is believed that the Indian Government is opposed to that course. Whatever the ultimate decision may be it ought to be given out at once.

RANGOON, May 31.—Major Grant, V.C., arrives at Rangoon to-day *en route* to Ootacamund on sick leave. During his stay at Rangoon Major Grant will be entertained at a dinner given by a number of the members of the European community.

The 60th Rifles suffered severely from sickness during the Manipore expedition and returning therefrom. In a detachment of 200 strong about forty deaths occurred. It is reported that during the advance ten sick were left behind at one station in charge of an officer. All these ten sick men died. The authorities are reticent about details.

CALCUTTA, June 1.—A despatch from Manipore states that the trial of the Jobraj for the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions was commenced there to-day. The Commission consists of Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, president, and Major Ridgeway, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, and Mr. Davis, political officer, members. The first witness called was Russick Lall, chief clerk to the late Mr. Grimwood, the political agent. No facts supplementary to what is already known were elicited. The trial is proceeding.

We select the following items from the Indian papers received by the present mail :—

KOHIMA, May 8.—I have just come up the Kohima-Manipore Road. Things all along the line are very quiet, and the inhabitants are ploughing and carrying on work as if no unusual event had even taken place. Cholera has visited most of the posts along the line, but not in a virulent form. The Naga Hills military police have suffered most, having lost 10 men. All the troops coming from Manipore are subjected to quarantine before entering here. Kohima itself is quite free. The rains have set in, and a continuous downpour has been going on for twenty-four hours. The transport will suffer much till permanent camps are ready.

KOHIMA, May 11.—Cholera is reported in the Fesima Village, seven miles on the Manipore road. If the report proves true, it will be very difficult to procure Naga labour on the route. The 4th Goorkhas have been detailed at Kuzama on March 2, on the Manipore road. Owing to further cases of cholera, the Naga Hills Police lost three men yesterday, making a total of sixteen among the 200 men of this battalion who originally proceeded to Manipore with General Collett. The 13th Bombay Infantry will probably be leaving for India in a few days. Two hundred men of the 13th Bombay Infantry returned from Manipore to-day. Colonel Elliston, 42nd Goorkhas, who is in command here, is arranging for the cholera camp across the valley.

KAIRONG, via MANIPORE, May 8.—Yesterday the Tongal Major was brought in a prisoner. He is a decrepit old man, but is said to have caused more bloodshed during his lifetime than an African King. To-day the Regent was captured and brought in. This is the late Maharaja who usurped the throne last year.

ALLAHABAD, May 9.—On Thursday, the Tammoo Column of the Manipore Field Force having returned to Burma, was broken up, and General Graham issued a valedictory address, in which he thanked the officers and men for the manner in which they had performed their duties, and for the high discipline maintained. Particular attention is directed to the work done by Lieutenant Grant, 12th Burma Infantry, and the detachment of the 43rd Goorkhas under Lieutenant Grant, and afterwards under Captain Presgrave, who, remarks General Graham, did particularly good service previous to the advance of the column, and it is with great satisfaction that the general officer commanding announces that the services of both officers and the men have been brought prominently to the notice of Government. The Tammoo Column having been broken up, the various officers on the general staff rejoin their regiments immediately. Eleven cases of cholera are reported among the King's Royal Rifles, six deaths having already occurred. The latest news of the wounded officers, Lieutenants Cox and Grant, is favourable. A large convoy of rations left Tammoo for Manipore on Thursday. It is found easier to ration from Tammoo, which is much closer to Manipore than either Cachar or Kohima. The telegraph line is expected to reach Manipore from Burma side to-day.

ALLAHABAD, May 13.—The latest Manipore news, dated Camp Karong, says :—Government have sanctioned the 3rd and 18th Bengal Infantry returning to their stations in India. Half of the 36th Sikhs go to Shillong, the remainder to Debrugarh and Sibsagar. The 32nd return to Kohima. No cases of cholera among troops. The latest reports of the Jobraj say he is returning towards Karong. Great hopes are entertained of catching him.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.—It is now established that, at five on the afternoon of March 24, Colonel Skene announced to Mr. Quinton that the troops must retire from the Residency and grounds, as the position was no longer tenable ; but why this resolution of the senior military officer was not carried out is one of the several mysteries connected with the whole affair. Had this step been taken at that time, no disaster would have happened. None of the surviving officers seem to know when the plan of opening negotiations was proposed or who was directly responsible for it. It was about 7 o'clock that this fatal mistake was made. Mr. Quinton, with the non-combatant officers, was then in the basement of the Residency buildings, and he himself wrote the short note to the Regent. He had to use a scrap of paper, and write in pencil on his knee. A fair copy was made by Mr. Cossins. The note was a very short one indeed. It merely asked whether the Regent would consent to let the fighting be stopped and on what terms he would allow the troops to withdraw. The Senaputty at once assumed the position of a victorious general dictating terms. He compelled the Regent to say he would treat with no one but the Chief Commissioner in person, and in this way Mr. Quinton fell into the treacherously laid trap.

SIMLA, May 11.—The Manipore Regent was arrested on the 8th by some Maniporis sent out by Major Maxwell, and is now a prisoner under a military guard. He had been hard pressed by Lieut. Clay's party of the 43rd Goorkhas under Captain Dun, who have sent in the following arms found in the jungle :—Two Martini rifles, one double-barrel express recognised as belonging to the late Lieut. Simpson, one sporting Snider, one Westley-Richards, one presentation rifle given by the Viceroy in 1872, and a quantity of miscellaneous ammunition. Lieut. Clay's party now moves to Chassad, where a party of fifty Maniporis has been sent by Major Maxwell to hunt the Senaputty and other princes. Lieut. Clay's party under Captain Dun will act independently as circumstances require. Messengers are being sent into the Upper Chindwin Valley to let the people there know of the rewards offered, and to stop the fugitives if possible. Captain Cox is doing as well as his severe wound permits. Lieut. Grant has recovered. Captain Drury and Lieut. Carnegy left on the 5th for Kohima. The

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men under Major Maxwell, chief political officer with the Silchar column, have captured Ayia Parel, a major in the Manipore army, and the minister of the durbar. Other important arrests are expected in a few days.

In one of his last letters to a friend in India, Mr. Grimwood said :—"My wife leaves for England on April 9, and I hope to be home for September. I am expecting every day now the Viceroy's decision whether the Maharaja is to come back or not. His brothers, who turned him out, are rather uneasy as to what the result may be. If the Viceroy decides he is to return, there will be a small scrimmage. I hope he won't come back. Not that the present lot are much better; a native administration is a dreadful thing to have to do with. It seems impossible to improve it."

A Calcutta contemporary, says the *Times of India*, commenting the other day on the Manipore tragedy, declared that, now the story is told in detail, there can be no doubt that it was the intention to seize Koireng in durbar. It further goes on to add that as to the nature of the proceeding, there can be but one opinion. But in this, as in every other sublunary proceeding, there is room for two opinions. It is impossible to imagine that English gentlemen like the Viceroy and his Council and Mr. Quinton were capable of deliberately planning an act of treachery. The idea that it is hardly fair to ask a man to a durbar and then to seize him arises from the vulgar notion that a durbar is a social gathering. It is a State ceremony, or a native levée. The Viceroy has, both by right and by custom, perfect power to command any Native Chief to attend a levée or durbar. Manipore, it must be borne in mind, is not, because situated on the borders of the Empire, in any sense an independent State. It merely ranks as one of the minor native States, and in no State can the paramount Power permit civil war. The Jobraj had deposed one sovereign and placed another on the throne, a mere puppet. In fact, the Jobraj had made himself sovereign of Manipore. If an action of this nature were tolerated by the Supreme Government, there would be anarchy in every native State in India in six months. The Jobraj is a man of fierce and brutal character, and as long as he had power at Manipore there was no hope of a peaceful government. Ten years ago he had been banished for a year, by order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to an island on the lake at Manipore for one of his foul and brutal murders. The Government of India, as the Paramount Power, being bound to take notice of the rebellion at Manipore, determined so far to yield to the popular feeling as to place the Regent on the throne and banish Koireng. In the natural order of events they might have commanded the reigning sovereign to order Koireng into exile. But there was no reigning sovereign. They therefore sent the Chief Commissioner of Assam to represent the Viceroy and carry out his instructions. He took with him a body of troops, and this was sufficient to inform the Regent and the Jobraj that the time had come when the Government were going to give their decision regarding the late rebellion. A durbar was ordered to be held and the Jobraj commanded to attend. The representative of the Empress had a right to hold the durbar and to command the Manipore Princes to attend. Koireng was bound to obey the order. It was meant at open durbar to fully explain the policy of the Supreme Government to place the Regent on the throne, and to request him to arrest and banish the Jobraj. There was no fraud or treachery about this procedure. It erred from being too elaborate and ceremonial. If Mr. Quinton had asked the Jobraj to a garden party at the Residency and arrested him the action would have been open to censure. But he ordered him to attend a levée, and the Jobraj must have known perfectly well that at that levée the decision of the Government would be declared. In 1846, Lal Sing, the Vizier at Lahore, was arrested in the durbar tent with the consent of the Sikh Sirdars, confined to his house, and deported. It would be interesting to know how the critics of Government would have acted. If Mr. Quinton had commanded the Jobraj to surrender himself in order to be deported he would have refused, and there would have been bloodshed in attempting to seize him in his palace. The only hope of the arrest being made without loss of blood was ordering him to appear at a durbar, and there, after explaining the views of the Viceroy, arresting him. If the Supreme Government had the right of ordering him to appear at a durbar—which they undoubtedly had—and if they had the right of arresting him, it matters but little how the warrant was executed. If they had invited him to a social entertainment the action would have been reprehensible. When the Jobraj was summoned to the durbar he knew he was going before his liege lord to have his conduct either condoned or condemned.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Further correspondence relating to Manipore has been presented to Parliament. It includes, besides despatches on matters of which the details have already been published, the following correspondence as to the ammunition of the escort of the Chief Commissioner :—

From the Adjutant-General of India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Simla, April 10, 1891.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following particulars which have been furnished by the General Officer Commanding the Assam district regarding the ammunition in possession of the escort which recently accompanied the Chief Commissioner of Assam to Manipore.

2. The escort was, in the first instance, ordered to take 40 rounds in pouch and 50 in box, but on learning from the Political Agent at Manipore that there were 13,000 rounds of Snider ammunition in the magazine at the Residency, Brigadier-General Collett sent the following telegram to the officer commanding the escort :—

"No. 72, Feb. 24.—Have ascertained that there are 13,000 rounds of Snider ammunition in the magazine at your destination. Therefore please leave behind box, and march with 40 rounds in pouch."

3. At this time the general officer commanding had absolutely no grounds for anticipating danger; but having further considered the situation, he decided that the officer commanding the escort, who had the advantage of the Chief Commissioner's presence and advice, should be allowed to take an additional supply if it appeared desirable.

He therefore telegraphed on March 5 as follows :—

"No. 96.—There is a large quantity of Snider ammunition at Kohima in charge of police, on which you can draw if you think necessary."

4. The party reached Kohima on March 14, and, as General Collett has since ascertained, marched on the 15th without taking any reserve ammunition.

Transport was then very scarce, and Colonel Skene was no doubt guided by the fact that troops marching in Assam do not ordinarily carry more than 40 rounds, and by the knowledge that he would find 13,000 rounds at Manipore.

5. In submitting this explanation, I am desired to add that, in the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the general officer commanding the Assam district took every precaution which the circumstances appeared to demand.

Telegram from Adjutant-General in India, to Officer Commanding at Silchar.

April 10, 1891.

Please wire what amount of ammunition Captain Boileau's party had with them when met by Captain Cowley; also how many men, if any, had lost their rifles.

Telegram from Assistant Quartermaster-General, Silchar, to Adjutant-General in India.

April 11, 1891.

Your No. 129 M. See my yesterday's telegram, answer to your No. 112 M. Captain Boileau left last night. Ammunition had not been exhausted, nor rifles lost. Party were full of fight when met by Cowley. Sensational telegrams of flight and escape quite untrue. Party took ten days marching from Manipore, and went miles out of way to pursue enemy on one occasion.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India.

April 14, 1891.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of the amount of ammunition in possession of the escort which accompanied the late Chief Commissioner of Assam to Manipore, and in reply to say that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that Brigadier-General Collett took every reasonable precaution to secure to the escort a proper supply of ammunition.

2. I am also to say that the Government of India would be glad to be furnished with further information on the following points :—

(i.) What amount of Martini-Henry ammunition had the Resident's escort in pouch at the time of the Chief Commissioner's arrival at Manipore, and was there any further supply of this ammunition in the Residency?

(ii.) Did the Chief Commissioner's escort obtain any ammunition in addition to the 40 rounds which they had in pouch from the magazine at the Residency; and, if so, how much did they receive, and when was it given out to them?

Telegraphic Correspondence referring to the Ammunition Question.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy.

May 18, 1891.

Please say who is responsible for sending off Quinton's escort with only 40 rounds.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy.

May 19, 1891.

Letter from Military Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General, No. 76, of the 14th April last. Manipore ammunition. Please telegraph result of inquiry. Urgent.

From Viceroy to the Secretary of State.

May 21, 1891.

Yours 18th and 19th. Manipore ammunition. Question of responsibility still under investigation by the Commander-in-Chief. I will send answer as soon as possible.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State.

May 25, 1891.

Military. Your telegram of 19th May. See Manipore No. 80 D., sent by mail of 13th May. Answers to questions asked in letter from Government of India to Adjutant-General, 14th April, are as follows :—First. Collett states Resident's escort had 40 rounds Martini-Henry ammunition in pouch and 3,600 rounds in quarter-guard. Of the 100 men, 35 were detached to Langthobal, and 11 elsewhere, so that 54 men in Residency would have had about 56 rounds per man, besides 40 rounds in pouch. Collett says, till this ammunition was issued to men during March 24, the detachment at Langthobal, besides their 40 rounds in pouch, had 2,400 rounds in guard-room. This was taken to Tammoo when they retired on that place. Second. In addition to 40 rounds carried in pouches of Chief Commissioner's escort, Collett states that there were 13,000 rounds of Snider in Residency magazine. This was issued March 23 to 25. Your telegram, 18th. See Manipore No. 122 B., sent by mail on April 15. Collett had ascertained there were 13,000 rounds Snider in Residency magazine, Manipore, and therefore told Skene to march with 40 rounds in pouch, but on March 5 Collett telegraphed to Skene, who was joined by Quinton on March 6 at Golaghat, that there was a large quantity of Snider ammunition at Kohima, in charge of police, upon which Skene could draw if he thought necessary. Skene apparently believed that Manipore reserve would suffice, and did not draw on Kohima magazine.

THE HERO OF THOBAL.

THE following announcement appears in the *London Gazette* :—

WAR OFFICE, MAY 26.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's Army, whose claim has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for the conspicuous bravery displayed by him during

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the recent operations in Manipore, Assam, commencing on March 27, 1891, as recorded against his name :—

Corps.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps	Lieut. Charles James William Grant	For the conspicuous bravery and devotion to his country displayed by him in having, upon hearing on March 27, 1891, of the disaster at Manipore, at once volunteered to attempt the relief of the British captives, with eighty native soldiers, and, having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, captured Thobal, near Manipore, and held it against a large force of the enemy. Lieutenant Grant inspired his men with equal heroism by an ever-present example of personal daring and resource.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon this officer in recognition of his services in Manipore, as detailed above :—

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 26.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Charles James William Grant to be captain. Dated May 10, 1891.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 26.

BREVET.

Captain Charles James William Grant, Indian Staff Corps, to be major. Dated May 11, 1891.

THE DEFENCE OF THOBAL.—MAJOR GRANT'S OWN ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant-General Douglas Grant has forwarded to the *Times* a letter from Major Grant to his mother in which he graphically narrates the defence of Thobal. After describing how the Manipore news arrived at Tammoo on March 27, Major Grant details his advance as follows :—

A GALLANT RUSH.

I marched at 11 P.M., 30th, and neared Thobal at 7 A.M., meeting slight resistance till within 300 yards of river, 3 ft. to 6 ft. deep and 50 yards broad ; there seeing a burning bridge I galloped up on poor Clinker (the old steeplechasing Burman tal I had just bought on selling my Australian mare Lady Alice), and was greeted by a hot fire from mud-walled compounds on left of bridge and trenches on the right in open all across the river. I saw the wooden bridge was burnt through, and made record-time back to my men, emptying my revolver into the enemy behind the walls. My men were in fighting formation ; 10 my men 2nd Burma Battalion of Punjab Infantry (new name) and 10 Goorkhas in firing line at six paces interval between each man, and 20 my men in support 100 yards rear of flanks in single rank, and 20 my men and 20 Goorkhas reserve, baggage guard 300 yards in rear, with elephants, and 30 followers of the Goorkhas (Khasias, from Shilong Hills) ; we opened volleys by sections (10 men) and then advanced, one section firing a volley while the other rushed forward 30 paces, threw themselves down on ground, and fired a volley, on which the other section did likewise. Thus we reached 100 yards from the enemy, where we laid for about five minutes, firing at the only thing we could see, puffs of smoke from the enemy's loopholes and covered with the dust of their bullets ; I had seen one man clean killed at my side, and had felt a sharp flick under arm and began to think we were in for about as much as we could manage ; but the men were behaving splendidly, firing carefully and well directed. I signalled up the supports to come up wide on each flank ; they came with a splendid rush and never stopped on joining the firing line, but went clean on to the bank of the river, within 60 yards of the enemy, lying down and firing at their heads, which could now be seen as they raised them to fire ; then the former firing line jumped up and we rushed into the water. I was first in, but not first out, as I got in up to my neck and had to be helped out and got across nearer to the bridge, the men fixing bayonets in the water. The enemy now gave way, and ran away all along, but we bayoneted eight in the trenches on the right, found six shot through the head, behind the compound wall. At the second line of walls they tried to rally, but our men on the right soon changed their minds, and on they went and never stopped till they got behind the hills on the top of the map. Our advance and their retreat was just as if you rolled one ruler after another up the page on which the map is. When I got to (A) I halted in sheer amazement, the enemy's line was over a mile long. I estimated them at 800, the subadar at 1,200, afterwards heard they were 800 men besides officers. They were dressed mostly in white jackets with white turbans and dhoties, armed with Tower muskets, Enfield and Snider rifles, and about 200 in red jackets and white turbans, armed with Martinis—a rifle that will shoot over twice as far as our Sniders. I simply dared not pursue beyond (A), as my baggage was behind, and beyond them I had seen two or three hundred soldiers half a mile away on my right rear.

"IN A HORRID FUNK!"

April 1, at 6 A.M., my patrols reported enemy advancing in full force from their new position. I went to (A), where picket was, and took a single shot with a Goorkha's Martini into a group of 10 or 12 at 700 yards. The group bolted behind the walls at (B), and the little Goorkhas screamed with delight at a white heap left on the road, which got up, and fell down again once or twice, none of the others venturing out to help the poor wretch. Then a group assembled on the hill, 1,000 or 1,100 yards off, and the Goorkha Jemadar fired, and one went rolling down the hill ; I fired again, but no visible effect. The enemy then retired under cover ; but at 3 P.M. they advanced in full force. I lined wall (A) with 50 men, holding rest in reserve in the fort. The enemy advanced to 600 yards, when we opened volleys, and after firing at us wildly for half an hour they again retired to 800 yards, and suddenly from the hill a great "boom," a scream through the air, then 50 ft. over our heads a large white cloud of smoke, a loud report, and fragments of a 9lb. or 10lb. elongated common shell from a rifle cannon fell between us and our fort ; a second followed from another gun, and burst on our right ; then another struck the ground and burst on impact to our front, firing a patch of grass ; they went on with shrapnell. I confess I was in a horrid funk, for although I knew that artillery has little or no effect on extended troops behind a little cover, I dreaded the moral effect on my recruits, who must have had an enormously exaggerated idea of the powers of guns ; but they behaved splendidly, and soon I had the exact range of the guns, by the smoke and report trick, 900 or 970 yards ; and after half an hour, during which their fire got wilder and wilder, both guns disappeared, and only one turned up on the further hill, 1,500 yards from (A), from which they made poor practice, as the Goorkhas' bullets still reached them, and they only ran the gun up to fire, and feared to lay it carefully. All this time the enemy kept up their rifle fire, from 600 to 800 yards, but I only replied to it when they tried to advance nearer.

By this time it grew dark, and when we could no longer see the enemy we concentrated in the fort, as the enemy had been seen working round to our left. I sent the men back one by one along the hedges, telling each man when and where to go ; none of them doubled. It was quite dark when I got back, and posted them round our walls, which seemed so strong in the morning, but were like paper against well-laid field-guns ; I felt very, very bitter. I was proud of the result of my personal musketry training of my "butchas" (children), all eight months' recruits, except ten to fifteen old soldiers, who set a splendid example, and talked of what skunks the Maniporis were compared to the men they had fought in Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier ; but they all said they had never seen such odds against them before. Our total day's loss—a pony killed and one man slightly wounded.

A SCRIMMAGE.

The next morning (6th) they attacked again at dawn, and as I had only 70 rounds per man for Sniders and 30 for Martinis, I closed into the fort. At first, after 40 minutes' shelling, they made determined efforts to cross the walls 100 to 200 yards in front of my front and left, but nearly every man was hit as he mounted the wall, and then they remained firing from behind the walls. At 8 A.M. a good lot had collected behind the wall 200 yards from my left. I crept out with 10 or 12 Goorkhas, who held my rear and right under the hedge, and drove them with loss by an attack on their right flank, and we bolted back to fort without loss. Then at 11 A.M. there was firing from behind the hedges to our front with a weapon that rang out louder than their rifles. I crept out with a havildar and six Goorkhas close in the ditch under the hedge, out to the front from our right, up to within 10 yards of the nearest of them. They opened a wild fire and bolted as we attacked their left flank, but then we found ourselves in a bit of a hole, for 30 or 40 were in a corner behind a wall 6 ft. high, over which they were firing at us. I had my D.B. 16-bore shot-gun and six buckshot and six ball cartridges, and, as they showed their heads over the wall, they got buckshot in their faces at 20 yards. When my 12 rounds were fired and the Goorkhas also doing considerable damage, we rushed the wall and I dropped one through the head with my revolver and hit some more as they bolted. When we cleared them out we returned to the fort along the ditch, having had the hottest three minutes on record, and only got the Goorkha havildar shot through the hand and some of our clothes shot through ; we had killed at least ten. Next day I visited the corner and found blood, thirty Snider and fifteen Martini cartridges, and one 4-inch long Express cartridge, ·500, which accounted for the unaccountable sounds I had heard. Next day I heard I had killed the "Bhudda" (old) Senaputty, or the Commander-in-Chief of the old Maharaja, father of the present lot of scoundrels, and also two generals, but that is not yet confirmed. Well, as I said, we bolted back into the fort, and I had thirty minutes' leisure to go all round my fort, and found I had only fifty rounds per man, enough for one hour's hard fighting, and only twenty-five for Martinis; so I ordered all the men to lie down behind the walls, and one man in six kept half-an-hour's watch on their movements.

THE MEETING WITH PRESGRAVE.

At noon, 8th, white flag appeared, and a man stuck a letter on road and went back. Went and found it contained a letter from Presgrave, with orders from Burma for me to retire on first opportunity, and he was not to reinforce me but to help me to retire. I was sick, but the orders were most peremptorily worded. So at 7.30 P.M., on a pitch-dark, rainy night, we started back ; a splendid night for a retreat, but such a ghastly, awful job ! We had two wounded elephants with us, and made just a mile an hour, only seeing our hands before our faces by the lightning-flashes. I had to hold on to a Sepoy's coat, as I could see absolutely nothing ; but they see better in the dark than we do. We were drenched to the skin, and were halting, taking ten paces forward when the lightning flashed, and then halting the column half an hour at times; but the feeble Manipori, of course, would not be out such a night, and we passed through three or four villages full of troops without a man showing. At 2 A.M., 9th, a man said, sleepily, "The party has come"—that was all—and the next moment Presgrave had my hand. He had heard that I was captured and all my men killed or taken at two different places ; had returned nearly to Tammoo, but the two Burmans with Maharaja's letter told him where I was, and he marched thirty-six hours without kit or rations, only halting for eight hours, and was coming on to Tammoo. He went back to meet some rations, and, then, after passing the night in a Naga village, returned to Palel and here, with 180 men and 11 boxes of ammunition —40 of them our mounted infantry.

POOR CLINKER.

At Palel we found three or four hundred Manipori soldiers, who did not expect us; they saw us half a mile off and bolted, after firing a few

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shots. I went on with the mounted infantry, and after trotting till within 300 yards of the retreating army, we formed line on the open and went in. I rode for a palki and umbrella I saw, and, shooting one or two on my way, got close up, but a hundred or so had made for the hills on our right and made a short stand, and suddenly down went poor Clinker on his head, hurling me off. Jumped up—I was covered with blood from a bullet-wound in the poor beast's fore leg, just below the shoulder. Two men came up. I twisted my handkerchief round with a cleaning-rod above the wound, stopping the blood from the severed main artery, and, refilling my revolver, ran on. By this time the men had jumped off and were fighting with the enemy on the hill, the palki was down, and, I fear, the inmate of it escaped. We killed forty of them without loss, excepting poor Clinker and another pony. After pursuing three miles we stopped and returned to the infantry, which were rather out of it, though they doubled two miles. Found poor Clinker's large bone broken and had to shoot him at once. We collected the spoil and returned to camp, where we had a quiet night, and were joined by the Hon. Major Charles Leslie and 400 of his 2nd-4th Goorkhas and two mountain guns; Cox of ours. Total, now, eight British officers; all very nice and jolly; but to our disgust we have to halt here for rest of ours, rest of Goorkhas, two more guns, and General Graham. Cox brought me telegrams of congratulations from Sir Frederick Roberts, General Stewart, commanding Burma, and Chief Commissioner, saying everything kind and nice they could. I sent in my despatches next day, and so the first act of the Manipore campaign closes. My men have behaved splendidly, both in attack, siege, and retreat, and I have recommended all for the Order of Merit. My luck all through has been most marvellous—everything turned up all right, and there was hardly a hitch anywhere. Poor Clinker! He was 300 yards from 800 rifles for twenty minutes and never touched, and a shot killed him at full gallop. Now "bus" (enough) about myself in the longest letter I have ever written.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on May 30 :—

The Hassanzai and Akazai tribes of the Black Mountain having surrendered unconditionally, and accepted the terms imposed upon them, their chiefs were received in durbar by Major-General Elles yesterday. He explained to them that the Government were ready to withdraw their troops at once if Hashim Ali, the source of all the trouble in that quarter, were given up. The chiefs replied that he was beyond their power of arrest. It will therefore be necessary to maintain a force in the country till the tribes are strong enough to prevent Hashim's return. The majority of the troops will return to India at once. So long as peace is maintained the tribes will be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of the villages and to cultivate the lands. The commander-in-chief has telegraphed to Major-General Elles expressing his approval of the excellent work done by the troops.

Information from the Black Mountain says that, except a few stray shots fired occasionally by night, the opposition has now practically ceased in these parts. It is said that the entire Hashanzai and Akazai Jirgahs are anxious to come in, and intend to assemble at Kanach in a day or two, to talk matters over amongst themselves. They profess to be willing to submit to any terms, and to accept Ibrahim Khan or anyone else we select as the Chief in place of Hashim Ali. However, the Government has decided that it will be necessary to hut two battalions and one battery of native troops in the Hashanzai territory near Seri, and the huts are to be erected forthwith.

ALLAHABAD, May 12.—News has been received from the Black Mountain, dated yesterday. A friendly native brought in news on Sunday night that there were sixty armed men on the hills about the village of Peza, who meant to make a night attack on the Surmal. The officer commanding that post, Major Schalch, was warned by wire to keep a sharp look-out. Lieutenant Chesney, with forty men of the 2-5th Goorkhas, went up the hill to the source of the water supply to lay a trap for the enemy and to try and get in their rear and cut them off. Their scouts were on the alert, and fired two signal shots and disappeared in the darkness. Lieutenant Chesney's party remained out on the hill all night, but nothing more was seen of the enemy. Yesterday afternoon three or four men were seen on the road between Surmal and Maira trying to destroy the telegraph line on the hill above China. Major Schalch sent out a party who drove them off and exchanged shots, but without any casualties on either side. The Akazai Jirgha that was to have come in has not put in an appearance.

ALLAHABAD, May 13.—The latest intelligence from the Black Mountain announces that the force is now in occupation of the Khan Kheyl section of the Hassanzai country, and of territory of the Akazais. The latter is completely deserted by the inhabitants, who have not as yet submitted. They are sheltered from any action on our part by taking refuge just over the border of the Chagarzai country, which is beyond the scope of the operations prescribed for the force. During the last few days small parties of the enemy have crossed the Chagarzai border intent on mischief, cutting wires and firing into the camp, and shots have been exchanged, but they have retired at once out of range across the Chagarzai border.

The *Times of India* says :—A correspondent with the Black Mountain Expedition sends us a letter, of which it is perhaps advisable to quote only the first portion. Our correspondent, who is known to us and who should certainly know what he writes about, assures us that his letter reflects pretty accurately the prevailing opinion of a force. The portion of his letter we quote below will probably attract some attention : hence these preliminary remarks :—"That the inhabitants of Swat, Baner, and the Black Mountain should be steeped in superstition need not surprise us. But that the Mahomedans of Hazara and Rawalpindi should be ready to accept any childish story in support of the power of their Pirs, after years of British occupation, is not a little startling. Our retreat from the face of the enemy, however, at Pelosi has to be explained by them, and to their minds the explanation is not far to seek. In their opinion there is no mystery whatever in the fact that the Sircar has lost prestige, and that British arms have undergone a reverse. How could it have been otherwise? Did not Mian Gul, the Akund of Swat, appear on the heights of Baio and catch our harmless bullets in his hand? And did he not address our astonished General, saying to him, 'You did not know I could perform wonders? Now go, lest I destroy you.' And what happened then? Our General answered, 'Certainly I never knew it. Of course, I will go away at once.' So the order was given. Our mules were loaded, and, *hey presto!* the advance was abandoned, and the land of the Chigarzais was secured from intrusion. This is the prevailing story, and admirably it accounts for everything, for our protracted hesitation, for our inactivity in the presence of a mob of tribesmen who during daylight regularly flouted us with their standards and at night committed numberless acts of war upon us, and, lastly, for the meekness with which we accepted the conditions imposed upon us. There can be no doubt whatever that this expedition was intended to penetrate into the Chigarzai country. The force was aware of it, the Banerwals and the enemy generally were assured of it. The intention having, whether wisely or not, been once entertained, it should have been carried out at all hazards, and over every obstacle. It was a question at that stage of prestige, and no gathering of the Clans should have been held to daunt us. I do not believe myself that there was any necessity to summon the reserve in such nervous haste. Baio could have been seized from Towara, it could have been captured from Pelosi, no time should have been lost, and the one brigade would easily have swept the hills. We now discover in the prevailing belief how foolish and mischievous our do-nothing policy was. In dealing with Asiatics it is an axiom that to hesitate is fatal; to stand on the defensive a blunder.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

IT is surely time for the authorities to alter the system by which designations are given to our frontier expeditions, says the Lahore paper. Why, for instance, should the force operating beyond Kohat be called the "Miranzai Field Force"? The Miranzai valley is British territory, and the inhabitants more or less peaceful subjects, so the term is decidedly a misnomer. The troops certainly have to traverse the Miranzai valley, but they are fighting against the Orakzais, and are at this moment in the Orakzai country, or beyond, and an alteration in the name of the force would make things clearer.

The following telegrams are from the Indian papers :—

SANGAR, May 9.—The sub-sections of the Samil tribes which had not already submitted sent in their jirgahs yesterday. They had an audience of General Lockhart in the afternoon. All the rifles and other Government property which remained in their hands were brought in and surrendered, and the headmen composing the delegations appeared so crushed and submissive that they gladly accepted our terms without demur. The fighting men of the Gar tribe being disheartened by our continued series of successes have dispersed to their homes, and their jirgahs wait upon the General to-day to hear and accept our terms. The Samil and Gar are the two great divisions that comprise all the Orakzai tribe, so that these people who can put 25,000 fighting men into the field have been conquered and subdued by the comparatively small force employed against them by General Lockhart in less than three weeks.

SIMLA, May 11.—No disturbance took place at Miranzai during the Eed festival. The latest news from General Lockhart states that all Government property has now been returned. The Samil jirgah was received on the 9th, and all accounts with them settled. A fine of 1,000 rs. was imposed on Anella Khel, and the Mishti were informed that British troops would destroy all towers at Kandi Mishtis and inflict chastisement on the tribes if they offered resistance. The jirgah complied submissively to all conditions. The Miranzai and Alisherzai jirgah have not come in, and if they fail to appear, General Lockhart will visit their settlements. The Afridis seem to be settling down, and work on Goolistan has been commenced. Two Afridi sepoys who recently deserted did not after all take their rifles with them.

ALLAHABAD, May 11.—A telegram from Miranzai announces that the jirgahs from all the remaining sections of the Samil tribe have come in to tender submission, and with them all the rifles and other Government property that had been taken. Nothing belonging to us remains in their hands. The jirgahs were received by the General and the Political Officers at Goolistan, and seemed utterly dispirited and cowed and prepared to submit to any terms that may be imposed. The jirgahs from the Gar tribe have announced their desire to come in, and are to be received at Goolistan also. A strong fortified position is to be constructed on the Mastaon Plateau, capable of affording accommodation to 300 or 400 men, and smaller posts are to be built without delay along the crest of the Samana Range, which we have compelled the Orakzais to recognise as our frontier, and which we may now confidently expect to maintain.

ALLAHABAD, May 12.—Information which has been received from Miranzai states that General Lockhart left Goolistan on Sunday morning, with six days' rations, for the Kandi Mishti Valley *viâ* Karappa, where half the force was left encamped. The jirgahs have come in from Kandi Mishtis, but they were not considered sufficiently representative, so our troops will march through their country. No opposition is anticipated. The force consists of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, and parties of rifles from the Manchester, the 29th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Sikhs, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and 6th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Turner.

ALLAHABAD, May 13.—Miranzai news states that Sir William Lockhart having marched through the Kandi Mishti valley on the 10th, returned to Karappa, where he halted on the 11th. He was accompanied by representative jirgahs from all the tribes, who witnessed the destruction of their towers. All the villages were spared.

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ALLAHABAD, May 14.—News from Miranzai, dated Camp Mastaon, yesterday, says that General Lockhart advances to-day up the Khanke Valley to Mamazai Bazaar, accompanied by Mamazai Ali Khel and Alisherzai Jirgahs. Heliographic communication was established with the headquarters to-day. The column returns to Karappa to-morrow, and to Goolistan on the 15th. The jirgahs promised that no opposition would be offered, and no damage is being done to villages and towers. All crops are being paid for, and supplies are being brought in freely.

SIMLA, May 15.—General Lockhart, on the 13th, marched from Sajdamal to Kanka Badar, the headquarters of the Mamazais, passing through the head of the village of Alisherzai. No opposition was offered. A complete survey was made of the Minjin Daru. All the tribes have now been punished. Those who offered resistance have made their submission. Nothing remains now but to garrison Samana on a peace footing.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council was held at Simla on May 14, at Viceregal Lodge. Sir Alexander Miller and General Brackenbury took their seats. Sir Alexander Miller was substituted for the Hon. Mr. Scoble as member of the Select Committees on the Bills to Amend the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, and the Bankers' Books Evidence Act. Regarding the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, Sir A. Miller remarked that the Select Committee would probably not be able to report this Session. The Bankers' Books Evidence Bill was nearly ready, and he hoped the Hon. Mr. Hutchins would be able to pass it at the next meeting of the Council. The Bill to declare certain Courts in British India to be Colonial Courts of Admiralty was introduced by Sir A. Miller and subsequently passed into law. The main object of the Bill is to declare certain Courts in India having unlimited civil jurisdiction to be Colonial Courts of Admiralty in pursuance of the English Act of 1890. So far as the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Indian Courts are concerned the Bill extends and improves them. Sir A. Miller pointed out the confusion and inconvenience which such a measure as that under discussion would entail. The Courts in British India declared under the Bill to be Colonial Courts of Admiralty are the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, the Resident's Court at Aden, and the Kurrachee District Court. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

YUNNAN.

THE *North China Herald* says:—The attention of the commercial world has been frequently called to Yunnan. The Margary tragedy made it famous, French and English travellers have visited it, and described what they saw. At the Asiatic Society's meeting last evening, General Mesny instructed us on what he saw in the same province. He had good opportunities for observation, being in the service of the Chinese Government, and speaking the language with great fluency. The size of the Chinese provinces is such that the capital cities are about as far apart as London is from Edinburgh, and the post journey from Yunnan to Peking takes sixty days, at the rate of thirty miles a day. The distance is estimated at 6,025 Chinese li from the yamên of the Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichow to Peking. In proceeding there the Viceroy has to cross five provinces. He may go by Shensi. In that case he would travel through Chihli and Shansi to Singan Fu. From that city he would pass by the viaducts which conduct him into Szechuan, through chasms formidable for their depth and famed for their scenery. Szechuan is itself as large as France, and when this province is passed he finds himself in Yunnan. But he is more likely to go by Hankow, which he reaches by passing through Honan. Then he ascends the Great River and passes through the gorges into Szechuan. If he prefers going by water this is best, and that mode of travelling is less fatiguing. The traffic from Shanghai takes this route to Szechuan; the Japanese miners, for instance, proceed from Shanghai past Nanking and Wuchang westward into Szechuan and turn off at Chungking to the south-west, keeping in the province of Szechuan till they reach Yunnan. Machinery for the mines takes this route.

Yunnan is mostly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is then, though so far south, mild in climate. The Mongolian plateau on the way to Kiachta is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. Yunnan is higher than this, but being much lower than Thibet it receives rainfall from the north-west in great abundance, and is therefore a fertile province with an equable temperature. It is a region subject to earthquakes, a circumstance which seems to be connected with its proximity to the Himalayan chain. The same liability marks the province of Kansu, and as Yunnan is rich in minerals it is natural to place these things together, and to suppose that the earthquakes are a remainder of the mighty force which lifted the Himalayas and Thibet to their present elevation, and that this line of earthquakes has so opened great fissures in the earth's crust that the molten metals below could escape under side pressure, and did at some unknown date reach points more or less near to the surface. It seems so, but who can tell? At any rate, however and whenever it took place, there they are buried in the Yunnan rocks in great abundance—precious and useful metals—waiting for machinery to crush them, and deliver them up to the miner.

The importance of the trade routes leading through Yunnan to Burma and Tonquin makes Yunnan an interesting province to the foreign merchant. It has become deplorably depopulated, but must recover its prosperity. Out of a trade valued in Mr. Happer's report at 183,000 taels, there was at Mengtze one-third of foreign merchandise, and one-eighth of native imports sent from Hong Kong. Native exports amounted to 88,000 taels. Most of the trade was with Hong Kong. The Tonquin share was less than that of Hong Kong. Beside the copper which goes to Peking tin is exported in slabs in increasing quantity, and musk is in demand as an export. The trade in Puerh tea is promising, and must increase. Mules are the burden-bearers. They look picturesque when ascending and descending the passes. The people decorate them with rosettes of Turkey red. Mengtze alone has more than 12,000 of these animals. The people begin to show a fondness for cotton yarn from Bombay. Tobacco from Canton is also valued. Many of the aborigines cultivate rice, and speak a language allied to the Burmese. Wheat, maize, millet, beans, sweet potatoes, and tobacco are grown there, as also pomegranates, peaches, persimmons, and plums. It is a country of perpetual sunshine, with a south wind that blows steadily throughout the year. The thermometer is never below 40 deg. nor above 80 deg., so that it has evidently a very fine climate. There is a strange malaria which carries off multitudes in a few days. Natives are the victims and strangers escape. The woods are very valuable, embracing ebony and coffin wood.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Good-Service Pensions.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From Dec. 20, 1890, in room of General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the colonel's allowance—COLONEL WILLIAM GEORGE CUBITT, V.C., D.S.O., Staff Corps.

Dates of Commissions.—Ensign, July 26, 1853; lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1856; captain, July 26, 1865; major, July 26, 1873; lieutenant-colonel, July 26, 1879; colonel, July 26, 1883.

Appointments.—Regimental duty, 13th Bengal Native Inf., 1853-58. Doing duty, 16th Bengal Inf., 1861-62. Regimental duty, 16th Bengal Inf., as adjutant, 1862-67. Brigade-major, Bengal, 1867-72. Regimental duty, 16th Bengal Inf., as wing officer, 1872-73. Officiating station Staff officer, Dacca, 1873-74. Regimental duty, 16th Bengal Inf., as wing officer, second in command, and officiating commandant, 1874-80. Commanding at Ali Musjid, March to May 1880. Regimental duty, 16th Bengal Inf., as second in command, 1880-81. Regimental duty, 43rd Bengal Inf., as commandant, 1881-88.

War Services.—Bengal, 1855.—Suppression of the Sonthal rebellion. India, 1857.—Action of Chinhat and defence of Lucknow. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp; Victoria Cross.) North-Eastern Frontier, 1875.—Expedition against the Daphlas. Mentioned in despatches.) Afghanistan, 1880.—With the Khaibar Line Force. (Medal.) North-Eastern Frontier, 1883-84.—Expedition against the Akhas. (Mentioned in despatches.) Burma, 1886-88.—(Mentioned in despatches; D.S.O.; India medal and two clasps.)

From Jan. 20, 1891, in room of Col. William Henry Ross, Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance, COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) GEORGE FRANCIS BEVILLE, Staff Corps.

Dates of Commissions.—Ensign, Sept. 4, 1855; lieutenant, Jan. 4, 1858; captain, Sept. 4, 1867; brevet-major, Aug. 15, 1868; major, June 27, 1878; brevet lieut.-col., July 11, 1877; lieut.-col., June 27, 1884; colonel in the Army, July 11, 1881.

Appointments.—Regimental duty, 2nd European Light Inf., 15th and 13th Bombay Native Inf., and 1st Belooch Batt., 1855-63. Regimental duty, 21st Bombay Native Inf., as quartermaster, 1865-67. Brigade-Major, 1st Brigade, 1st Div., Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, December 1867 to June 1868. Regimental duty, 27th and 6th Bombay Native Inf., 1868-69. Officiating Brigade-Major, Nasirabad, 1868-70. Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, April to July, 1870. Officiating Brigade-Major, Deesa, July 1870 to March 1871. Brigade-Major, Aden, March to December 1871. Brigade-Major, Deesa, 1871-74. (On half-pay list from April 1874 to February 1877.) Regimental duty, 5th Bombay Native Light Inf., as officiating wing commander, March to July 1877. Regimental duty, 21st Bombay Native Inf., as wing commander and second in command, 1877-81. (Officiating deputy judge advocate, Poona circle, from May 1879 to March 1880.) (Deputy judge advocate, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, from March 1880 to May 1881.) Commandant, 21st Bombay Inf., April 1881 to January 1889. Commanding at Nasirabad, January to March 1889. Brigadier general commanding Deesa district, April 1889 to December 1890. Officiating in command of the Mhow district, from December 1890 to date.

War Services.—India, 1857-59.—Siege and assault of Kotah; pursuit of Tantia Topi; Oude Campaign, including assault of Rampore Kassia; capture of the forts of Amethi and Shankarpore; action of Dundiakera; capture of the forts of Baksar and Baraitch; action and occupation of Churda; capture of the fort of Mujeediah; action at Banki; and final expulsion of the rebels from Oude across the river Tapti—(mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp). Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Action of Arogee and assault and capture of Magdala—(mentioned in despatches; brevet of major; medal). Afghanistan, 1879-80.—Defence of Candahar and battle of Sept. 1—(mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp).

The Tammoo Column having been broken up, the various officers on the general staff rejoin their regiments immediately.

General Barnard having proceeded to England on short leave, Col. M'Cleverty, Derbyshire Regt., has assumed command of the Narbudda district.

Major Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed personal assistant to General Brackenbury, the military member of the Viceroy's Council. Major Barrow served in the two recent Egyptian campaigns.

A G.O., to be issued shortly, will contain the appointment of Major Kekewich as officiating A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to his duties as military secretary, Madras.

Major H. H. Swan has been appointed lieutenant-colonel and to command the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut.-Col. S. Jackson, C.I.E., resigned. Capt. R. L. Trevethick has been promoted to major in the same corps.

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Major C. A. Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Prome district.

Major C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cav., officiates as Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Captain Clough-Taylor.

Brevet-Major W. J. A. Bond, Assistant Commissary-General and recently on special duty at Chittagong, shortly succeeds to the post of Chief Commissariat Officer at Allahabad.

Capt. M. B. Bicknell, R.A., and Lieut. J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Cav., passed the highest standard examination in Persian on April 6.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion—Capt. G. Turner, South Wales Borderers. To 2nd Bettalion—Lieuts. W. H. Wardell, Liverpool Regt., H. V. M. Langtry, Royal West Surrey Regt., C. W. Grey, Durham Light Inf., and A. A. Ainslie, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Under telegraphic instructions from Army Headquarters it is notified that Capt. H. V. Cox, 21st Madras Inf., has been appointed officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry and directed to proceed to Rangoon to take up the appointment.

BENGAL.

OUR latest advices from Calcutta are to May 13.

The Riot at Benares.—It is said in connection with the Benares riots that great discontent exists among the Mahomedan cloth-weavers, who were really in a measure responsible for the recent outbreak. A few days before the temple affair they went to the Collector and informed him that they had lost their means of livelihood through the competition of Manchester goods, and immediately afterwards in their soreness of spirit they attacked the Hindoos, who were then organising their festival. The alleged violation of Hindoo religious susceptibilities was merely the occasion for the general irritation existing in the city to give itself vent. The case connected with the wreck of the Telegraph Office during the recent Benares riots was concluded on May 11. Out of the fifteen accused, the jury acquitted seven and convicted eight, two unanimously, and six by a majority. The judge passed sentences of transportation for fourteen years in the case of three, twelve years on two, ten years on one, and seven years on another. A sweeper boy was also found guilty of being in possession of some of Mr. Ludgwick's property, and was sentenced to thirty stripes. Owing to dearness of provisions, says a telegram, rumours prevailed that there would be a recurrence of the riots at Benares after the Ramzan. Every precautionary measure was taken by the magistrate and the police, and a detachment of the East Lancashire Regiment was posted at the railway station. All, however, passed off quietly, but an order to remain in readiness for emergencies is still in force, though it is expected that there will be no need for the services of the troops.

Taking the official report, the total outturn of tea in Assam last year amounted to 82,119,252 lb., or 5,000,000 lb. more than that of the previous year. But the official figures are just five millions in excess of those of the Tea Association, which agree with the Trade Returns. It is, therefore, surmised that the Deputy Commissioners have overestimated the crop by this amount.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to May 14.

Accident to a Vicar-General.—On May 9, while Father Gelis, Vicar-General of the Coimbatore Episcopate, who is about seventy, was travelling on the train, he fell out of the door which he opened. A lady in the same compartment informed the officials at the next station of what had occurred, and help was sent. Father Gelis was found on the line with a severe cut on the head, a fractured shoulder-blade, and is in a very precarious condition.

Charge against the Madras Police.—Some time ago Mr. Emery, partner in Messrs. Orr and Company, succeeded in getting the Government to institute an inquiry into the circumstances under which he was arrested by the police for not appearing as a witness in a Mofussil Court. The Commissioner of Police held an inquiry, at which Mr. Emery was represented by counsel. The report of the inquiry having been submitted to Government it has passed an order that after full consideration of the evidence upon both sides, the Government has come to the conclusion that Mr. Emery has not substantiated the charges of insolent and intemperate behaviour which he has brought against the police. The report of the Commissioner of Police has not been published.

Sale of the Scottish Mission Memorial Buildings.—A Madras paper understands that the Rev. G. Milne Rae, as representing the Scottish Mission in Madras, has received a telegram from the Home Committee, authorising the sale of the Memorial Hall and with it, it is understood, Anderson's Memorial Church adjoining, to the local Government for the sum of 60,000 rs., the object of the Government in securing the premises being to erect upon their site a building for the new law classes, lecture-rooms, &c., &c. Correspondence has, it appears, been passing for some time past between the Government and the Home Committee of the Scotch Mission for the purchase of this site, which has at last resulted as narrated above, much to the chagrin and annoyance of the congregation of Anderson's Memorial Church, which, although composed of natives, intends to use the most strenuous endeavours to save this edifice from destruction, even at the expense of litigation, if necessary.

The Commander-in-Chief's Residence.—The matter of providing a suitable permanent residence at Ootacamund for the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has again been brought up before the Council; and it was decided that, if it is found impossible to procure the grant of a sufficient sum of money to purchase any of the properties now decided on, Sir James Dormer is to submit any alternative proposals in regard to obtaining a residence on a lease. The whole matter will then be submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Pearl Fishery of 1891 is over at last, and Captain Donnan does not hold out any hopes of another for some time to come. The gross takings have been as nearly as possible 9,60,000 rs., and if, as is estimated, the expenses of the fishery, as well as bonuses, amount to 1,00,000 rs., it will leave a net profit to Government of over 8,60,000 rs.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to May 16.

Provincial Conference at Poona.—The Provincial Conference has been held at Poona. Over a hundred delegates, mainly from the Deccan, were present. Regret for Mr. Bradlaugh's death was recorded, and resolutions were passed on Education, Abkari, Income-tax operations, the Salt Act, the Municipal Act, and numerous other subjects. Before closing, Mr. Tilak, an opponent of the Consent Bill, proposed, and Mr. Lele, a supporter of the measure, seconded, and the Conference adopted, the following resolution:—"That this Conference places on record its regret that the Government of India was not pleased to give due regard to public opinion expressed about the Age of Consent Bill. The expression of public opinion was most distinctly explained to mean the opinion of all parties—that is, the protest of the opponents and the amendments of supporters." Mr. Tilak expressly stated that the resolution of the Conference made absolutely no reference to the merits of the Bill itself.

The Bombay Police.—At their meeting on May 11 the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had before them a letter from Government relative to the increase of the Bombay Police Force, and, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter, it being further resolved that in the meantime the president should telegraph to the Government of India, requesting them not to sanction the increase, pending the receipt of a representation from the Corporation on the subject. The *Englishman*, referring to the difference of opinion between the Government and the Municipality of Bombay regarding the proposed increase of the local police force, says:—The question is indeed one for which a satisfactory solution will be hard to find. An exactly similar issue has for twenty years embittered the relations of the Paris Municipality with the Central Government, and an agreement seems still to be as far off as ever. The difficulty lies, of course, in determining the exact measure in which the Imperial Executive benefits by the protection of the local police, and this is obviously a question which lends itself to endless differences of opinion.

The University Tower Fatality.—The excitement in the Parsee community at Bombay arising from the deaths of the two Parsee ladies continues unabated, says a Bombay correspondent on May 14; and the three Gujerati dailies contribute to it in no small degree by publishing each morning with sensational headings minute details of matters more or less connected with the fatality. They repudiate most strenuously the conclusion arrived at by the police officers on grounds which appear to them to be unanswerable. Inquiry is now being made into a report which was circulated on Saturday to the effect that the deceased were followed up the tower by a Parsee and two Mahomedans. A young Parsee named Manekjee Aslajee Daroowalla was sent for and examined, and then allowed to go home. He was again sent for, and was further examined for some time. The Superintendent allowed Manekjee to go home with his relations, but he is still kept under police surveillance. He is a young man, about twenty-three years of age, and is said to have inherited a small fortune some time ago. He has had no occupation hitherto, and appears to do no work of any kind. The police inquiries have not elicited anything to damage his character. He is said to be a relation or friend of a "certain person of considerable local influence," and this circumstance is supposed to have created a good deal of prejudice against him in the minds of most Parsees. Considerable surprise is expressed at the refusal of the Commissioner of Police to avail himself, in the interests of justice, of the offers of rewards for the detection of the supposed culprits, from Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit and Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor-Camdin. Some important evidence, says the *Pioneer*, has been given at the inquiry into the tragedy by Dr. Sydney Smith, the coroner's surgeon. Dr. Smith, who made an autopsy, is of opinion that the marks on the unfortunate girls were caused by the fall, and he gives no support whatever to the theory of outrage.

A proposal has been made by Government to abolish the office of Sheriff of Bombay, entrusting its duties to a High Bailiff. At the same time it is under contemplation to amalgamate the process-serving staffs of the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and to place the whole of the bailiffs under this new official, who would be a continuator of the office of Under-Sheriff, but bearing a new title, and performing additional functions.

Wheat still continues to pour into Bombay, says the *Times of India* of May 16, and something like a thousand truck-loads a day have to be unloaded at Wari Bunder. Considering the very unusual pressure, the staff of the G.I.P. Railway are working admirably. The receipts are 2 lacs a day. The line is being kept in grand order. But, spite of the heavy traffic, the number of engines laid up are very few, while the organisation in the traffic and in the discharge of the goods at Wari Bunder is worthy of all praise, and reflects the greatest credit on the assistant superintendents and the employés generally. It is to be hoped that the directors will give a good bonus this year, not only to the office clerks at home—as they did last year—but to those who have, by their arduous toil and careful management, carried on so successfully the work suddenly rushed upon them.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is given to understand that Mr. W. R. Carles, the British Consul at Chinkiang, was leaving for Europe about May 1, and that Mr. Allen, from Amoy, will relieve him.

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BURMA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* writes on May 31 :—

The Marquess of Lansdowne will come to Burma during the next cold season. It is not decided whether he will come at the close of the present year or early next year.

The operations undertaken during the past dry season in the Bhamo district are producing satisfactory results. The orders issued by the British authorities are now complied with in a manner hitherto unknown. Several important Kachyen chiefs, including Leka, who has hitherto given great trouble, submitted personally or by their representatives. The rationing of the garrison left at the jade mines is nearly completed.

Numerous complaints have appeared in the local Press regarding the treatment of Indian coolies returning from the Chin Hills. During their passage through Upper Burma they appear to have been treated with harshness and neglect. One detachment was terribly scourged by cholera. Another detachment arrived at Rangoon in such an enfeebled condition that a number died from exhaustion after their arrival.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* from Haka (May 7) states :—On the 2nd instant a column commanded by Colonel Mainwaring, with Lieutenant Evatt as staff officer, composed of two guns No. 2 Mountain Battery, R.A., under Lieutenant O'Leary, 200 rifles of the 39th Garhwalis under Lieutenant Mocatta, 50 rifles of the 4th Madras Pioneers under Lieutenant Rainey, with hospital establishment under Surgeon Kalewala, and 100 transport mules, left Haka for the village of Klang-Klang, distant seventeen miles. The objects of the column were to establish Zahwit, known on the Lushai side as Zahoota, as a paramount chief of the Klang-Klangs, to destroy the houses of the two rebel chiefs Lalway and Koikway, and by a demonstration of force to expedite the payment of the fine inflicted by us for the attack at the Lawvar stream. Lieutenant Macnabb, police officer, Chin Hills, accompanied the column as civil officer. Klang-Klang was reached the same day after a trying march of five hours, during which the Boinu stream was crossed seventeen times. Next day half the force visited the tributary village of Tlangewa, distant seven miles. The remainder of the party entrenched themselves in a camp opposite Klang-Klang with the whole of the transport. This village had never been visited by us. Last year the fine imposed on Tlangewa by Lieutenant Macnabb for its share in the Lawvar attack was paid. The submission of its inhabitants was sworn to, and an additional fine, which had been imposed for their insulting Zahoota on his demanding the fine imposed, was paid in full. On the 5th the whole party returned to Haka, bringing with them twenty guns and two coolie loads of gongs and other utensils.

MAY 8.—The Political Officer informed the chiefs of Tungzang before leaving that if the fine of guns imposed was not promptly paid up in full the Government would be obliged to send a fresh column, and in that case the fine would be doubled. The Tangzang villagers, who lost their chief at the Lawvar action have sworn to avenge his death by one of our heads or of one of the Hakas. We now hope that our alliance with the Hakas is firmly cemented, especially as we neglected to destroy Klang-Klang owing to Shweling, a Haka chieftain, being left behind us on the 3rd ultimo to obtain news of the willingness of the tribes to submit, as we were afraid that they might murder him in revenge for the valuable aid which two Haka spies gave us in informing Colonel Mainwaring at Haka of a probable attempt on Lieutenant Mocatta's column returning from Tao on the 1st ultimo.

Lieutenant Rainey with 100 rifles, 4th Madras Pioneers, returned to Rawvan on the 7th. The guns leave this on the 10th for Mandalay *via* Kan, Kalemyo and Kalewa, accompanied by the six signallers of the 4th King's Royal Rifles. Surgeon Hoey and the field hospital leave us on the same date for Pokoko, and Lieutenant Harrison with the Burma Sappers left Rawvan for No. 3 Stockade on the 3rd. Lieutenant Ainslie and the Madras Sappers leave Haka on the 13th for the same destination to complete the work required there. Captain Browne, 39th Garhwalis, is shortly expected here to assume command on the departure of Colonel Mainwaring for a year's leave home. General Graham reassumed command of the Myingyan district yesterday on his return to Manipore.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY sends the following information to the Burma Press :—

On the night of March 1, as already reported, Lieutenant Burton's camp in the Bhamo district was rushed by a large number of Kachins. Two men were killed and ten wounded, among the latter being Mr. V. C. French, Assistant Engineer, who received a bullet wound in the foot. Reinforcements were promptly despatched to Lieutenant Burton's assistance under Major Smith, Devonshire Regiment, who on arriving assumed charge of the operations. It was at first believed that only the villages of the Hanton and Ngazin Kachins were implicated. These villages were destroyed and a certain number of the villagers captured, the majority, however, having fled. Later investigations revealed the fact that a number of the Lashi Kachins had also taken part in the attack. This tribe inhabit the country between the two branches of the Mankanha Chaung, which has generally been regarded as the boundary between Burma and China, and in this way have practically maintained independence of either country. They have recently taken part in attacks on Chinese caravans, and the assistance of the Chinese authorities was accordingly asked : but it was resolved to chastise them without awaiting the result of these negotiations. The operations were conducted by Major Smith, and were attended with complete success. On April 20 Piti and three other villages were occupied by our troops. A number of villagers and five guns being captured. In the house of the Piti Sawbwa was found a blanket which had been taken from one of our sepoys in the attack on Lieutenant Burton's detachment. The villages were left standing for a day, but, as no more Kachins surrendered, they were burnt on the 21st, and the troops then retired, owing to the want of rations. There were no casualties on our side.

JACOPA, the Lushai Chief who attacked Mr. Murray's party in February last, having refused to surrender, a small party of 120 Frontier Police, under Captain Shakespear, Superintendent, Lushai Hills, Mr. Pughe, Commandant, and Mr. Thomas, the Assistant, are going to turn him out of his new village which he has built near his old site. It is reported that he intends to make one more attempt.

IT IS PROBABLE that a considerable reduction will be made in the strength of the Military Police in Upper Burma during Sir Alexander Mackenzie's tenure of office. A circular has been issued to the various local officials of the Province in which the Chief Commissioner invites suggestions and opinions on the subject ; but his communication, meanwhile, leaves no doubt as to his own views in the matter. A reduction of some kind there must be ; the question merely is, to what extent, under existing circumstances, it will be safe to reduce the force. The change will probably be accompanied by a thorough reconstitution of the Civil Police, which is notoriously ill-disciplined and badly organised.

IT IS NOTIFIED that all the western and southern portions of Wuntho have been formed into a Public Works division, designated the Wuntho division, and that this division will be under the Third Circle of Superintendence. The boundary between the Wuntho division and the Katha division will be roughly a line drawn from Singon to the Mainthoung Hill, continuing thence to the watershed of the range northward. Mr. W. G. Bligh has been appointed to the executive charge of the Wuntho division.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE has addressed a letter of unqualified censure to the Municipal Commissioners of Moulmein. The city has long been one of the worst governed and most unhealthy in Further India. It is a veritable hotbed of disease, has been visited again and again during the last few years by attacks of cholera of an unusually virulent type, and harbours almost every infectious malady known to Eastern Asia—and this, despite an excellent situation, a heavy rainfall, and good natural drainage. In the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the insanitary state of the city is due solely to the culpable failure of the Municipality to fulfil its first and most obvious duties. The Commissioners, in order to reduce taxation to the lowest possible limits, have postponed from month to month and from year to year the most necessary sanitary expenditure, and the result is that Moulmein has a lighter taxation and a heavier death-rate than any other town in Burma. In the interests of the Empire at large as much as of Moulmein itself, the Government has now decided to energetically interfere in the matter. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has pointed out in the plainest possible words that "Government cannot permit one of the principal seaports in Burma to fester any longer in its own filth."

HYDERABAD.

THE Viceroy, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, has just given his approval to the new scheme of land settlement in the Telingana province of the Nizam's dominions, which was drawn up a few weeks ago by the Government of his Highness. This settlement is the first serious attempt to place the ryot in the native State of Hyderabad on as favourable a footing, with regard to taxation, as the cultivator in Madras, where the ryot has enjoyed for a century the benefits of the enlightened policy of the great Anglo-Indian Statesman, Sir Thomas Munro.

The history of the measure is given in an able Government Minute, signed by Nawab Mushtak Hoosain, Finance Secretary in the Nizam's Government. It resulted from the labours, in 1889-90, of the Telingana Committee, which revealed a deplorable over taxation, at the cost of the cultivator, throughout a large part of this State. The proposed assessment by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Settlement Commissioner, has been practically adopted ; and it is notified that the Jamabundi rates shall be fixed accordingly for the next fifteen years.

The English reader will gather what this alteration means for the ryot when I state that, whereas 166 rs. and 157 rs. per acre on sugarcane land was formerly paid, only 68 rs. and 59 rs. will be paid in future in their respective districts. The reduction is not confined to any particular class of land, but extends to all, and ranges from 50 to 75 per cent. It is also provided that if the local officers in any district be of opinion that these lower rates are in any particular case too high, they are at once to report to the Government, so that a further reduction may be made. The Minister concludes by laying down the honourable maxim that "when it appears that the defects in our revenue system tend to the benefit of the ryot, it will be better to make no change, for it becomes a Government like that of his Highness patiently to acquiesce in such disadvantages as it may suffer in the discharge of its engagement to its subjects."

The administration of Sir Asman Jah has done much good work during the last three years, but the Telingana settlement is certainly its greatest achievement, and is equally beneficial to the people and honourable to the Prince.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

ADVICES from Askhabad state that the Governor of the Transcaspian Province, General Kouropatkin, has issued strict orders absolutely forbidding Jews to enter his government, which extends from the Caspian to the Oxus.

A correspondent sends the *Daily Chronicle* this note from Tiflis (May 15) :—

A report having appeared in the Russian Press that Sheikh Djemal-ed-Din, the well-known Afghan agitator against the extension of English influence in Asia, had been arrested near Teheran and subsequently assassinated by order of the Ameen-es-Sultan, I have made inquiry into the matter. According to my information, Sheikh

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Djemal-ed-Din is now at Kermanshah, in Persia, where he has been since the Turkish Government refused to allow him to take up his residence at Bagdad. This is the Persian official statement.

The news which came lately from Jellalabad, that the Ameer had ordered the removal of Sirdar Shad Muhammad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, on account of his unpopularity, appears to have been at least premature. Probably the wish was to a large extent father to the thought. Anyway travellers arriving at Peshawur still bring their passports from Jellalabad countersigned with his name.

The Ameer, it is said, has now called in his old coinage, and the new coinage, consisting of rupees, 8-anna, 4-anna and 2-anna pieces, has been issued instead. The old coins are being broken up for recoinage and issue.

Abdool Khalik, the Ameer's agent for the sale of the Afghan almond crop at Peshawur, has come to grief. Charges of peculation were brought against him, and after inquiry being held at Cabul, he has been deprived of the agency.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE following telegrams have been received :—

SHANGHAI, May 25 (*Standard*).—The popular movement against foreigners is spreading with somewhat alarming rapidity. Following on the outrages already reported, the Christian mission houses at Nankin have been attacked and pillaged, the inmates having narrow escapes for their lives. The agitation is ceasing to be local, and considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of the foreign residents at the Treaty ports on the Yangtze River. There can be no doubt that some or all of the secret societies with which China abounds, and which play so important a part in the development of the domestic affairs of the country, are at the bottom of the present mischief. Their agents have been, and are, hard at work fomenting discontent and organising the mob, with the result already seen at Nankin and elsewhere. The authorities are, of course, more than anxious to repress the movement ; but, in face of the tremendous influence wielded by these secret associations for murder and robbery, they are practically powerless. At the same time the safety of foreigners in this country must be secured, and if the Government is impotent other forces must be called in to its assistance.

SHANGHAI, May 26. (By *Reuter*).—News has been received here that a band of rioters has attacked the city of Nankin, on the Yangtze-Kiang, and pillaged many of the houses. Further particulars received from Nankin of the riots in that city state that European ladies and children have left the city. The girls' school attached to the Methodist Mission was fired and looted by the rioters. Other missions were attacked, but the mob was finally dispersed. Her Majesty's cruiser *Porpoise* has started for Nankin, and Chinese troops have also been despatched.

PARIS, May 27 (*Reuter*).—A telegram from Pekin announces that in consequence of a collective representation by the Diplomatic Body, the Tsung-li-Yamen has decided to give satisfaction for the recent riots at Woohoo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (*Dalziel*).—The *Oceanic*, which left Hong Kong on May 6 and Yokohama on May 15, reports that 40 houses in the town of Kirin have been burned, and that 11 persons lost their lives.

PARIS, May 30 (*Reuter*).—A despatch from Tokio states that Viscount Admiral Enomato has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Viscount Aoki Shinzo, who has resigned.

I hear, says the *Glasgow Herald* correspondent, that the Japanese are so proud of their first Parliament that they propose to commemorate its opening by erecting a huge monolith on the highest spot in Tokio. In Japan such a monument is erected with special care and consideration. To get an immense block of granite, and put it up on end with an inscription, is not the Japanese idea. The main purpose is to find a stone shaped by nature and chance in such a way as to be in some degree emblematic of the object to be commemorated. In the far north of the empire two stones deemed suitable have been found. They have been famous for ages in the district as "chrysanthemum stones," but the difficulty is their transport. Each stone is 33 feet high, and, when raised upon a group of fifty rocks piled together to form their pedestal, they will be 71 feet above the ground. On one will be inscribed the Emperor's name and the names and titles of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the inscription being copied from the handwriting of a member of the Imperial House. On the other will be certain poetical and classical inscriptions, written by Count Ito, to whom the Constitution owes the working out of its details.

The *Kokkwai* announces that the negotiations in Tokio on the Treaty Revision Question have been practically carried to a successful issue. It reports that the new treaty has been printed and that copies have been distributed to the various Ministers of State and foreign representatives, and that the draft has already been signed by H.B.M.'s Minister and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. We shall doubtless know, says the *N.C. Herald*, in a few days how much truth there is in this important piece of news.

There has been a tempest in the Hong Kong teapot. What may be termed a constitutional crisis has occurred, writes the local paper. The unofficial members of Council, about a fortnight ago, wrote to the Governor requesting him to telegraph to the Secretary of State to withhold his sanction to the increase of official salaries until he was in possession of a memorandum on the position and prospects of the Colony which the unofficial members were drafting. After waiting for a week without receiving a definite reply, the unofficials again wrote the Governor, asking him if it was his intention to telegraph the Secretary of State as they requested, and telling him that if he did not telegraph they would do so themselves. To this second letter a reply was received stating that the Governor had not telegraphed, and that he had no intention of telegraphing. In this reply the Governor—or rather the Acting Colonial Secretary on his behalf—informed the unofficial members that according to information received recently it might be inferred that a despatch on the estimates would arrive by the next English mail, and that this despatch would sanction the increase of salaries, with the reservation of a few points of detail. The unofficial members were advised to abandon their position because it would be a breach of faith to withhold the advance this year, and they were told that they might reconsider the whole question when next year's estimates were presented. The unofficial members, resenting the treatment they had received, wired the Secretary of State direct to the following effect :—"Unofficial Members Council dissatisfied with financial position and prospects ; request postpone increase salaries ; further consideration required ; preparing Memorial." After despatching the message, they wrote to the Governor informing him what they had done, and insisting on his submitting their arguments, with whatever reply he cared to make, to the Secretary of State. The Governor, enraged at their conduct, summoned them to a semi-private meeting, at which he lectured them on their bad behaviour, and declared that their last letter was disrespectful. He went the length of saying it was impossible to carry on friendly relations with them if they did not withdraw the letter, and he left them to reconsider their decision. The unofficials do not consider that there is anything disrespectful in the letter they wrote, and they have as yet taken no steps to withdraw it. Meantime, the Governor has published a long report on the condition and prospects of Hong Kong, in which he maintains that the Colony is in a fairly prosperous condition, and has been little affected by the speculative collapse.

A Bill is to be introduced to-day into the Legislative Council restricting Sunday labour in Hong Kong harbour.

We learn from the *Hong Kong Telegraph* that Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, H.M.'s Consul-General at Canton, will leave for home about May 10, and is to be succeeded by Mr. T. Watters, now Consul at Newchwang. Mr. Alabaster is retiring after thirty-six years' service in the East, which counts for fifty-four years towards his pension. His departure, says the paper, will be most earnestly regretted, for his ability, courage, and independence were a household word in the mouths of all British residents in China and there are too few like him. Now, if the Foreign Office wants to rehabilitate itself, it should send Mr. Alabaster out as British Minister to Peking.

Siam is now added to the list of countries in parcel-post communication with India. For the present, parcels will be forwarded only to Bangkok, but it may be hoped that the new service will shortly be extended to the limits of the Siamese postal system. The rate for each pound or fraction of a pound is 8 a.

The census of the Straits Settlements shows a population of 502,000 against 423,000 in 1881. That of Singapore has grown from 139,000 to 182,000. Penang indicates increase, but Malacca a slight falling-off.

There is not the slightest foundation, we (*Singapore Free Press*) are informed, for the rumour that has been started by the *Ceylon Observer* that Sir Frederick Dickson is about to leave the Straits Settlements for good. The Colonial Secretary may go home on leave towards the end of this year, but he will not abandon us for ever, his Excellency the Governor having too great need of his services to allow him to depart in this way.

The same paper says :—Our local contemporary gives currency to a rumour that the Hon. A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., Resident Councillor of Penang, will take leave early next year, and that Mr. C. W. S. Kynnersley will act for him during his absence. Although we are unable absolutely to contradict the first part of this report, we greatly question its correctness, as in the case of Sir Frederick Dickson going home, Mr. Skinner would undoubtedly be the man who would once more be called upon to act in his place.

Great regret was expressed in the Settlements at the news of the death, which occurred at Hankow, of Mr. William Forbes Sharp. Mr. W. F. Sharp was one of the oldest residents and most popular men at Hankow, and was very well known in Shanghai, and liked wherever known. The surviving brother, Mr. Charles S. Sharp, is now in Hong Kong.

The report of the directors of the **Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company** for the half-year ended March 31 states that the traffic returns were satisfactory so far as the passenger receipts are concerned, but the freight revenue exhibits a considerable deficiency in comparison with that of the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last few months outward freights have continued to decline, and the competition among ships engaged in regular trades has been greatly accentuated. In homeward freights from India there has been some improvement, though not sufficient, so far as the company are concerned, to counterbalance the deficiency in the outward trade ; while in the homeward trade both from China and Australia the prevailing rates have been extremely low. The outlook at the present moment in the Eastern carrying trade is by no means encouraging, especially as the enhanced price of coal and the general tendency to increased cost of labour in almost every direction must add a considerable percentage to the cost of navigation. The dividend now payable on the Preferred stock is at the rate of 5 per cent., and the directors recommend an interim dividend on the Deferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the same as at the corresponding period of last year, both payable in one warrant on June 16.

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Aberigh-Mackay, Major J. L., s.c., B.
Adam, Col. F. J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '91, Bo.
Alexander, Capt. R. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 27, '91.
Allen, Capt. W. H., s.c , 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, B.
Allen, Lieut. H. M., s.c., B.
Allison, Surg.-Major H., M.D., 1 y., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Jan. 31, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Anderson, Major W. R. Le G., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., s c., 1 y , fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 16, '90, B.
Avetoom, Surg. S. T., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '90, Bo.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major G., 23 m., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Baker, Lieut. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 y., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., s.c., fr. Aug. 4, '90. B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barrow, Major E. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '92, B.
Barry, Brig.-Surg. A., 18 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Barry, Capt. J. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 14 '91, Bo.
Barton, Lieut. T. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Batten, Capt. A. C., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. W. R., Cav., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 10 m., fr. Nov. 17, '90, B.
Bentinck, Lieut. R. J., s.c., Bo.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Biggs, Capt. H. V., R.E., 15 m., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., s.c., 18 m , fr. April 25, '90, Bo.
Bishop, Major L. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, B.
Blanshard, Lieut.-Col. F. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Blood, Col. B., R.E., B.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., s c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 18, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., s.c., 1 y. 92 d., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B
Brooke, Capt. A. W., s.c., 10 m., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Brooke, Col. W. S., s.c., 7 m., B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Browne, Capt. L. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 18, '91, B.
Buckland, Capt. P. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., s.c., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 y., from Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Major G. E. E., 21 m., fr. April 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. E. B , s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct 14, '91, B.

Cameron, Surg.-Major A., 1 y. 122 d., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Major L., M.D., 2 y., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., s.c , 1 y., fr. Oct. 22, '90. Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., s.c ; 8 m., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., s c., 1y., fr. Aug. 18, '92, B.
Channer, Major G., D.S.O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 18, '91, B.
Churchill, Lieut.-Col. G. F., s.c., B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Clowes, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, Bo.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., s.c., 18 m., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.I.E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., s c., 1 y.. fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 y., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. S. H., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cox, Col. E. C., C.S I., till Sept. 22, '91.
Cracroft, Capt. B. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 2, '91, B.
Craster, Capt. S. L., R.E., 6 m.
Creagh, Lieut. R. C. O., s.c.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C., 1 y., fr. March 27, '91, Bo.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.
Crombie, Surg.-Major A., M.D., 7 m., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Cunliffe, Capt. E. W., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Custance, Capt. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 21, '92, B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, B.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Daunt, Lieut. W. B., s.c.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Major J., 6 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 17, '91, B.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Davies, 2nd Lieut. C. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 15, '92, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lt. P., s.c., till Oct. 31, '91, Bo.
Deane, Capt. F. B., s.c., M.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., s.c., till Dec. 24, '91, B.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Dobbie, Surg.-Major S. L., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., s.c., 2 y. 13 d., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P. W., s.c., 15 m., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dunlop, Lieut. A. W., s c., 1 y., fr. April 12, '91, B.
Durand, Major E. L., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 11, '91, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 26, '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., s.c., 15 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Eliot, Col. H. E., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A D., s.c., till Dec. 7, '91, B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 m., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.
Eyre, Major V. G. L., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.

Fagan, Col. J. G., Cav., 1 y., fr. Jan. 4, '91, Bo.
Fagan, Col. J. L., s.c , 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Farwell, Lieut.-Col. W. C., Inf., 10 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Major W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Major J. E. C., B.
Finch, Lieut. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 1, '92, M.
Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. A. F., R.A., B.
Fooks, Surg. G. E., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, Bo.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 29, '92, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 y. 196 d., fr. June 5, '91, M.
Fraser, Lieut.-Col. E. A., s c., 18 m., fr. May 2, '90, M.
Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 22, '91.

Gaffney, Surg.-Major J. B., 2 y., fr. May 1, '91, B.
Galloway, Col. J. M. C., s c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, M.
Garstin, Col. E. C., s c., 1 y. 295 d., fr. May 22, '92, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Capt. R. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 23, '91, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '92, Bo.
Gerrard, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Gilbert, Lieut. G. E. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.
Giles, Capt. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Col. C. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Godfrey, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., 2 y. 6 m., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldie, Col. J. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 6, '90, M.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 18, '92, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., s c., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., s.c., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Greig, Col. P. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., s c., 10 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Grimston, Lieut. S. B., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Gunning, Col. J. C., s.c., 1 y. 82 d., fr. April 1, '91, M.

Halkett, Major H. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., s.c , B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 23, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Surg.-Major H., B.
Harenc, Lt.-Col. C. E., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 14, '92, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 28, '90, M.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 m., fr. Ap. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Lieut. W. A., R.E., B.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '91, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., s.c., 1 y., from Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hawkes, Major R. T., s.c , 1 y., fr. July 28, '92, B.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., s.c , 18 m., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Heffernan, Lieut. H. W., s c., M.
Heming, Lieut.-Col. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Hendley, Surg.-Major T. H., C.I.E., 14 m., fr. Jan. 31, '91, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 9 m , fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Hewett, Capt. W. S., s c , 9 m., fr. April 16, '91, B.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 m., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 12, '93, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., s.c., 1 yr., fr. March 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lieut. J. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Hingston, Major C. W. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 16 m , fr. July 18, '92, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 y. 10 m., fr. Mar. 11, '92, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E , 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Major J. A., 18 m., fr. March 29, '92, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 18 m., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Irwin, Major L. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jackson, Lieut. C., s c., B.
Jameson, Surg.-Major R., till April 1, '92, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Jermyn, Lieut. T., s c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. July 8, '92, M.
Jones, Lieut. A A., s.c., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 y. 3 d., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Kauntze, Col. E. H. E., s.c., 1 yr., fr. April 8, '91, B.
Keegan, Surg.-Major D. F., 18 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Kendall, Lieut. J., s c., 15 m., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '92, Bo.
King-Harman, Col. M. J., s.c., 19 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Major J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., s.c , 1 y., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Kirkwood, Major J. N. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 17, '92, Bo.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Lang, Col. R. T. M., Cav., B.
Lawrence, Col. W. A., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 22, '91, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., s c., 4 m., fr. April 10, '91, M.
Leach, Lieut.-Col. H. P., R.E., M.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Major A. H., 1 y., fr. June 3, '92, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E , 2 y., fr. June 3, '92, B.
Leslie, Lieut. T. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., from Sept. 13, '92, Bo.
Lewis, Major E. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 18, '92, B.
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. J. G., R.E., M.
Linton, Surg.-Major H. J., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '91, B.
Lloyd, Major E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut., s.c., 1 y., fr. Sept. 6, '92, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1y. 8m., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowther, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., s.c., 6 m , fr. April 17, '91, M.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Major H. C. E., s.c ; 18 m., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 21, '92, Bo.
Lyon, Brig.-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2y. 6m., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., s.c., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., s.c , 1 y. 284 d., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Maclaren, Surg.-Major G. G., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 14 m , fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major S. C., 18 m., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
McCarthy, Capt. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
McConaghey, Lieut. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, 91, B.
McIntyre, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, M.
McKenna, Surg.-Major C. J., 1 y., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 10, '92, Bo.
McRae, Major H. N., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, B.
Mair, Surg.-Major E., 1 y. 162 d., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Mansel, Capt. W. G., s.c., B.
Mansel, Major C. G., s.c., 2 y., from Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 y., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martindale, Lieut C. S. de B., s.c., B.
Massy, Major C. F., s c., 2 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Brig.-Surg. R. G., 2 y., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Meadows, Surg.-Major C. J. W., 1 y. 133 d., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Mein, Capt. A. B., s.c., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '91.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, B.
Miles, Lieut. P. J., 1 y., fr. March 21, '91, B.
Miley, Major J. A., s c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Moore, Capt. G. H. J., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Major J. J., 20 m , fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., s.c., 18 m , fr. May 14, '92, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., s.c., 15 m., fr. July 9, '92, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 m., fr. Dec. 23, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., s.c., B.
Muir, Major A. M., s.c., B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., s.c., 10 m., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Nanney, Brig.-Surg. L. C., 1 y., fr. April 3, '91, M.
Napier, Lt.-Col. H. D., s.c. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lt.-Col. G. F. E., s.c., 2 y., fr. July 22, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., s.c., 17 m., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Nisbet, Col. R. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 1, '90, B.
Nurse, Lieut. C. G., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 23, '91, Bo.
Nurse, Lieut. H. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, Bo.

Orr, Capt. C. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. July 8, '90, B.
Oswald, Capt. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, B.
Owen, Surg.-Major C. W., C.I.E., C.M.G., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., s.c., till Nov. 12, '91, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 243 d., fr. March 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., s.c., 23 m., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., s.c., 268 d., fr. March 20, '91, M.
Peile, Major F. B., s c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Penrose, Capt. E. R., s c., 6 m., fr. March 31, '91.
Phayre, Capt. A., s.c., 16 m , fr. May 4, '92, Bo.
Pigou, 2nd Lieut. F. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Preston, Capt. F. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, M.
Preston, Capt. R. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 6, '91, Bo.
Priestley, Lieut. C. E. N., s.c., M.
Proudfoot, Major A. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Pullan, Col. A., s.c , B.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., s.c., M.

Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 14, '91, M.
Raikes, Major F. D., C.I.E., s.c., 22 m., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Ramsay, Col. H. M., Inf., 2 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., s c., B.
Read, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Major B. L. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., s.c., 2 y. 3 m., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lieut. F. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Capt. W. St. J., s.c., 6m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, Bo.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., s.c , 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Major D., s.c., 7 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Robin, Lieut. N. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., s c , 1 y., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Major W. A. C., 18 m , fr. May 13, '90, B.

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Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 y., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 19 m., fr. April 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 m., fr. April 10, '90, B.

Salmon, Col. W. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., 7 m., fr. May 9, '91, B.
Saulez, Capt. P. H., S.C., 6 m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 y. 153 d., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Scott, Col. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Sealy, Major C. W. H., S.C., Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 33 m., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.
Shepherd, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Skipwith, Col. G. T., R.E., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 2 y., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Capt. G. B., R.A., Bo.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 m., fr. March 23, '90, M.
Smith, Col. W. G., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 11, '91, B.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H., S.C., 6 m., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Major M. H., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spearman, Col. H. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Spencer, Major T. E., S.C., 7 m., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 y., fr. May, 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 2 y., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Strong, Col. T. E., S.C., 1 y. 7 m., fr. May 20, '90, Bo.
Sutton, Capt. H. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 8, '91, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., B.

Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 m., fr. March 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 176 d., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 181 d., fr. April 10, '91, B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Brig.-Surg. J. B., 20 m., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. F. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. March 9, '91, B.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., 1y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Thornhill, Surg.-Major W. H., 18 m., fr. Ap. 27, '90, M.
Tinley, Capt. G. F. N., S.C., Bo.
Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 1 y. 6 d., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 4, '91, B.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 y. 105 d., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Turner, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 26, '91, B.
Turner, Lieut. F. W. C., S.C., B.
Tweddell, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 8 m., fr. March 27, '91, B.

Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Vaughan, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 m., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.

Walker, Capt. E. B., R.A., Bo.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., till June 6, '91, M.
Wapshare, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, M.
Warner, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 6 m., fr. April 23, '91, B.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Capt. G. H., S.C., B.
Watson, Col. E. J., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 10, '90, M.
Watson, Lieut. E. Y., S.C., M.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Way, Col. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Waymouth, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, B.
Welch, Major F. G. T., S.C., 2 y., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Welchman, Col. A. J. T., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., prob. S.C., 6m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 y., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 y., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Woodcock, Col. E. M., S.C., 363 d., fr. March 10, '91.
Worsley, Col. H. R. B., C.B., S.C.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 9 m., fr. Nov. 20, '92, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Major H. P., 16 m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 1, '92, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., till Dec, 6, '91, B.
Younghusband, Lieut. L. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90.

INDIA OFFICE.

From May 25 to June 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col. E. H. E. Kauntze, S.C.
Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, *K.C.S.I.*, S.C.
Col. H. R. B. Worsley, *C.B.*, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. Churchill, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. J. Wallace, *C.I.E.*, B.
Major L. T. Bishop, S.C.
Major J. L. Aberigh Mackay, S.C.
Capt. R. S. Alexander, S.C.
Capt. H. A. Ravenshaw, S.C.
Capt. W. S. Hewett, S.C.
Lieut. F. C. D. Amesbury, B.
Surg. R. H. Charles, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. H. G. W. Herron, B. Cov.
Mr. J. S. Armstrong, B. Cov.
Mr. S. Ismay, B. Cov.
Mr. D. F. Addis, B. Cov.
Mr. M. L. Dames, B. Cov.
Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, B.
Mr. W. H. Arnott, B.
Mr. A. Jamieson, B.
Mr. J. E. J. Villa, B.
Mr. H. H. Davis, B.
Mr. H. J. Sanders, B.
Mr. T. C. Orr, B.
Mr. J. Burke, B.
Mr. W. A. Nedham, B.
Mr. J. F. Duthie, B.
Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, B.
Capt. H. D. Gerrard, S.C.
Capt. F. B. Deane, S.C.
Mr. W. A. Willock, M. Cov.
Col. E. W. Trevor, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. H. P. Leach, Bo. R.E.
Capt. E. F. Walker, Bo. R.A.
Capt. G. F. N. Finley, S.C.
Capt. G. Wilson, Indian Marine.
Capt. C. W. Hewett, Indian Marine.
Lieut. H. Clowes, S.C.
First Grade Officer G. E. Holland, Indian Marine.
Second Grade Officer A. J. Narsack, Indian Marine.
Mr. H. Batty, Bo. Cov.
Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Bo.
Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Bo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. P. G. Huggins, S.C.
Capt. G. S. Goldsmid, S.C.
Surg.-Major K. M. Downie, *M.D.*, Indian Med. Dept.
Mr. A. J. Chew, B.
Mr. J. Partridge, Bo.
Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. P. Lambert, B. R.E., to March 31, 1892.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Nicolay, S.C., 5 mo.
Lieut.-Col. U. C. Farwell, S.C., 4 mo.
Major E. L. Durand, *C.B.*, S.C., 1 year and 5 mo.
Capt. W. Giles, S.C., 10 days.
Surg.-Major K. M. Downie, *M.D.*, Indian Med. Dept.
Surg. W. W. Webb, *M.B.*, B. Med. Estab., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. J. R. Holt, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Surg.-Major J. J. Moran, *M.D.*, Indian Med. Dept.
Mr. H. Moberly, M. Cov., 3 mo. furl.
Lieut. H. N. Roome, S.C.
Mr. W. L. Souter, Bo., priv. leave commuted to leave on M.C. for 9 mo.

Bombay Yarns.—In his report on the trade of Kiukiang during last year Mr. L. C. Hopkins, the acting British Consul, testifies, like other British representatives in China, to the remarkably rapid development of the trade in Bombay yarns. The total quantity of cotton yarn imported at Kiukiang last year was 4,488,000 lbs., showing an increase of 1,900,000 lbs. against the preceding year. In 1880 the import was roughly 316,000 lbs. It then advanced annually with great regularity at the rate of 133,000 lbs., until 1886, when it doubled itself at a bound, and has since then risen at the rate of about 666,000 lbs. per annum. This great increase is entirely in the Indian spinnings. The Customs returns began to distinguish between Indian and English spinnings only in 1888. In that year the import of the former was already between four and five times as large as that of English yarn. It is now nine times as great, and Lancashire sends not merely relatively but absolutely less than it did in 1888. Mr. Hopkins adds, however, that according to his information there is no reason to fear that the increased consumption of foreign yarn will lead to a decreased demand for shirtings or other piece goods. The cloth woven with foreign yarn does not compete with foreign shirtings. It is rather native yarn that is being supplanted.

The effect on the trade of Southern China of the opening of the Red River of Tonquin to trade is referred to in the last Consular report from Pakhoi, the most southern treaty port in China. The Consul mentions that Yunnan tin as an export from Pakhoi has almost wholly vanished from the customs returns; next year it will probably have disappeared altogether. From 11,529 cwt., valued at 50,843*l.*, the export has fallen to 1,291 cwt., valued at 5,700*l.* This alteration in the direction of the export of Yunnan tin has long been foreseen, and is due entirely to the opening of the Red River of Tonquin, by which route it may be prophesied the whole export of 1891 will be transported. It is the first marked effect of the opening of Tonquin and the establishment of the Imperial maritime customs at the inland stations of Mengtsze and Lunchow on the trade of Pakhoi, and the Consul does not doubt that the whole of the transit trade, both import and export, of Western Kwangsi and Yunnan, which has hitherto passed through Pakhoi, will at no distant date reach and leave those districts, *via* Haiphong, Langson, and Lungchow, for Western Kwangsi, and *via* Haiphong, the Red River, and Mengtsze for Yunnan. The former route will not, in all probability, compete seriously with the present route *via* Pakhoi and Nanning until the opening of the Haiphong-Langson Railway; but once that undertaking is completed the portion of the trade of Pakhoi destined for Western Kwangsi will take that route. Not even a railway to the interior would, in all probability, save the import trade of Pahkoi to these provinces, and such a railway is still below the distant horizon of the future. A small isolated district of Western Kwangtung and the south-eastern portion of Kwangsi, for which Yulin Chou is the depot, will remain to be supplied from Pakhoi; but once the Canton River is opened to steamer traffic, it is probable that nothing can save Pakhoi from decadence.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 25.

The Manipore Disaster.—MR. CRAWFORD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government would undertake that no one should be put to death in Manipore as a punishment, or in retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions, until the circumstances of the attack upon the Maniporis had been considered by Parliament.

SIR J. GORST: No one will be put to death in Manipore in mere retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions. The Secretary of State is surprised that such a question should be asked. But those who are found guilty of the murder of Mr. Quinton and Mr. Melville and their respective companions will be adequately punished, without waiting until the circumstances of the affair at Manipore have been considered by Parliament.

Manipore.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, replying to a string of questions with regard to the course of business, said that if it should not be necessary to proceed with the Newfoundland Bill on Thursday the Factory and Workshop Bill would be taken on that day, and, in answer to Sir W. Harcourt he said that if any one in the position of the right hon. gentleman expressed a wish to discuss the events at Manipore it would be the duty of the Government to find an opportunity for the discussion.

SIR W. HARCOURT thereupon gave notice that he would move for further papers with regard to Manipore and call attention generally to what had taken place there.

Monday, June 1.

The Engagement at Thobal.—VISCOUNT CURZON asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had taken into consideration the great gallantry displayed by the native troops at Thobal under Major Grant; and whether he would recommend that some recognition of their services should be granted.

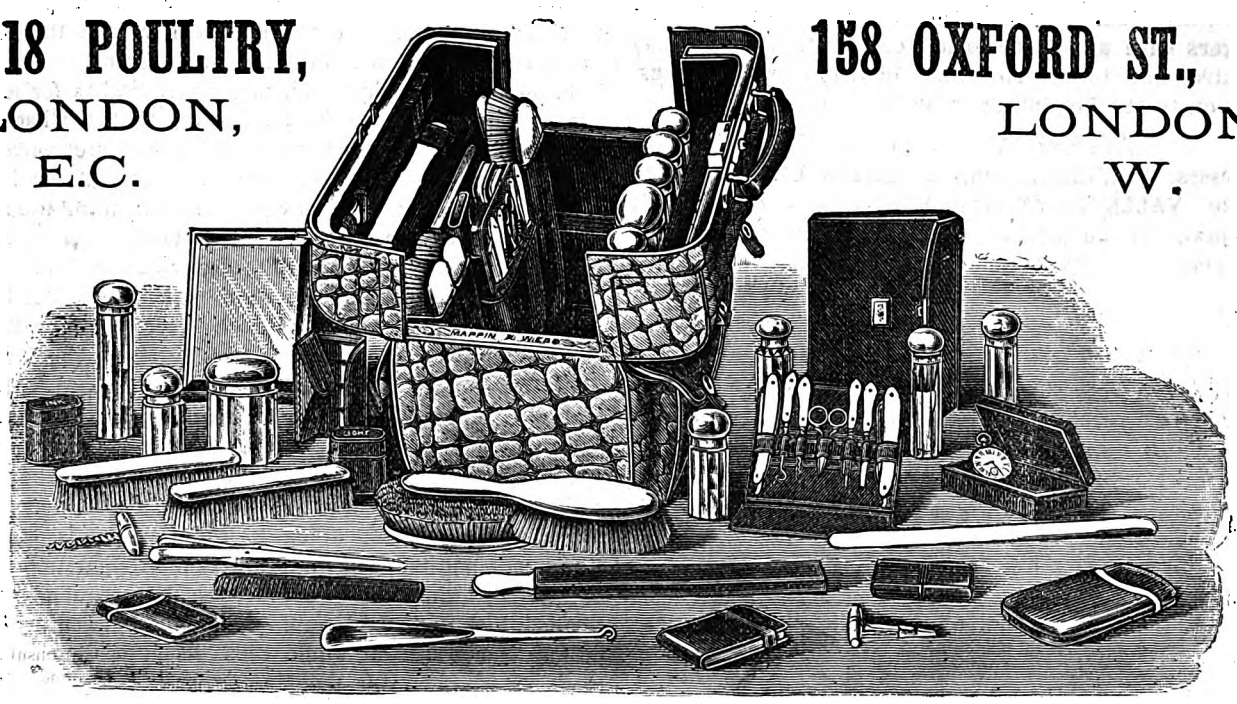
SIR J. GORST: Yes; the Government of India has determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to recognise the great gallantry of the native troops under the command of Major Grant in the following way:—The Order of British India will be conferred on all the officers, the Order of Merit on non-commissioned officers and certain selected men, those commissioned and non-commissioned officers who are fitted for promotion will receive a step of rank, and six months' pay and allowances will be given to all ranks, including camp followers. (Cheers.)

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LADY DUFFERIN AT OXFORD.

A MEETING, attended by fully 2,000 persons, was held on May 29, in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in aid of Lady Dufferin's movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of Hertford, and the heads of houses and other distinguished members of the University, together with the Mayor and the Corporation in their robes, received Lady Dufferin in the Divinity School, and walked in procession to the theatre, where the Vice-Chancellor presided. Among those present were Lord Northbrook, Lord and Lady Reay, Sir William and Lady Hunter, the Dean of Christchurch, the Earl of Kerry, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Harry Verney, the Warden of Merton, Sir Henry Acland, Sir William Markby, Professor Max Müller, Lord Hardinge, Lord Basil and Lady Victoria Blackwood, Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley, Lady Lyall, Sir Charles and Lady Crosthwaite, and Sir William Anson.

The Vice-Chancellor having opened the proceedings, Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry Acland, and Lord Reay spoke in support of the movement.

The Marchioness of Dufferin, who was enthusiastically received, said: I have been asked to say a few words on this occasion, and, although I feel quite unequal to the task of addressing so large an audience, I must at least endeavour to express to you my deep sense of the kind and generous manner in which you have received me, my warmest thanks to those who organised this meeting, and my heartfelt satisfaction at the evidence this great assembly gives of the interest and sympathy with which the work of providing female medical aid for the women of India is regarded in the University and City of Oxford. Every such mark of British sympathy and approval is a stimulus and encouragement to the work in India. I always feel that the way in which English men and women there and native princes and native gentlemen have laboured for this object, and have spent their time and money in promoting it, deserves recognition here, while the charity itself, aiming at the diminuation of suffering and the saving of life among millions of helpless women, should surely not appeal in vain to the English nation. I want you to remember that the work we undertake is purely Indian; that we have no hospitals in England, and are connected with no institutions here, and that it is in India you must seek results. Nor can I close these few remarks without bearing my testimony to the enormous growth of this medical work in India during the last two years. Under the presidency of Lady Lansdowne, new hospitals and new branches have sprung up in all directions, and the last annual report is one long record of good work, well begun and well accomplished. At the same time I must remind all those who interest themselves in the matter that, although the progress made has been astonishing to all who, knowing the country well, feared that prejudice and custom would retard the work among the people, yet we are only at the beginning of our labours. What we have done is only a drop in the ocean compared with what remains to be done, and it is for this reason I thank you so heartily for coming here to-day, because I feel that your sympathy and your interest may awaken responsive chords in other parts of England, and that with a more earnest desire to help the work of the association, the support we so greatly need to carry on our share of the expenses and the responsibilities of this great Indian charity may be forthcoming. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Dufferin.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK CASE.

AN Allahabad telegram of May 14 says:—The examination of Mr. Stowell, former manager, Uncovenanted Service Bank, was re-opened in the High Court here yesterday. Mr. Stowell said he took over the management of the bank in March 1866, when he took 300 shares, and deposited 9,000 rs. in floating account. In 1867 and 1868 he said he put in 10,000 rs., and in 1869 46,000 rs. He made every effort to recover the outstanding debts of the bank, and did recover a great deal, but 2 lacs and 45,000 rs. were lost. There was a special audit up to Dec. 31, 1865, the auditors being Mr. Bailey, manager, Agra Bank, and Mr. W. Yatt, accountant, Bank of Bengal, both of Agra. The auditors put the bad and doubtful debts at 2 lacs 82,584 rs., and drew attention to two items amounting to 1 lac 62,478 rs., saying that considerable doubt had been attached to them. The difficulty in its recovery was certain, and it would be fortunate if a heavy loss was not sustained, as many of the securities were informal and some illegal. When he became manager, the working capital of the bank was 6 lacs, 77,571 rs., 12 annas, and 9 pies, from which deductions had to be made for bad and doubtful debts and the debts of Mr. T. Y. Palmer and the Upper India Commercial Association, which reduced the working capital to 2 lacs and 32,508 rs., 9 annas, and 4 pies. They lost 30,000 by the Commercial Association, and 90,000 by Mr. T. Y. Palmer. When he became manager the bank was not, in his opinion, solvent, but Mr. A. O. Hume persuaded him to take up the appointment, and then issue a circular to the shareholders dealing with the appointment of Mr. Stowell and the position of the Bank, which, it was said was solvent. He called the usual monthly meetings of shareholders regularly for a long time; but no one used to attend. There were forty-three shareholders resident in Agra; and in order to get a quorum at the half-yearly meetings, he had to go and fetch people to the meeting. As manager of the bank he was entitled to 100 rs. per month house-rent, which he never drew, and so saved the bank 13,800 rs. He had also saved the bank the pay of an assistant manager.

Mr. Justice Straight, before whom the examination took place, said that everyone who lent himself to the publication of the bank's balance-sheets, exhibiting as they did the payment of profits when the bank was insolvent, put himself in a very serious position.

There was no intention, however, of prosecuting Mr. Stowell criminally.

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"ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

*All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "*THE HOMEWARD MAIL*" should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891.

A BURMA AND CHINA RAILWAY.

IN a previous article we dealt with the sections of MR. HOLT HALLETT'S proposed direct route to China which lie to the west of the Salween River, and with the advantages which would attend their construction. Even as a matter of inter-provincial communication it appears strongly advisable that these sections should be carried out. The question of improving our means of communication with the western, or land-locked, half of China has been before the public since 1829, when LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK despatched DR. RICHARDSON from Maulmain into the Siamese Shan States in order to arrange for the establishment of overland trade. In 1860, more than thirty years ago, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce took up the subject, and from that time to this nearly continuous pressure has been put upon the Indian Government in order to have the necessary surveys executed, with the view of connecting Burma with China by railway. The importance of pushing forwards such a connection is so vast that it can hardly be exaggerated. In LORD DUFFERIN'S opinion, before no very distant date "our chief means of communication with China will be either through the north or east of Burma."

The impracticable character for railway construction of the mountainous region bordering China to the north of Mandalay is now well known. The Bhamo route is now put out of court, and even to the south of Mandalay the ascent of the so-called Shan plateau, which divides the plain of the Irrawadi River from the Salween, on examination by skilled engineers, was found so difficult that the Director-General of Indian Railways has been forced to declare that "no feasible route from the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway on to the plateau has yet been discovered." To reach the Salween River at any point in the Shan States by a railway it seems evident that the approach must be from the south in some such direction as has been pointed out by MR. HOLT HALLETT, and that any such railway must necessarily pass the junction of the Kamaphyoo Choung with the Salween, about the point at which MR. HALLETT proposes that the branch line through Karennee and the Shan States shall connect with his main line to China.

From the Kamaphyoo Choung, where tin has for many years been mined by the Karennees, to the village of Banoung, goods proceeding from Maulmain are conveyed along the river banks to be put into boats at the latter place for carriage to various villages neighbouring the river as far north as the Sato Ferry, a distance of some sixty miles. Little difficulty would probably be found in carrying the railway along this portion of its route, but from the ferry to the Meh Khok, which enters the Meh Kong or Cambodia River at Kiang Hsen, little can be known until the country is fully explored and mapped. It is known to be a region rich in teak forests, and the natural home of the tea-plant. It is probably rich in minerals, as coal, tin, copper, silver and lead are found in neighbouring regions, and gold is washed in the bed of the Salween. It is sparsely populated, owing to the slave raids of the Karennees, and the general destruction wrought among its inhabitants during the wars between the Burmese and Zimmé Shans, which occurred towards the end of last century. A railway, if constructed, would cause its population rapidly to increase, open up the country, and bring its virgin wealth to market. Other railways in Burma carried through districts equally destitute of population have proved highly remunerative within a very short space of time, much to the surprise of the Government of India, who previously had considered that a railway to pay in the East must be carried through a populated region, but where the people being poor and crowded, like locusts, left nothing to be carried away by the trains. The Burmese and Rajputana lines have opened the eyes of the Government on this subject, and, as MR. HALLETT has frequently pointed out to the Chambers of Commerce, the sparse population in a district can no longer be urged as a decisive reason against opening it up by railway construction. A railway brings population and spreads cultivation in Burma, as it does in America and in other regions capable of a vast increase in cultivation, and pays well. If a railway to China is, as LORD DUFFERIN has prophesied, at no very distant date to be our chief means of communication with that country, there can be no doubt that minor difficulties, or even extraordinary expenditure, on some of its sections should not stand in the way of its construction. Anyhow, the Government should put itself in the position of knowing what difficulties have to be met, and what expenditure would be needed to carry the railway into execution. The country to the east of the Salween from the Siamese frontier to Ssumao ought to be properly explored and surveyed, and mapped by efficient engineers acquainted with railway construction through hilly districts, when the best line could be fixed upon for the railway to follow. We would furthermore urge that the report of the Burma-Siam Boundary Commission, together with its boundary maps, route surveys, and full accounts of the explorations should be published without further delay as a Parliamentary Paper so as to allow the public to judge the character of the country and the measures that have been taken to safe guard our interests in a region which promises to prove of the utmost importance for the extension of British and British-Indian commerce. The projected railway would give us the long-wished-for railway connection with China and Siam. It would give us the much-needed efficient control over the British Shan States lying to the east of the Salween River, and it would put us in a position to compete on equal, and, in many cases advantageous, grounds with the French for the trade of Siam, the Shan States, and South-Western China.

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ONE of the best reasons for not admitting women to Parliamentary and other public bodies is that there are too many old women of the other sex in them already. The eye which wanders over the reports of Parliamentary proceedings must be struck by the many indications of feeble and hysterical emotionalism which are therein recorded. It would be invidious to mention names but one cannot help thinking on reading some of the questions or speeches that there must be a fair number of members of the House of Commons who would seem much more at home in mob-caps and petticoats than in silk hats and the form of divided skirt affected by the civilised Western male. The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, in a letter on the demoralisation of Italy, alludes to an excellent phrase of PROFESSOR TURIELLO'S for describing the tendency to "irrational vibrations of emotion" which is effeminating and denaturalising the Italians. He calls it "progressive womanliness—*progressiva muliebrita.*" Is it quite clear that the hysterical and sentimental elements in our own politics are not tending to the deterioration of our British fibre? Are we too not suffering from an epidemic of *progressiva muliebrità?* A member the other day asked SIR JOHN GORST to give the House an assurance that none of the persons incriminated in the Manipore assassinations should be punished until the House had had an opportunity of passing judgment on the matter. The Secretary of State may well have been surprised that any member of the legislature should ask such a question. It indicates a hopelessly illogical and incoherent mind, and is but an episode in a general effort by the progressive muliebrity to bring the entire action of the Executive and the administration of the law—Judges, Military and Naval Forces, Police and all the rest to the test of its feeble emotionalism. The curious thing is that men like MR. CRAWFORD, seem to reserve their morbid sympathies for the basest and cruellest savages that disgrace humanity. The more vicious the criminal—the more shocking his crime, the more hotly do these people try to find excuse for him, and engage in a crusade to deliver him from the penalties he has incurred. MR. GLADSTONE asking the British elector to—"Remember Mitchelstown," while the abominable crimes resulting from boycotting and the Plan of Campaign were passed over as "regrettable incidents," is an instance of the same morbid moral distortion, of which almost every day affords an example.

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, C.I.E., Judicial Member of the State Council of Bhownuggur, arrived in town on May 24, and has been received with a general welcome that must be most agreeable to him. He was one of the most popular of the Commissioners sent from India to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. His genial and generous nature made him troops of friends all over the country, and among all sorts and conditions of men. It was, therefore, no surprise to those who knew him to learn that on the day following his arrival he was elected an honorary member of the Savage Club. MR. BHOWNUGGREE has also been made a member of the Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and a steward of the Newspaper Press Fund Dinner to be held on July 13 under the presidency of VISCOUNT CROSS.

SIR ALEC WILSON (of MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER, AND CO.) and MR. W. J. MCCAW (of MESSRS. KETTLEWELL, BULLEN, AND CO.) will represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The delegates selected to attend on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation are MR. H. J. S. COTTON, B.C.S., and MR. W. M. OSMOND. MR. HOLT HALLETT has been invited by the secretaries of the Demographical Division to read a paper on the Indian Factory Question. It may be, as the Indian papers are constantly telling us, that MR. HALLETT has no practical acquaintance with the Bombay mills, but he is, nevertheless, a force. He has secured the ear of the *Times*, and his letters to that journal have made a great impression in this country. We believe that the honorary secretary for India is asking the Bombay Millowners' Association to recommend some gentleman who will put the case before the Congress from the employers' standpoint. Hitherto MR. HALLETT has had it all his own way on this side. We are glad that there is to be an opportunity of having the subject threshed out. It is gratifying to learn that some of the Native Princes have intimated their intention of becoming liberal subscribers to the Congress funds. We hope their Highnesses will send men as well as money. The desirability that the Congress should include Native as well as Anglo-Indian delegates, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The chairman of the P. and O. Company (SIR THOS. SUTHERLAND) and the Secretary of the Political Department, India Office (SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY), have joined the Indian Committee within the past few days.

The *Lancet* says:—We are pleased to record that a strong Indian Committee has been formed in London to insure the adequate representation of Indian interests at the forthcoming Congress. The committee is composed of leading Anglo-Indian officials and prominent East India merchants, together with other non-officials. Thus what has often been termed the Second India will have a voice in the Congress. By this is meant the non-official India, and it embraces very vast interests. Finally, there are three native Indians on the committee—namely, Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, Mr. B. M. Malabari, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. These three gentlemen are Parsees, but several prominent Hindoos and Mahomedans have been asked to join the committee. In India the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Upper India have already appointed delegates, thus following the example of the Indian Government and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. Other leading municipalities and the syndicates of the Indian Universities have intimated their intention of nominating delegates, and we are especially pleased to hear that some of the Indian princes have promised their aid either by sending subscriptions or deputing representatives. In one respect, however, prompt and energetic action is necessary. The London Indian Committee have strongly urged upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of securing the attendance at the Congress of a certain number of native experts. It is understood that the Home authorities for India thoroughly approve of this proposal. Surely, on further consideration, Lord Lansdowne's Government will be equally desirous to see this carried out. There can be no lack of suitable candidates, and how can the native populations of India be taught to appreciate the benefits of sanitation if we do not have native Indians as members of the Congress of Hygiene?

Lady Dufferin's concert in aid of her Fund for Supplying Medical Relief to the Women of India will take place at Grosvenor House (by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster) on Friday afternoon, June 5, at 3.30 o'clock. The following artistes have kindly promised their services:—Mme. Nordica, Signor Sgambati, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Gatty, Miss MacDougal, Miss Fitzroy, Mons. Eugene Oudin, Herr Johannes Wolff, Herr Joseph Hollman, and Mr. Wilhelm Ganz will preside at the piano.

According to the *Times* correspondent the Japanese Legation at Berlin has received a telegram to the effect that Tsuda Seuzo, the would-be assassin of the Czarevitch, has been tried before the Supreme Court of Judicature in Tokio and found guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and he has accordingly been sentenced to the extreme penalty allowed by law in such cases—namely, penal servitude for life.

The Italian papers announce the death of Gaspare Gorrisio, the Sanscrit scholar, best known by his edition of the epic poem, "The Râmâyana," with a beautiful translation in Italian. The Italian Government recognised his literary merits by making him a Senatori del Regno; the French Académie des Inscriptions honoured him by electing him one of its eight associate members. He was a pupil of Eugène Burnouf, and probably the senior of Sanscrit scholars in Europe.

An interesting census has just been taken of the Indian students at Oxford. The group includes seventeen persons, in many respects representing the most highly educated classes of their fellow-countrymen. Of the seventeen nine are Hindoos, comprising representatives of both the Mahratta and the Bengalee Brahmins; three are Mahometans, four are Christians (one of them being a lady), and two of Eurasian or Portuguese descent, and one is a Parsee. Their ages vary from about nineteen years to thirty-one, and of the whole seventeen only two are married, while a third is a widower.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 9, 1891.)

Lang, G. L., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Indian Civil Serv., from May 1.

Macnamara, Surg. R. J., Bengal Estab. : servs. are placed permanently at disp. of Govt. of Punjab.

Clark, Surg. W. R., I.M.S. : servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Punjab Govt. for employ. as officg. professor of Anatomy in Lahore Med. College.

La Touche, T. D., dep. supt. Geological Survey of India, is granted 6 m. furl.

Herbert, Capt. C., Staff Corps, political assist., 1st class, is appd. to offic. as addl. political agent, 1st class, and as political agent in Eastern States of Rajpootana.

Bayley, Lieut. S. F., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 2nd class, is posted temply. as assist. commr. of Merwara.

Rehling, A. : appt. as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab is recognised.

The following appts. are made in Bhopal batt. :—

Ransford, Lieut.-Col. C., Bengal Gen. List, Inf., wing comdr. and 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.

Pollard, Lieut. J. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and officg. adj., to offic. as wing comdr. and 2nd in comd.

Peart, Lieut. D. G., Staff Corps, officg. wing officer, to offic. also as adj.

Abbott, Lieut.-Col. H. B., Staff Corps, political agent, 1st class, and political agent in Ulwur, is appd. to offic. also as Resident, 2nd class, and as Resident at Jeypore.

Reynolds, Col. E. S., Staff Corps, addl. political agent, 1st class, and political agent in Jhallawar, is appd. to offic. as Resident, 2nd class, and as Govr.-Gen.'s agent at Baroda.

Sealy, J. S., is appd. justice of peace, State of Travancore.

Ross, W., dep. supt. of Presidency Gaol Press, Bengal, is appd. supt. of Govt. printing, India, from May 1.

Pritchard, L. E., assist. account.-gen., Punjab, is posted as assist. account.-gen., Bombay.

Tomkins, H. G., is appd. probnr. in 7th class of Enrolled List of Financial Dept., from May 1, and is att. to office of account.-gen., Bombay.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept. :—

The following permanent proms. are made in Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Locomotive Dept., from April 1 :—

Dudgeon, P. J., from 2nd class, 3rd grade, to 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Chase, W. H., from 2nd class, 3rd grade, to 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Jones, G. E., from 2nd class, 4th grade, to 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Hindmarsh, T. A., from 3rd class, 2nd grade, to 3rd class, 1st grade.

Johnson, L. P., from 3rd class, 2nd grade, to 3rd class, 1st grade.

Biernacki, R. K., from 3rd class, 3rd grade, to 3rd class, 2nd grade.

Peyton, A., from 3rd class, 3rd grade, to 3rd class, 2nd grade.

Pouracres, C. L. S., from 3rd class, 4th grade, to 3rd class, 3rd grade.

Walsh, C. A., from 3rd class, 4th grade, to 3rd class, 3rd grade.

Buckley, R. B., exec. eng., 1st grade, Bengal, is promoted to suptdg. eng., 3rd class, temp. rank.

Connan, W., exec. eng., 1st grade, Bengal, is appd. to offic. as suptdg. eng.

Monk, H. L., exec. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is appd. eng.-in-chief, Mu Valley Railway, with rank of suptdg. eng., 3rd class, temp.

Nixon, G. T. St. A., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is transf. from estab. under control of Govt. of Bengal to that under control of Govt. of Madras for employment on railways.

Hilton, J. E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Punjab, is appd. to offic. as suptdg. eng., with rank of suptdg. eng., 3rd class, temp. rank.

Peters, Col. E. N., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Central Provs., is appd. to offic. as suptdg. eng. and sec. to Chief Commr., Central Provs.

The following permanent proms. are made in Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Traffic Dept., from April 1 :—

Higman, F. A., from 2nd class, 3rd grade, to 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Rainier, P., from 2nd class, 4th grade, to 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Muirhead, A., from 2nd class, 4th grade, to 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Kiernander, F. D., from 2nd class, 2nd grade, to 3rd class, 1st grade.

Bean, L. C. D., from 3rd class, 2nd grade, to 3rd class, 1st grade.

Gordon, L., from 3rd class, 3rd grade, to 3rd class, 2nd grade.

Hand, E., supt., 3rd grade, temp., Indian Telegraph Dept., reverts to 3rd grade officg., from April 11.

Patten, T. A., supt., Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., is perm. to retire from service, from April 16.

The following permanent proms. are made in Superior Estab. of Indian Telegraph Dept., from dates specified :—

Melville, W. B., from assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, and temp. supt., 3rd grade, to supt., 3rd grade, Nov. 8, 1890, since deceased.

Gompertz, R. L. D., from assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, and temp. supt., 3rd grade, to supt., 3rd grade, March 8.

Freshwater, H., is appd. acting agent at Dacca of Bank of Bengal.

The following notification is made in Survey of India :—

Patterson, W. H., officg. dep. supt., 3rd grade, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 1.

The following temp. proms. are made from March 14 :—

Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., R.E., dep. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 1st grade.

Barrett, E. C., dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade.

Hodgson, Capt. G. B., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Lenox-Conyngham, Lieut. G. P., R.E., assist. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 4th grade.

The following proms. are made from March 31 :—

Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Staff Corps, officg. dep. supt., 1st grade, is confd. in that grade.

Cowan, Col. S. H., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 3rd grade, to be dep. supt., 2nd grade.

Reynolds, W. H., officg. dep. supt., 3rd grade, on deputation to Forest Dept., is confd. in that grade.

Pope, T. A., officg. dep. supt., 4th grade, is confd. in that grade.

Litchfield, E. F., officg. assist. supt., 1st grade, on deputation to Forest Dept., is confd. in that grade.

The following temp. proms. are made from April 2 :—

Beavan, Col. R., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade.

D'Souza, A., dep. supt., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Close, Lieut. C. F., R.E., assist. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 4th grade.

The following temp. proms. are made from April 10 :—

Waterhouse, Col. J., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 1st grade.

Cooke, G. H., dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade.

Scott, G. B., dep. supt., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Wood, C., assist. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 4th grade.

The following assist. supts., 2nd grade, are appd. to offic. as assist. supts., 1st grade, from March 3 :—

Gilbert-Cooper, B. G. | **Erskine**, C. F. | **Spring**, A. E.

Norman, C. A., assist. surveyor, 1st grade, is granted priv. leave for 2 m.

Marshall, Lieut.-Col. G. F. L., R.E., suptdg. eng., 1st class, and sec. to agents to Govr.-Gen., Rajpootana and Central India, is granted 6 m. special leave, on urgent priv. affs., from April 25.

Buckley, G. F., assumed charge of office of assist. commr., Upper div., Internal Branch, Northern India Salt Rev. Dept., on April 27.

The following notifications are made in Military Works Dept. :—

Austin, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, passed prescribed colloquial exam. in Hindustani on June 30, 1890, and is qualified for prom. to assist. eng., 1st grade, on same date.

Lotbiniere, Lieut. A. C. J. de, R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, passed prescribed deptl. standard exam. in Hindustani on April 25.

Duff, Lieut. G. M., R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, passed prescribed deptl. standard exam. in Hindustani on April 25.

Woods, R. J., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furl. for 15 m., from June 1.

The following notifications are made in Post Office Dept. :—

Taylor, G. R., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, is granted priv. leave for 1 m.

Whymper, F., supt. of post offices, 1st grade, priv. leave for 40 days is commuted to leave on med. cert. for 4 m. and 15 days, from March 5.

O'Sullivan, W. Y., manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Depts., Calcutta General Post Office, is granted priv. leave for 2 m., from April 6.

Gantzer, B. G., is appd. to offic. as manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Depts., Calcutta General Post Office.

Kellner, E. R., is appd. supt. of post offices, 4th grade,

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Ammon, A. R., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, is appd. to supt. of post offices, 3rd grade, from May 1.

Hogan, J., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, is appd. to offic. as supt. of post offices, 3rd grade, from May 1.

Pigott, C. L., is appd. to offic. as supt. of post offices, 4th grade, from May 1.

Grice, J. P., is appd. to act as postmaster, Peshawar.

Jewett, A. C., postmaster, Lucknow, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from April 4.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 9, 1891.)

Morton, Col. G. de C., Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appd. to comd. a dist. of 2nd class, with temp. rank of brig.-gen., from April 24.

Percy-Smith, Capt. R., R.A., is appd. to offic. as comdt., No. 1 Field batty. Hyderabad Contingent, from March 15.

Barber, Surg. H. R. C., appd. to Bengal Estab., reported his arrival at Bombay on April 19.

Smallwood, Lieut. F. G., R.A., is appd. to offic. as ordnance officer, 4th class, from April 26.

Herbert, Lieut. L., squad. officer, 1st Central India Horse, is appd. extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov.-Gen. from April 11, and to be permanent aide-de-camp from May 1.

Robson, 2nd Lieut. C. G., Hampshire Regt., officg. wing officer, 10th Bengal Inf., is adm. to Indian Staff Corps, from Sept. 1, 1889, and will rank as lieut. in Indian Staff Corps from same date.

Brasier-Creagh, Lieut. G. P., 9th Bengal Lancers, is appd. orderly officer to gen. officer comdg. Miranzai Field Force.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India on med. cert.:—

Jennings, Col. R. M., Gen. List, cav. comdt., 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cav., for 6 m.

Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 26th (Punjab) Bengal Inf., for 6 m.

Harman, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, for 6 m.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs.:—

Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., Staff Corps, till Dec. 10.

Stewart, Col. J. C., Staff Corps, comdt., 7th Bengal Cav., for 1 year.

Daunt, Lieut. W. D., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 2nd Central India Horse, for 1 year.

Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., Staff Corps, wing officer and qrmr., 10th Bengal Inf., is granted ext. of leave, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Craster, Capt. J. C. B., Staff Corps, wing officer, 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Bengal Inf., is granted ext. of leave, on med. cert., for 3 m.

Brotherson, Hon. Lieut. and Assist. Commy. W., att. to Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, is prom. to be dep. commy., and to have hon. rank of capt., from Jan. 18.

The following officers are awarded good service pensions from dates specified:—

Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., Staff Corps, Dec. 20, 1890.

Beville, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) G. F., Staff Corps, Jan. 20.

Blake, Hon. Major and Dep. Commy. G., Military Works Dept., is perm. to ret. from serv., from Oct. 10, 1890.

Stanyon, H. J., Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appd. capt.

Shaw, J., is appd. 2nd lieut. Beloochistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Penny, Capt. E., Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Hext, Capt. J., C.I.E., Royal Navy, ret., director of H.M.'s Indian Marine, is appd. to Indian Marine, from Nov. 5, 1889.

Wilson, F. J., assist. eng., Indian Marine, is granted furl. in India, on priv. affs., for 1 year.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, May 1, 1891.

Butlin, Col. W. B., comdg. 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., will be placed on half-pay on May 14, on completing 4 years' service as lieut.-col. comdg. a batt., and is accordingly perm. to proc. to England, on or after that date.

The following appts. are made:—

Browne, Lieut. H. M., 1st batt. Hampshire Regt., a candidate for Indian Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 4th Sikh Inf., dated March 19.

Morton, Lieut. E. R., wing officer, 30th Punjab Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 4th Sikh Inf., as a temp. measure.

Bliss, Lieut. C. E., officg. wing officer, on probn., 20th Punjab Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 4th Sikh Inf., as a temp. measure.

The following postings are made in Corps of Sappers and Miners:—

Marshall, Lieut. H. J. M., R.E., to Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Babington, 2nd Lieut. W., R.E., to Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Moore, Major R. F., R.E., Military Works Dept., on ret. from furl., is posted to Bombay.

Moore, Major R. F., R.E., Military Works Dept., is transf. from Bombay to Rangoon div.

Streatfeild, Capt. H., Grenadier Guards, having vacated his appt. of aide-de-camp to H.E. the Viceroy, is permitted to proc. to England to rejoin his regt.

The undermen. officers are qualified for prom. to rank of lieut.:—

Grove, 2nd Lieut. E. W., R.A.

Wallis, 2nd Lieut. W. E., R.A.

Higginson, 2nd Lieut. C. H. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lowndes, 2nd Lieut. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Peck, 2nd Lieut. J. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Barratt, 2nd Lieut. E. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Chandler, 2nd Lieut. H. G. W., Middlesex Regt.

Hughes, Major P. E., 2nd batt. Border Regt.: leave to England is extd. to Aug. 31.

Leathem, Major G. H., 1st batt. East Surrey Regt.: leave to England is extd. to April 8.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England:—

Parke, Major R. K., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for 6 m., on priv. affs.

Brine, Capt. P. F., 1st batt. East Kent Regt., for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Horrocks, Surg. W. B., M.B., Med. Staff, for 6 m., on med. cert.

MacCall, Lieut.-Col. G., 8th Bengal Cav., has leave of abs. in India, on priv. affs., for 1 year.

Headquarters, Simla, May 2, 1891.

The following appointments are made:—

Hudson, Lieut. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, officg. aide-de-camp to Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., comdg. Meerut dist., to be aide-de-camp, vice Allen, resigned, dated Sept. 3, 1890.

Turner, Lieut. A. G. B., superny. on estab. of 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squad. officer, vice Herbert, vacated on appt. to Assam Commission.

Maxwell, Lieut. H. G., officg. squad. officer, 16th Bengal Cav., is transf. in same capacity to 19th Bengal Lancers, as a temp. measure.

Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., 2nd in comd., to be comdt., 1st Punjab Cav., vice Bird, vacated, dated April 1.

Hervey, Lieut.-Col. H. D. M., squad. comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 1st Punjab Cav., dated April 1.

Lloyd, Major E., squad. comdr., 1st Punjab Cav., to move up in grade succession, dated April 1.

O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D'O., squad. comdr., 1st Punjab Cav., to move up in grade succession, and to remain seconded while employed as comdt., Zhob Levy Corps, dated April 1.

Western, Capt. J. S. E., squad. comdr., 1st Punjab Cav., to move up in grade succession, dated April 1.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., 1st Punjab Cav., sub. *pro tem.*, vice Western, dated April 1.

Fane, Lieut. V. B., superny. on estab. of 1st Punjab Cav., to be squad. officer, dated April 1.

Weller, Major A. T., wing comdr., 9th Bengal Inf., to be officg. 2nd in comd., 8th Bengal Inf., vice Gastrell, on leave.

Williams, Lieut. E. L., wing officer, 20th Punjab Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 15th Sikhs, as a temp. measure.

Walton, Lieut. L. B., wing officer, 26th Punjab Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 15th Sikhs, as a temp. measure.

Walling, Lieut. A. T., wing officer, 5th Bengal Light Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 18th Bengal Inf., as a temp. measure.

Laing, Lieut. F. C., wing officer, 12th Bengal Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 18th Bengal Inf., as a temp. measure.

Macpherson, Lieut. R. G., Royal Warwickshire Regt., a candidate for Bengal Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 19th Punjab Inf., dated April 7.

Martin, Capt. A. R., wing comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 1st batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles, vice Hawkes, transf. to 2nd batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles, dated April 1.

Barrett, Capt. A. A., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 1st. batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles, dated April 1.

Currie, Lieut. R. H. M., officg. wing officer, on probn., 2nd Sikh Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 1st batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles as a tempy. measure.

Hawkes, Major G., 2nd in comd., 1st batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles, is transf. in same capacity to 2nd batt. 5th Goorkha Rifles, vice Gaselee, appd. comdt. 4th Sikh Inf., dated April 1.

Ridgway, Lieut. R. T. I., superny. on estab., 26th Punjab Inf., to be wing officer 40th Belooch Inf. (Lieut. Ridgway will be graded in regt. above Lieut. P. W. Anderson and below Lieut. T. McKay.)

Lash, 2nd Lieut. A. O., Manchester Regt., is qualified for prom. to rank of lieut.

Pennington, Col. C. R., C.B., col. on Staff, is transf. from Delhi to Jullundur.

Handcock, Col. A. G., col. on Staff, is posted to Delhi.

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Coldstream, 2nd Lieut. W. M., R.E., Military Works Dept., is posted to No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, Field Operations, Miranzai, as company officer, to complete war estab.

Stapylton, Lieut. J., York and Lancaster Regt., on reversion from probny. appt. in Indian Staff Corps, is posted tempy. to 2nd batt. West Yorkshire Regt.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England :—

Aitken, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W., No. 5 Mountain batty., Royal Art., for 6 m., on urgent priv. affs.

Johnstone-Douglas, Major C. F., 5th Lancers, for 4 m. on priv. affs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 13, 1891.)

Baker, E. N., dep. commr., Manbhoom, is appd. to act as mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, during abs. of C. W. Bolton.

Bedford, C. A. S., dep. commr., Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appd. to act as dep. commr. of Manbhoom, during abs. of E. N. Baker.

Ritchie, J. G., officg. dep. commr., Darjeeling, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of dep. commrs., vice R. H. Renny, on priv. leave.

Cosserat, A. W., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 3 m.

Manson, C. F., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Chittagong, and is appd. to Cox's Bazar sub-div. of that dist.

Tucker, F. H., assist. supt. of police, is appd. to act as dist. supt. of police, Bhagulpore.

Rattray, B., dist. supt. of police, is appd. to be dist. supt. of police, Hooghly.

Puesching, Rev. C., Purulia, Manbhoom, is authorised to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and to grant certs. of marriage between Native Christians, and is also appd. registrar of births and deaths.

Hanlon, J. W., supt. of gaol manufactures, Bengal, is allowed leave for 3 m.

Watson, H., personal assist. to insp.-gen. of gaols, is appd. to act as supt. of gaol manufactures, Bengal, during abs. of J. W. Hanlon.

Prussia, A. B., is appd. to offic. in class 2 of Superior Traffic Estab., for holding charge of Behar dist. of Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Government Gazette* of May 7, 1891.)

Christie, A., officg. divl. judge, Peshawur, has obt. furl. to Europe on med. cert. for 1 year, from May 9.

Anderson, Capt. R. F. H., will continue to offic. as canton. mag., 1st class.

Leigh, F., assist. sec. to Govt., Punjab, has obt. priv. leave for 3 weeks, from May 1.

Beachcroft, F. P., assumed charge of duties as judge of Chief Court, Punjab, on May 4, relieving Sir H. M. Plowden, Kt., proceeding on furl.

Gee, H. W., assist. commr., Dera Ghazi Khan, has obt. priv. leave for 1 m. from May 1.

Parker, E. W., is appd. to be sess. judge within limits of Sess. div. of Lahore.

Harris, R. L., is appd. to be sess. judge within limits of Sess. div. of Ferozepore.

Greer, W. J., exec. eng., 2nd div., Bari Doab Canal, is invested with powers of a mag., 2nd class.

Davidson, Surg. D. M., officg. civil surg., is re-posted to Sialkot, from April 25.

Lake, W. A. E., dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, whose servs. have been replaced at disp. of this Govt., is appd. assist. to insp.-gen. of police in charge of special branch of Central Police Office.

French, E. L., officg. assist. to insp.-gen. of police, is re-att. to Railway Police in his substantive capacity.

Waterfield, H. G., probny. assist. supt. of police, is transf. from Lahore to Delhi dist.

French, E. L., assist. dist. supt. of police, attached to Railway Police, has obtained furl. to Europe for 6 m., from May 15.

Close, H. A., assist. dist. supt. of police, Hazara, has obtained priv. leave for 47 days, from May 15.

Ives, H. W. M., assist. eng., 3rd grade, is prom. to assist. eng., 2nd grade, from March 14.

Bellasis, E. S., exec. eng., 3rd grade, attached to Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal, took over exec. charge of that div. on April 25.

Phelan, A. B., exec. eng., 1st grade, is transf. from Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal, to office of suptdg. eng., Chenab Circle, from April 27.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of May 9, 1891.)

Cantor, Col. C. H., dist. supt. of police, Saharanpore, is granted general leave in India for 3 m., from June 15.

Cooke, F. J., officg. city mag., Lucknow, is appd. to hold charge of office of Wasika Office, Lucknow, from April 20.

Cameron, Surg.-Major C., civil surg., Gonda, is appd. to hold visiting medical charge of Bahraich dist., from April 6.

Murphy, Insp. J. P., Govt. Railway Police, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Saharanpore.

With effect from April 4, the date on which E. R. Parsons, dist. supt. of police, old 3rd grade, proc. on furl. :—

Young, R. F., dist. supt. of police, old 4th grade, is prom. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, old 3rd grade.

Innes, H. D'A., dist. supt. of police, old 5th grade, is prom. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, old 4th grade.

Hancock, Rev. C., native minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Kheri, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage to native Christians, N.-W. Provs. and Oude.

Evans, A. C., exec. eng., 4th grade, Aligarh div., Ganges Canal, is transf. from 1st to 3rd circle, Irrigation Works, and appd. to charge of Betwa Canal div.

Wildeblood, H. S., assist. eng., 1st grade, dist. eng., Bara Banki, is transf. to Kumaun dist. as dist. eng.

Sutherland, A. R., exec. eng., 4th grade, is appd. temply. to charge of Allahabad div., Provincial Works, from April 8.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of May 9, 1891.)

McMinn, C. W., c.s., assumed charge of office of dep. commr., Hoshangabad, on May 1.

Laurie, L. K., c.s., assumed charge of office of insp.-gen. of police and prisons, Central Provs., on May 4.

Elliott, J., insp. of schools, Northern circle, is granted priv. leave for 6 weeks.

Young, W., principal of High School and College, Jubbulpore, is placed in charge of current duties of office of insp. of schools, Northern circle.

McKee, J., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd (officg. 2nd) grade, in Coorg, is appd. dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, from Feb. 25.

Lugard, E. A., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Nagpore div., is granted 2 m. language leave, from April 17.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Rawlings, A. E., extra assist. commr., on special duty, is posted to charge of Tammoo suddiv., Upper Chindwin dist.

Ford, E., c.s., assist. commr., is transf. from Myingyan to charge of Pagan subdiv., Myingyan dist.

Annesley, F. C. C., assist. supt. of police, is transf. from Taze, Ye-u dist., to charge of police, Mimbu dist.

Buchanan, A. W., myook, is granted priv. leave for 3 m.

Mackay, D. L. M., c.s., assist. commr., has been granted an extn. of leave.

Daniell, C. E., assist. commr., is granted leave, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Wilson, Capt. G., has resigned his commission as major in Rangoon Volunteer Art. Corps.

Hughes, B. R., assist. surveyor, Survey of India, has passed exam. in Burmese language by lower standard.

Thomas, Rev. T. W., Wesleyan chaplain, Pakokku, has been granted a licence to solemnise marriages in Burma.

Cox, S., assist. eng., 2nd grade, has passed professional exam.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of May 9, 1891.)

Howell, Lieut. A. A., Bengal Staff Corps, assist. commr., Naga Hills, is deputed on special duty to Manipore.

Fordyce, C. G. D., dep. conserv. of forests, received charge of Lakhimpore Forest div. from J. T. Jellicoe, dep. conserv. of forests, on April 27.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 12, 1891.)

Nicholson, F. A., coll. of Tinnevelly, is granted furl. to Europe, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Campbell, L. A., is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge, Godavari.

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Pemberton, Surg.-Major R., of Med. Dept., has been perm. to return to duty within period of his leave.

Bean, Capt. M., H.M.'s I.M., is appd. to act as a trustee of harbour of Madras.

MacHutchin, J. C., assist. supt., Madras Survey, No. 2 party, Bellary, is granted priv. leave for 2 m., from March 26.

Thornton, C. Du P., assist. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, att. to Tinnevelly dist., is appd. to act as dist. forest officer, Tinnevelly.

The following proms. and reversions are ordered :—

Rawson, Major C. C., R.E., exec. eng, sub. *pro tem.*, 1st grade, to be exec. eng., 1st grade, permanent, dated March 8.

Joyce, A., exec. eng., sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd grade, to be exec. eng., 2nd grade, permanent, dated March 8.

Johnston, J. C., exec. eng., sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd grade, to be exec. eng., 2nd grade, permanent, dated March 8.

Ussher, C. J., exec. eng., 4th grade, to be exec. eng., 3rd grade, permanent, dated March 8.

Henderson, Major C. B., R.E., exec. eng, 2nd grade, to be exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, dated April 11.

Smith, C. M., exec. eng., 3rd grade, to be exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, dated March 8.

Taylor, H. S., exec. eng., 3rd grade, to be exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, dated March 8.

Keeling, H. T., assist. eng., 2nd grade, to be assist. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, dated March 8.

Somers-Eve, J. F., exec. eng., temp. rank, 4th grade, to be assist. eng., 1st grade, permanent.

Smith, C. A., assist. eng., 1st grade, to be exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank.

Wilson, J. R., insp., Salt and Abkari Dept., is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from date of relief.

Smither, E. W., insp., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from date of relief.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 12, 1891.)

Blair, Col. H. W., Staff Corps, is perm. to reside out of India, from June 4.

Swifte, Col. J. W., Staff Corps, on vacating regtl. comd. on June 2, is perm. to reside out of India.

Maguire, Capt. C. M., Staff Corps, attaché, Military Dept., is granted leave to proc. out of India (to Central Africa), on priv. affs., for 1 year.

Watson, Lieut. E. Y., Staff Corps, Commissariat-Transport Dept., is granted furl. out of India for 1 year, on med. cert.

Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., Indian Medical Dept., is granted an extension of leave for 6 m, on med. cert.

The following Medical Dept. proms. are made. To be surgs.-major, dated March 31 :—

Thomas, Surg. W. F.	**James**, Surg. R., M.B.
Wortabet, Surg. H. G. L., M.D.	**Sarkies**, Surg. S. C.
Frenchman, Surg. E. P.	**Bain**, Surg. D. S. E.

Hall, Surg.-Major H. G., Indian Medical Service, is perm. to retire from the serv., from May 1.

Molloy, Major A. J., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is transf. to the Supernumerary List.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 8, 1891.

Campbell, Lieut. W. MacL., Royal Highlanders, is confd. in appt. of aide-de-camp. to general officer comdg., Burma dist., from Oct. 26, 1890.

Maitland, Surg.-Major J., M.B., Indian Med. Service : appt. as officer in med. charge of Army Headquarters Staff and Establishments will have effect from April 1.

The undermen. officers, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, have passed exam. required by para. 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., "Volunteers":—

Fleming, Lieut. N. R. | **Clive**, Qrmr.-Sergt. H. F.

The undermen. officers have passed Higher Standard test in Hindustani :—

Morgan, Vet.-Surg. 1st Class J. W. A.

Finn, Capt. H., 21st Hussars.

Roche, Lieut. J. S., 21st Hussars.

Mills, Capt. E. W., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt.

Coteswerth, Capt. J. T., 2nd batt. Yorkshire Regt.

Murray, Lieut. A. B., R.A., probnr., Staff Corps.

Barclay, Capt. T. G., Bedfordshire Regt., adj. Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

The following appts. are made :—

Jeffreys, Major H. B., probnr., Staff Corps, Dist. Staff, Royal Art., to be officg. assist. adj.-gen., Belgaum dist.

Stuart, Capt. W. D., Station Staff, 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to offic. as station staff officer, Thayetmyo, as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his other duties, no qualified officer being available for station staff duties alone.

Walsh, Lieut. H. H. A., 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be station staff officer, Thayetmyo, from date of taking up duties.

Legh, Capt. H. C., 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to offic. as station staff officer, Myingyan, as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his other duties, no qualified officer being available, dated Jan. 12.

Sackville-West, 2nd Lieut. C., 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, to offic. as station staff officer, Myingyan, as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his other duties, no qualified officer being available, dated March 21.

Jeffcoat, Lieut. F. H. H., 2nd batt. Bedfordshire Regt., to be officg. wing officer, 7th Madras Inf., and a probnr. for Indian Staff Corps, dated April 22.

Dallas, 2nd Lieut. J. S., officg. wing officer, on probn., 23rd Light Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 19th Madras Inf.

Greig, 2nd Lieut. P., South Staffordshire Regt., a direct probnr. for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 27th Madras Inf., dated April 18.

Russell, Surg. G. B., Med. Staff, M.B., doing duty Secunderabad dist., to report himself forthwith to the principal medical officer, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, for orders.

Hetherington, Surg. R. P., M.B., doing duty Rangoon dist., to do duty General Hospital (British), Myingyan.

Carr-White, Surg. P., Indian Med. Serv., to report himself forthwith to the administrative medical officer, H.M.'s Forces, Rangoon dist., for duty at Tammoo.

Tonge, Capt. W. C., 1st batt. Norfolk Regt., is granted leave of abs. to England for 182 days, on med. cert., in exten.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 14, 1891.)

James, H. E. M., C.S., is appd. commr. in Sind during abs. of A. C. Trevor, C.S.

Crawford, Col. R. I., is appd. to act as commr. in Sind, pending Mr. James's arrival.

Mules, H. C., is appd. political agent, Khairpore, during abs. of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mahew, on leave.

Gray, E., C.S., is appd., in add. to his own duties, political agent, Savanore, during abs. of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C.S.

The undermen. officers in Ahmedabad dist. are appd. visitors of Ahmedabad dist. and Dhuliakot gaols :—

Curtis, G. S., C.S., assist. coll. and mag., 1st class.

Lawrence, H. S., C.S., assist. coll. and mag., 3rd class.

Duggan, H. J., is appd. supt. of police, Southern Maratha Railway.

Alexander, H. N., is appd. dist. supt. of police in Satara dist. during abs. of J. E. Down, on priv. leave, and is allowed priv. leave for 3 m., from date of J. E. Down's return.

Penton, J. E., acting dist. supt. of police, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed leave on med. cert. for 6 m., from April 18.

Oliver, A. K., to be dep. registrar and Sealer of High Court, Appellate Side, from Dec. 28, 1890 : appt. is confirmed.

Britto, J. L., to act as assist. registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and supt. of High Court Press from Jan. 26 to Feb. 14, and to be sub. *pro tem.* assist. registrar and supt. of High Court Press from Feb. 15 to March 6 : appt. is confirmed.

Gibbs, H. M., is appd. dist. supt. of police in Nasik dist.

Austin, F., is appd. dist. supt. of police in Surat dist.

Cox, E. C., is appd. dist. supt. of police in Shikarpore dist.

Maidment, A. R., on being relieved by H. M. Gibbs, is appd. assist. supt. of police in Thana dist.

Hart, W. E., resumed charge of office of chief judge of Court of Small Causes at Bombay, on May 6.

Crummy, J. C., received charge of office of dep. commr. of police, Bombay, on May 2.

Hamilton, T. S., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, on May 4.

FitzMaurice, J. D., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Ratnagiri, on April 29.

Carey, A. D., C.S. : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, from date on which he handed over charge of his office as commr. of Customs, salt, opium, and abkari.

Sladen, J., C.S., is appd. assist. coll. in Sind on completion of his special duty at Porbandar.

Gleadow, F., is appd. divl. forest officer, Poona, during abs. of R. C. Wroughton.

Rand, W. C., C.S., is appd. assist. coll., Bombay, insp. of factories for town and island of Bombay and officer to receive notices under Indian Factories Act XV. of 1881 within same limits, from Mr. Bagnell's dep. on leave.

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East, W. A., is perm. to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on Bombay Estab., from May 23.

The undermen. passed Higher Standard Deptl. Exam. on April 18 :—

Enthoven, R. E., C.S.	**Brown**, C. D., C.S.
Maconochie, E., C.S.	**Fry**, T. D., C.S.

Messrs. Enthoven and Brown passed an exam. in Kanarese, Mr. Maconochie an exam. in Gujarati, and Mr. Fry an exam. in Marathi on same date.

The following appts. are made on retirement of W. A. East, C.S. :—

Nugent, Hon. J., C.S., to be commr., 1st grade, and commr., S.D.

Carey, A. D., C.S., to be commr., 2nd grade, and commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-Gen. of External Commerce, continuing on special duty.

Ozanne, E. C., C.S., to be Survey and Settlement commr.

Charles, F. L., acting coll. of Belgaum, is appd. to hold charge of office of commr., S.D., in add. to his own duties, from date of dep. of Mr. East, until relieved by Hon. Mr. Nugent.

The undermen. passed Lower Standard Deptl. Exam. on April 17:—

Lawrence, H. S., C.S.	**Brown**, R. C., C.S.
Pratt, F. G., C.S.	**Boyd**, C. C., C.S.
Fawcett, C. G. H., C.S.	**Gloster**, J. C., C.S.

Messrs. **Brown, Fawcett, Pratt**, and **Gloster** passed an exam. in Marathi language, and Messrs. **Boyd** and **Lawrence** an exam. in Kanarese and Gujarati languages respectively on same date.

Pratt, F. G., is appd. assist. to coll. of Thana.

Fry, T. D., C.S. : appt. as assist. coll., Ratnagiri, dated April 25, is canc.

Millett, G. P., is appd. to hold charge of divl. forest office of North Thana, in addition to his own, during abs. of F. Gleadow.

Bolton, W. H. F., is appd. to act as coll. and dist. mag., Kurrachee, and dist. registrar, Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, during interval between deptr. of A. C. Trevor, C.S., on furl., and arrival of H. E. M. James, C.S., from leave.

Hatch, Surg.-Major W. K., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., is appd. to act as senior med. officer in charge of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, vice Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., pending Brig.-Surg. W. Gray's return from leave, from which date he is allowed priv. leave for 2 m.

Quicke, Surg. W. H., is appd. to act as obstetric physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, in add. to his other duties, until relieved by Surg. H. P. Dimmock.

Mackenzie, T. D., C.S., is appd. chief sec. to Govt. in charge of Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Depts., and president, Central Committee for Vernacular and Deptl. Exams., vice Hon. J. Nugent, C.S., appd. commr., S.D.

Bigmore, J., member of Board of Examiners and of Commission to hear appeals under Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, is allowed leave for 6 m., from May 9.

Wilson, W., is appd. to act as member of Board of Examiners and of Commission to hear appeals under Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, during abs. of Mr. Bigmore.

Bagnell, H. W. J., C.S., assist. coll. of Bombay and insp. of factories, is allowed furl. for 2 years instead of for 13 m.

Young, W. E., assist. coll. of Customs, is granted an ext. up to May 31, of priv. leave, for 1½ m., allowed to him March 10.

Disney, H. K., supt., Sind Revenue Survey, is allowed leave of abs., on urgent priv. affs., for 6 m., from May 25, or such subquent date as he may avail himself of it.

Pollen, J., C.S., LL.D., is allowed to return to duty within period of his leave.

The following reversions are ordered, with effect from May 9, date on which term of Mr. P. Reynolds's service with Baroda State expires :—

Burke, C. T., to exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Spilsbury, Capt. E. C., R.E., to exec. eng., 3rd grade.

Hight, A. E., to exec. eng., 4th grade.

Maconochie, E., C.S., received charge of office of assist. coll., Surat, on April 30.

Lester, C. F. G., received charge of office of assist. supt. of police, Ahmedabad, on April 23.

Green, E. F., received charge of office of dist. supt. of police, Kaira, on April 24.

Dodgson, C. G., received charge of office of coll., dist. mag., political agent, and dist. registrar, Khandesh, on May 4.

Charles, F. L., received charge of office of coll. and dist. mag., Belgaum, on April 29.

Walker, J. R., distillery inspector, Umbargaon, on gen. duty in Thana dist. on 100 rs. per mensem, is reduced to grade of 75 rs. and transf. to Preventive Service, Bombay Custom House, as 5th grade officer sub. *pro tem.*

Fern, W. A., 5th grade officer on 75 rs., Bombay Custom House, is appd. to be abkari inspector on 100 rs., vice J. R. Walker, and transf. for duty in Poona dist.

Dow, J., head photozincographer, was in charge of Govt. Photozinco Office, from April 1 to April 4.

Le Mesurier, T. A., supt., Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona, availed himself of 1 m. priv. leave subsequently extended by 1 week, from April 1 to April 4.

Moos, Surg. F. A., received charge of Ratnagiri dist. gaol, on May 3.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 14, 1891.)

Lewis, Assist. Commy. and Hon. Lieut. J. W., barrack master, Aden, is allowed leave of abs. in India on priv. affs. from date of handing over charge up to Dec. 6.

The following proms. are made in G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Swan, Major H. H., to be lieut.-col. and to command vice Lieut.-Col. S. Jackson, C.I.E., resigned.

Trevithick, Capt. R. L., to be major vice Major H. H. Swan, prom.

Fisher, Lieut. F., 2nd batt., Essex Regt., officg. wing officer, 3rd Bombay Light Inf., is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Oct. 20, 1889.

Hill, Lieut. J. P., Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 20th Bombay Inf., leave is extended by 6 m. on med. cert.

Parker, Surg.-Major J., M.D., medical storekeeper, Bombay, is allowed furl. to Europe for 6 m. on priv. affs.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Med. Serv., is prom. brig.-surg., from April 30.

Rowlandson, Lieut. A. T., 2nd batt., Royal Lancaster Regt., is appd. a probnr. for Indian Staff Corps, from Feb. 17.

Turner, M. C. (of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), is appd. a member of board of trustees of Port of Bombay, from May 5.

Currie, J., is appd. a member of board of trustees of the Port of Kurrachee during abs. of Mr. B. T. Ffinch.

Campbell, Capt. A., I.M., D.S.O., officg. director of Indian Marine, is appd. a member of board of trustees of Port of Bombay, during abs. of Capt. J. Hext. R.N. (retired), A.D.C., C.I.E.

Hill, Rev. F. N., B.A., acting sen. Presidency chaplain, is appd. domestic chaplain to Bishop of Bombay during visitation tour.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 8, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Searle, Lieut. P. C., officg. wing officer, 9th Bombay Inf., to be wing officer, but to remain attached to 21st Bombay Inf. (Marine batt.)

Willis, Surg. C. F., Indian Med. Serv., in med. charge 9th Bombay Inf., to offic. in med. charge 21st Bombay Inf. (Marine batt.), vice Surg.-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, Indian Med. Serv.

Dennys, Lieut. A. H., wing officer and officg. qrmr., 23rd Regt. (2nd batt. Rifle Regt.) Bombay Inf., to be qrmr., from Feb. 23.

Sutton, Surg. A. A., Med. Staff, arrived on fresh tour in Bombay, is placed on general duty, Poona dist.

The undermen. officers of the Indian Med. Serv. are posted on general duty as follows :—

Whitcombe, Surg. E. G. R., Poona dist.

Murray, Surg. F. E., Bombay dist.

Younger, Surg. H. J., Poona dist.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom upon the following gentlemen :—

Sir George Stephen, Bart.

Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, Esq.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve that the following be admitted to her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council :—

Aretas Akers Douglas, Esq., M.P.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

William Lidderdale, Esq.

The Queen has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Peter O'Brien, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon—

Henry Bennett, Esq., mayor of Great Grimsby.

Archibald Geikie, Esq., LL.D., director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

Henry Reader Lack, Esq., comptroller-general of the Patent Office.

Gustavus Nathan, Esq., H.M.'s Consul-General at Vienna.

H. Oakley, Esq., general manager Great Northern Railway.

Walter S. Prideaux, Esq., clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company.

William Charles Windeyer, Esq., puisne judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Walter Thomas Wragg, Esq., puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Natal.

Julian Emanuel Salomans, Esq., Q.C., member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Robert Gillespie, Esq., of the Dominion of Canada.

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Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division) :—

To be C.B.

Robert Giffen, Esq., LL.D.
G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, Esq.
Frederic Lacey Robinson, Esq.

(From the *London Gazette*).

WAR OFFICE, *May* 30, 1891.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

General Sir **Samuel James Browne**, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
General Sir **Charles Patton Keyes**, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
General Sir **John Ross**, K.C.B., commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir **John Chetham M'Leod**, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir **Henry Evelyn Wood**, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., commanding the troops, Aldershot.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Admiral Sir **Francis Leopold M'Clintock**, Knight, R.N.
General **William Templer Hughes**, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
General **Charles Cureton**, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
General **John Field**, C.B., Bombay Inf.
Vice-Admiral **George Willes Watson**, R.N., Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies.
Lieut.-Gen. **Charles Craufurd Fraser**, C.B., V.C.
Lieut.-Gen. **Wilbraham Oates Lennox**, C.B., V.C., R.E.
Lieut.-Gen. **William John Williams**, C.B., R.A.
Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. **Henry Edwin Weare**, C.B.
Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. **Alexander Abercromby Nelson**, C.B.
Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Dept. **William Alexander Mackinnon**, C.B.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) **Henry James Alderson**, C.B., half-pay, Royal Art., director of artillery.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Divison of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Major-Gen. **Thomas Rose Nimmo**, Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. **Walter Stewart**, R.N.
Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) **Henry Le Guay Geary**, commanding Royal Art., Southern District.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. **George Patrick Hyde Villiers**, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards.
Capt. **Alan Brodrick Thomas**, R.N.
Capt. **Henry Ooey Kane**, R.N.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **William Popham Dicken**, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Swinton John Browne**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Francis William Boileau**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Robert Cecil Richard Clifford**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **James Calder Stewart**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Francis William Collis**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Joseph Gabbett**, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Thomas Fraser**, C.M.G., R.E.
Col. **James Alleyne**, assist. adj.-gen., Aldershot.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **John Frederick Maurice**, professor, Staff College.
Col. **Henry Richard Abadie**, regimental district.
Chief Inspector of Machinery **John Harold Heffernan**, R.N.
Col. **James Woodward Scott**, A.D.C., Royal Marine Light Inf.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Bindon Blood**, R.E.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs**, R.A.
Major and Brevet Col. **Charles Holled Smith**, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (Governor-Gen. of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant, Suakin).
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Richard Westmacott**, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Col. **Arthur Singleton Wynne**, assist. adj.-gen., Curragh.
Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Frederick Meyer Wardrop**, 12th Lancers.
Major and Col. **John Hartley Sandwith**, Royal Marine Light Inf., dep.-assist. adj.-gen., Egypt.
Major and Col. **Charles Coghlan Smyth**, the Welsh Regt.
Principal Vet.-Surg. **James Drummond Lambert**, Veterinary Department.
Col. **William Gustavus Nicholson**, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
Brig.-Surg. **Robert Waters**, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. **Arthur James Poole**, half-pay.
Hon. Lieut.-Col. **Edmund Grey Skinner**, assist. commy.-gen. of ordnance, Ordnance Store Department.
Lieut.-Col. **Wodehouse Dillon Richardson**, Army Service Corps, dep.-assist. adj.-gen., Egypt.

The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lieut.-Col. and Col. **Robert Young Armstrong**, R.E., inspector of submarine defences.
Robert Giffen, Esq., assistant secretary, Board of Trade.
Hon. Col. **William Macdonnell**, chief paymaster, Army Pay Department.
Frederic Lacey Robinson, Esq., commissioner of Inland Revenue.
Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, Esq., War Office.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, namely :—

Chief Inspector of Machinery **Henry Benbow**, R.N.
Col. **Elphinstone Waters Begbie**, Madras Infantry, assist. adj.-gen., Madras.
Major and Col. **Francis William Rhodes**, 1st Dragoons, military secretary to Governor, Bombay.
Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. **Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton**, the Gordon Highlanders, assist. adj.-gen. (for musketry), Bengal.
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. **Ralph Arthur Penrhyn Clements**, the South Wales Borderers.
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. **Henry Hamilton Settle**, R.E. (attached to Egyptian Army).
Hon. Lieut.-Col. **Frank Graham Wintle**, assist. commy.-gen. of Ordnance, Ordnance Store Department.
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. **Harold Pemberton Leach**, R.E.
Surg.-Major **James Sutherland Wilkins**, Indian Medical Service.
Major **Charles Comyn Egerton**, Indian Staff Corps, assist. adj.-gen., Punjab Frontier Force.
Major **Alfred Mansel**, R.A.
Capt. **William Richard Yeilding**, Indian Staff Corps.
Capt. **John Robert Beech**, C.M.G., 20th Hussars (attached to Egyptian Army).

INDIA OFFICE, *May* 30, 1891.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint **Philip Perceval Hutchins**, Esq., C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint Col. **George Herbert Trevor**, Madras Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, to be a Companion of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness **Mir Ali Murad Khan**, Talpur of Khairpore.

To be a Knight Commander.

Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

To be Companions.

Nawab **Ahsun Ullah**, of Dacca.
John Prescott Hewett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
Rai Kanti Chunder Mukarji Bahadur, Diwan of Jaipore.
Dr. **William Schlich**, Ph.D.
Maharaja **Mahendra Singh**, of Bhadawar.
Capt. **Francis Edward Younghusband**, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
Vincent Robinson, Esq.
Khan **Bahadur Muncherji Navasji Murzban**.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Richard Southey, Esq., C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Griqualand West.
John Forrest, Esq., C.M.G., Premier and Treasurer of the Colony of Western Australia.
George William Robert Campbell, Esq., C.M.G., on retirement from the office of inspector-gen. of police and prisons of the island of Ceylon.

To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Dato Sri Amar d'Raja Abdul Rahman, secretary to his Highness the Sultan of Johore, G.C.M.G., K.C S.I.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

William Grey-Wilson, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of St. Helena.
Col. **John Elliott**, C.B., inspector-general of police of the island of Barbados.
Thomas Dickson Foote, Esq., late President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands and of the Legislative Council of Antigua.
Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony.
George Chardin Denton, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the colony of Lagos.
Lieut.-Col. **Alexander Chalmers McKean**, for services in Zululand, &c.
David Wilson, Esq., lieut.-col. commanding the Rifle Volunteers in Trinidad, and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands of that colony.
Charles Shortt Dicken, Esq., Secretary to the Agent-General in London for the colony of Queensland.
Charles James Ward, Esq., for services in connection with the Jamaica Exhibition.
George Stiebel, Esq., for services in connection with the Jamaica Exhibition.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, of St. James's Place, S.W., and Drummond Street, Montreal, is the first colonist upon whom the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred. He was president of the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1888, and was created a baronet in 1886.

MR. SAMUEL CUNLIFFE-LISTER, who has also received a peerage, is interested in the silk industry, and is connected with the Manningham Mills, Bradford. He has contested one of the Lancashire divisions in the Conservative interest.

The new Privy Councillors are all well-known public men; MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS is Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and chief Conservative Whip; the HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's Government previous to 1885, is now a leading Liberal Unionist; and MR. LIDDERDALE is Governor of the Bank of England.

The RIGHT HON. PETER O'BRIEN, who is created a baronet, was Attorney-General for Ireland during a very difficult and trying period of Mr. Balfour's Irish administration. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in 1889. DR. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE is famous as a geologist and as a writer on geological subjects. He is Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

It is a matter for wonder that MR. ROBERT GIFFEN, LL.D., should only now be receiving the honour of C.B. He is a distinguished Civil servant, being attached to the Commercial Department of the Board of

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Trade. MR. G. D. A. FLEETWOOD WILSON, who receives the same honour, is private secretary to Mr. Stanhope at the War Office. CAPTAIN HENRY KANE, R.N., who is also made a C.B., commanded the *Calliope*, when she made her famous escape from the harbour of Samoa during a hurricane.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting held on May 7 made no change in the rate of interest, the official minimum remaining unaltered at 4 per cent.

The figures of the Bank's statement for the week ending May 5 show the following changes :—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,07,892	Increase
Do. at Branches	7,36,073	Increase
Other Deposits	20,46,383	Increase
Post Bills	14,644	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	Rs. 61,830	Decrease
Loans	1,00,295	Increase
Accounts of Credits	1,49,046	Increase
Mercantile Bills	1,28,742	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	24,46,050	Increase
Do. at Branches	3,55,186	Increase

Analysing the above figures, it will be seen that the public demand had further decreased to 19⅜ lacs, made up as follows :—By an influx of nearly 20½ lacs in "Other Deposits," and over ⅛th of a lac in "Post Bills," together with a decrease of over 1¼ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," less an increase of 1 lac in "Loans," and about 1½ lacs in "Accounts of Credits." The Treasury balance stands augmented by 1 lac and 7⅜ lacs at head office and at the branches respectively. The Bank's investments were realised to the extent of about ⅝ths of a lac. The final result of these changes is an increase of nearly 24½ lacs in the cash at head office, and over 3½ lacs at the branches, making the exact total 4,64,38,914 rs., equal to 54·0 per cent. of the current liabilities of the Bank, against a proportion of 52·05 per cent. last week.

EXCHANGE.—The sterling exchange market, though quiet, has been exceedingly steady, the price for six months' sight documentary bills having been maintained every day at 1/5⅜ for near delivery, while the Bank's selling rates are lower all round owing to the rise in the rates of discount in the money market at home, which are at the close quoted at 4½ per cent. for long and short currency. A fair amount of business has been put through in private paper, and forward wire has also been dealt in to some extent.

TEA.—About 1,700 chests have changed hands, prices showing scarcely any alteration.

JUTE.—There has been little or no business of any consequence to report.

GUNNIES.—The market has ruled steady. The principal business has been in 2¼ lbs. No. 2 for up-country and C's for Burma and the coast. Australian corn sacks have been inquired for without producing business. The U. K. took a line of flour bags at 24.

HESSIANS.—A slight drop in prices of 8-40" cloth brought out buyers for a line up to September, and inquiries are still in the market. Frisco shows no sign of life.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—There has been another week of activity in the share market, and the list of business done shows the numerous companies over which operations have been extended. Almost every description of stock has come in for some measure of support, especially jute-mills and pressing-companies' shares. In jute shares the business put through has been considerable, and prices, as anticipated, have further advanced, though not to such an extent as in the week previous. There has been quite a brisk demand for press shares, and all the companies dealt in show a marked advance in their quotations. There has been a spurt, too, in tea, and the list of transactions reported is most encouraging, though these are for the most part confined to shares standing at a heavy discount. Closing quotations for these stocks show a pronounced enhancement of the market value. Very little can be said of gold shares. There has been practically no market for them. In miscellaneous stocks rather less than usual has been done, owing as much to the speculative movement in the market as to the scarcity of shares. In cotton a transaction has been reported in Bowreahs after some time, and Muir Mills have changed hands at current quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106—106·1
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107 8
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 11/16d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 15/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 3/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	9 — 9¼
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	40
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	470
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97
Calcutta Steam Nav.	100	136 —137
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110
CawnporeWoollenMills	50	60 — 61
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	65 — 66
Howrah Docking	500	110
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	93 — 94
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½—101½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	250
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	138
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	56 — 57
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102½—103
Dunbar Mills	70	51 —52x
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Goosery Mills	200	172
Muir Mills	200	180 —190
Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	R. 100	150
Deoghur	100	72

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Tarkessur	R. 100	121x

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Amluckie	R. 100	59
Arcuttipore	100	45
Baintbaree	100	120 —125
Balasun	100	85x
Bengal	100	65 — 66
Bishnauth	200	173
Borelli	£10	160 —165
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25
Central Cachar	200	111 —112
Central Terai	100	27
Chandypore	100	25
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Cherra	£10	75 — 80
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25
Darjeeling	100	120
Dehing	90	37 — 38
Dehra Dhoon	100	45
Dejoo	£10	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	99 —100
Dhunsiri	100	40 — 45
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136
Do. (A.)	£10	156
Do. (B.)	£10	168
Durrung	R. 100	50 — 51
Eastern Cachar	100	36 — 37
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100
East India	100	39 — 40
Ellenbarrie	100	115
Endogram	£10	nom.
Gielle	R. 100	60 — 61
Good Hope	100	180 —200
Grob	100	34 — 35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102
Holta	100	45 — 46
Hoolmaree	100	120
Hoolungoree	100	68 — 69
Hope	100	200
Hotewar	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100
Indian Terai	R. 100	102
Iringmara	100	100
Jetinga	100	60 — 61
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—
Jokai	£10	190
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19
Kettela	100	nom.

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Khobong	R. 100	110
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Kuttal	100	195
Lackatoorah	100	57x
Leesh River	£10	£10
Longview (Darjeeling)	100	50
Loobah	100	100
Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Majagram	R. 100	—
Manabarre	100	100
Mesai	100	100
Mim	100	80 — 82
Mohurgong	100	50
Monacherra	100	nom.
Moran	80	30 dis.
Mothola	100	115
Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Nahartoli	100	nom.
Nedeem	100	250
New Mutual	30	35
North-Western Cachar	100	35 — 40
Panitola	—	—
Pashok	100	85
Phoolbarrie	100	100
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Punkabaree	100	52
Puttareah	100	40
Rajabarie	100	80 — 82
Rungtee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Singell	100	50
Singlo	100	120
Singtom	100	100
Soom	100	85
Springside	100	67 — 68
Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Teesta Valley	100	100 —101
Ting Ling	100	95
Tingri	100	100 —102
Tukvar	200	175 —180
Washabarree	100	120

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100
Camperdown	100	110
Canal	100	98 — 99
Chitpore	100	90 — 91

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	95 — 96
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —102
Strand Bank	100	78 — 80
Watson's Patent	100	99 —100

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore	£10	104
Budge Budge	R. 80	120 —121
Fort Gloster	100	99 —100
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Gourepore	R. 100	121 —122
Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	100½—101
Kamarhatty	50	128 —130
Kanknarrah	59	71
Union	75	160

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Agra Savings	R. 100	115
Allahabad	100	200
Alliance of Simla	100	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1007½
Bank of Madras	500	895—900
Bank of Upper India	100	140—147
Himalaya	100	110

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Mussoorie Savings	100	106—107
Oude Commercial	100	111
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110
Uncovenanted Service.	100	—

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800
Burrakur	100	152—153
Equitable	250	162½

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
New Beerbhoom	R. 100	170 —171
Raneegunge	100	49 — 50
Do. 8 p.c Debs.	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.
Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, May 15.

Business in exports has been very quiet, not to say dull, in all its branches, transactions in cotton, wheat, and seeds having been upon a small scale, while prices of the last two staples have declined in presence of a slight inquiry and large supplies. The course of exchange

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has been irregular, and rates have fluctuated to the extent of ¼d. to 3-16d., closing 1-16d. lower for Bank Bills and 3-32d. for Credits than they were. Money is no dearer. Government paper is slightly highest in Fours. Freights have been weak and inactive; but there has latterly been more inquiry for tonnage at reduced rates. There has been a fair inquiry for staple imports, though of a rather retail character, and previous prices are generally quoted.

MONEY.—Although the state of the money market in Bombay did not necessitate any change in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount last week, and there now seems no likelihood of a return to much higher rates this season, there was some expansion of the trade demand during the week, covered by the Bank's statement of affairs issued on May 11. The falling-off of some 32 lacs in the cash balance shown by the return was 6⅓ lacs less than at the close of the previous week; but private deposits had diminished by 36¼ lacs, and though this was counterbalanced to some extent by a diminution of nearly 12 lacs in loans, and a decrease of over 4¼ lacs in bills discounted, the increase in trade requirements was represented by nearly 20 lacs, against 10½ lacs disclosed by the previous return, the further contraction of the cash balance having again been due to Government withdrawals. Meantime there has been no new feature in the market, and the directors of the Presidency Bank having made no change at their meeting, 4 per cent. remains the minimum rate.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—In a few weeks more the active business season will be over, and the retail up-country buyers are now freely purchasing what they require to despatch before the commencement of the south-west monsoon. The business of the week, aggregating some 3,800 packages of imported goods, has been mainly in this direction, and at current rates. Bleached, dyed, printed, and Turkey red goods are quite without change in position and price. There has been no wholesale demand worth mentioning for local goods beyond what has been felt for light weights of Zanzibar T. cloths, and the clearances during the week have not exceeded 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has transpired in imported twist in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged.

METALS.—Copper and yellow metal have been taken to a moderate extent, the tone of the market having been steady and prices unaltered. Iron has been quiet in tone, with not much doing, previous rates being quoted for all descriptions.

COAL has been steady in tone but quiet, and beyond a few lots of ready Davison's West Hartley, sold at 14¾ rs. per ton, no ready business has transpired.

Exports.—COTTON.—This staple has been quiet, with a slack demand from the mills, and very little inquiry from exporters; but, with the exception of a decline of 1 r. in the price of Bhownugger, prices have been maintained. The purchases by local spinners for the week have aggregated about 7,000 bales, consisting chiefly of Julgaum and other Oomra varieties, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Compta and Bengals; while exporters have taken about 2,500 bales, mainly Bengals, but including some Oomra descriptions and Broach. The market closes with a quiet feeling, and with prices 1 r. to 3 rs. higher in Belatee and Oomras, and lower to the same extent in Bhownugger and Westerns, compared with last quotations.

The receipts of this season's cotton during the week have been 71,100 bales against 71,500 bales to hand in the week preceding and 83,800 bales arrived during the corresponding week last season, and the falling-off in receipts this season, compared with last, has now reached 204,500 bales.

WHEAT has been quiet when not dull, only a small demand having been felt on any day from exporters, while arrivals have continued to be on a large scale, severely taxing the means of transit.

SEEDS have been less dull in tone than wheat, but only a small business has been done on most days, and prices both of linseed and rapeseed have declined 2 to 3 annas per cwt.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	102½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	108

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 23/32d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/32d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	120	National Bk. of India	£12½	180
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	0578	New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share	Cash Rates R.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	200	John Roberts & Co.	R. 100	75
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	300
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	Maharanee Ice Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	850	Marcks & Co.	100	97
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	920	M. M. Mody & Co.	200	—
Bombay Land & Bldg	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3575	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	895	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	160
Clydesdale Dyeing	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	60
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	410
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	4000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	2100	Telephone Co.	25	15x
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	200
Alfred Manufacture	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	1005
Alliance	1000	520	Madras United	1000	1900
Anglo-Indian	100	90	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	400	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Bombay United	1000	750	Manockjee Petit	1000	1320
Central India	500	1055	Mazagon	250	117½
City of Bombay	1000	993	Morarji Goculdas	1000	1600x
Colaba Land & Mill	700	640	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills	500	625	New Great Eastern	1000	800
Coorla Mills	1000	490	Oriental	625	415
David Mill	500	490	People of India	250	15
Dhun Mills	1000	820x	Presidency Mills	1000	1150
Empress	500	620	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	630	Queen Mills	1000	710
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan	1000	800	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Howard & Bulloughs	500	620	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	340	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg	1000	975x	Southern Mahratta	250	272½
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	560
James Greaves	500	630	Swadesh Mills	500	470
Jamshed Manfg.	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	810	Western India	1000	757½
Khandeish	1000	700			

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert (Kurrachee)	1100	790	Mofussil	400	440
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	190
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	560
Bombay Cotton	125	120	New Indian	125	98¾
Breul's Cawnpore	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	335
Colaba	1880	330	Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	410
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	410x	Volkart	1000	800
Khangaum	450	420			

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Mirzapore*, arrived at Marseilles May 20; at Plymouth May 26; at London May 27.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. E. F. Harrison, Capt. Wilson, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mr. Scholley, Mr. Adye, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mrs. Beverley, Mrs. Winckley. Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips and family, Miss Shackery, Mr. W. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Mr. M. C. Malick, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Miss Hoghton, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. W. H. Targett, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Lieut. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Blair and family, Mrs. Sanders and infant, Mrs. Booth and family, Mr. Lawrie, Miss Foster, Miss McArthur, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. R. McL. Pearce, Mrs. Mortimer and family, Major Wallerstein, Mr. A. Doggett, Mrs. Earle and infant, Miss Pugh, Mr. F. W. Barff, Mr. M. Cartwright, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. A. Young, Mr. Berry, Master Berry, Mrs. Chandler and infant, Mr. G. Spooner.

From Calcutta for Marseilles.—Mrs. De Tivoli and family, Rev. J. Ashton, Mr. O. Anderson, Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. McLean.

From Madras for Plymouth.—Hon. J. H. Spring Branson.

From Madras for London.—Mr. R. T. Wolfe, Mr. H. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Merritt and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilkinson, Mr. W. A. Huppel, Mrs. E. Courthold.

From Madras for Colombo.—Mr. Galpin.

From Madras for Marseilles.—Mr. R. A. Anderson.

From Melbourne for London.—Mr. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham.

From Shanghai for London.—Mr. L. Grose, Mrs. Westwater and family, Mr. and Mrs. McTowell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow and family, Mr. C. Thornhill, Mr. Nelson and son.

From Colombo for London.—Capt. Dashwood, Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and family, Mr. W. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Owen and family, Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Spencer.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. V. Deacon, Mr. Allen.

From Singapore for London.—Mrs. Norman and infant, Mrs. Gameson, Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair and family.

From Singapore for Marseilles.—Mr. J. Meikle.

From Penang for London.—Mrs. Smellie and child, Mr. P. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and family, Miss Earl, Mrs. Hogan and family.

From Aden for London.—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., Mr. Chas. E. Woolley, R.N., Lieut. E. D. Ogilvie, Mr. Picton Watkins, Mr. William Burden, Mr. John Davies.

From Bombay for London.—Capt. and Mrs. Franks, Mr. Graham, Capt. Brownrigg, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. R. Aitken, Major J. Douglas, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. Evans, Major Fitzherbert, Mr. Willcock, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Turnbull, Mr. West, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Jervis and child, Mr. D. F. Powell.

From Bombay for Marseilles.—Mr. A. H. King, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. A. M. Renther, Mr. and Mrs. Duthrie, Mr. G. Robinson.

From Ismailia for London.—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Fowler, Miss Watson.

From Ismailia for Marseilles.—Mrs. Bewley Bey, Mr. Toplis, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Hankey, Surg.-Major Hayes, Mr. Veckett.

From Marseilles for London.—Mrs. Wood, Miss Milne, Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. George Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Green, Miss D'Este, Miss Lillingston, Mr. P. Smith, Miss Taylor, Miss Maingny, Mr. King, Mr. G. H. Davies.

From Marseilles for Gibraltar.—Mr. P. R. McNeill.

From Gibraltar for London.—Miss Bedford, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Chadwick, Miss Goodhue, Mr. Dressler, Miss Rawnsley, two Misses Towgood, Mr. J. Williams, Hon. Mrs. Petre, two Misses Petre, Mr. W. Mill, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Peel, Bombardier Bell, Miss Cresswell, Sergt. and Mrs. Archer and infant Master Mitchell, Capt. Moggidge, Surg.-Major Tuthill, Mr. Sturrock, Sergt. and Mrs Higgs and family, Mr. Woodgat, Mr. J. Andea, Mr. Gray, Major-Gen. Storer, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. S. Myers, Mr. W. Myers, Mr. Toller, Capt. Purchase, Miss Roberts, Mrs. St. John Mildmay.

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Per *Peninsular*, arrived at Brindisi May 22; due at Plymouth May 30; at London May 31.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Mr. Iver Macpherson, Mr. Scott, Mr. T. Graham, Mrs. Buckle, two Misses Shephard, Mr. H. H. Davies, Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. Black, Mrs. Hill, Capt. Eager, Mr. S. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart, Mrs. Storey, Mr. Buckle, Mr. F. C. Hill, Mr. Tod Naylor, Mr. Windsor, Lieut.-Col. Beaver, Rev. J. Brunesson, Mr. J. G. Glass, Mr. Silcock, Col. Wighton, Mr. King, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Hon. Justice Farren, Major Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, General Barnard, Lieut.-Col. Amyatt Barney, Major Parke, Capt. Jackson, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Sir Arthur Collins, Col. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. Young, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. C. C. McLeod, Mr. F. B. Ker, Mr. A. Cadell, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. C. V. McIvor, Mrs. Grant, Miss Noakes, Mr. W. Perman, Mr. Eddis, Col. McLeod, Lieut. Weedon, Mr. Thompson, Mr. R. Grant, Major Saunders, Mr. Walker, Mr. H. Collett, Mr. S. Wrigley, Surg.-Major Freyer, Mr. E. Spinner, Mr. C. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. F. Eggino, Mr. R. H. Remey, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham, Mr. Von Syburg, Hon. T. H. Bayley, Mr. C. Dickenson, Mrs. Spinner, Mr. Beck, Miss Beck, Mr. M. Gubbay, Rev. J. Montgomery, Mr. Allarakia, Col. Mayhew, Rev. A. Terrier, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. Berington, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Branson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Straith, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Col. Cooke Anderton, Mr. J. H. Nelson.

From Bombay for London.—Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. J. G. Down, Mr. and Mrs. English, Mr. C. C. Hicks, Dr. S. H. Browne, Mr. J. S. Cooke, Mr. Bradbury, Mrs. Le Marchant, Mr. H. Moir, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Shannon and child, Miss Ormiston, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. P. Beckett, Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden and family, Mrs. Gore Brown, Mrs. Meade and family, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Col. Shaw, Mrs. H. Macmillan and family, Sultan and Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mr. Morgan, Mr. J. R. Morgan, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Sutton, Lady Thompson and two children, Mr. F. W. Free, Mrs. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. T. Garratt, Capt. and Mrs. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. W. Simpson, Mrs. Greaves and child, Mr. Stanley Clark, Mrs. Down and family, Major E. Edwards, Mr. Hicks and two sons, Mrs. Needham, Mrs. Macdonald and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Brazier, Mr. Evan Jones, Mrs. Whitehead and family, Lady Souter and child, Mr. H. O. Drummond, Dr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. F. W. Whitehead, Col. Hebbert, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. M. Hill, Mrs. Kellner, Miss Kellner, Mrs. Coulan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sleater, Miss Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Master and child, Mr. H. Crawford.

Per *City of Calcutta* (City Line), arrived at Malta May 21.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Thoms, child, and infant, Mr. Marshall, two infants, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muir and four children.

From Calcutta for Port Said.—Miss Schuch.

From Calcutta for Colombo.—Mr. Tyrie.

From Malta for London.—Mrs. J. Thousand and two children.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

May 29, per *Bengal*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. H. Tozer, Mr. E. Armstrong, Dr. Hardwicke, Dr. Hasard, Miss Allen, Mr. W. Parkes, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Swan.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. T. Crouch, Mr. Craven.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hudson, jun., Lieut. J. F. Lea, Mr. McCushin, Capt. Weston.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Lieut. E. R. Whishaw, Capt. Kennedy, Master M. Wilke, Miss Aston, Mr. W. J. Hinton, Mrs. Matthews and infant, Mr. D. Acris, Staff-Engineer Newton, Staff-Surg. Macaulay, Mr. N. Floyd, Mrs. Baldwin and two children, Mr. Rickards, Miss Newton, Brig.-Surg. Ferguson.

May 29, per *Ballaarat*; June 7, from Brindisi, for Australia; connecting at Brindisi with *Cathay* for Alexandria, at Aden with *Siam* for Bombay, and at Colombo with *Kaisar-i-Hind* for Straits, China, &c.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Hyatt and two children, Mrs. A. J. Traill and three children, Miss Organ, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Reville, Mrs. Reville, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Mr. Whatley, Mr. W. Simpson, Miss Kingsford, Mr. Haussen, Mr. Powell Jones, Mr. F. Lloyd. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Griffiths.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. P. A. Matthews, two Misses Pender, Mrs. Folk, Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, Mr. R. McIntosh Harrick, Mrs. Harris and family, Mr. A. Tooth, Mr. H. C. Grace, Mr. A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. R. M. and Miss Gale. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Conybeare.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Mrs. King.

For Brisbane.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. W. C. Hume.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Langdon, Mr. Kastor, Mr. Greenwell. *From Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Durkee.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. J. Aitken.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. C. E. Stewart.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Qrmr.-Sergt. and Mrs. Jeffkins, Mr. A. E. Skinner.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Major and Mrs. E. D. Sandys. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Moir, Mr. W. Skeat.

For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Friederichs.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Lieut. H. F. Farquhar, Lieut. R. C. Morris.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilkington, Lieut. C. H. Ford, Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Bigge, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. C. O. Leefe, General Prothero, Mr. Gantania, Major East.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Petter. *From Brindisi*: Major Macintyre.

For Alexandria.—*From London*: Capt. Menzies, Mr. Wraxhall.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Clements.

Per *Jumna* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London May 26.

For Brisbane.—Mr. J. J. Leech.

For Townsville.—Mr. P. R. Blunt.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool May 30.

For Bombay.—Capt. J. P. W. Spankie, Mr. D. P. Lundy, Mr. W. Penton.

For Kurrachee.—Lieut. A. L. Phillips, Mr. R. Chadwick, Lieut. Rawlins' native servant.

Per *Salazie* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles May 31.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Winstanley.

For Shanghai.—Mr. H. K. Wang.

For Saigon.—General and Mme. Rest and three children, Admiral Fournier, Mr. and Mme. de Lanessan, Mr. Pringent and family.

For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius.

For Singapore.—Mr. Courtois, Mr. C. Stonham, Mr. Ankersmidt.

For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Hathorn, Mr. F. J. Appleby.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from June to October.

June 5, per *Oriental*; June 14, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. J. Hodding, Capt. H. James Pryce, Col. the Hon. M. G. Lyttleton, Dr. W. Huntley, Mr. G. J. Devonshire, Capt. Agnew, Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. W. G. Kelly, Capt. E. J. Sharpe, Major M. K. Martin, Mrs. John Beaton, Mr. McNicol, Mrs. Millar. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lester and daughter, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Col. Rolland, Mr. R. Galloway, Mr. E. Hiptoolla, Mr. J. Bristed, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. P. G. Garner, Mr. J. Bartley.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Miss Hughes.

For Ismailia.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Kelly.

For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. Eric Dawson, Mr. G. G. Amirayan.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. S. Douglas, Assistant-Paymaster R. B. Marwood.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Surg. R. Cottell, Bombardier S. Voakes.

June 12, per *Rosetta*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. Zimmermann, Dr. Holman, Dr. Kenny.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Geo. Batchelor.

June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Cole, infant, and maid, Rev. and Mrs. W. Kendall and two infants, Mr. Donald, Miss Pilbrow, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. W. Hammond, Mrs. Newstead, Mr. C. Williams. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schiele.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. W. Kinmont, Mr. Weiler, Mr. R. Thomson, Rev. W. Campbell-Lahore, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. Lamplugh, Mr. A. F. Stevens, Mr. J. C. Logan.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne, Mrs. F. B. Oldham.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Small, Miss E. T. Kilburn, Mr. Turrall, General Owen.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Boyce.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins, Mr. Fry, Mr. Hague, Rajah Narayen, Mr. W. Kelly, Qrmr. H. C. Cumber, Mr. J. T. Bartlett. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, General W. O. Barnard, Surg.-Major J. P. Greany, Capt. Fagan, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. W. A. Moran, Mr. Gover, Col. Ewing, Lieut. A. A. P. Campbell, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. James Willis.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Lieut. A. L. Phillips.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Surg.-Major J. North, Col. J. Pennycuick, Mr. E. W. Middlemas.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. W. Oxtoby. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. J. Bexfield, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Mammoth, Capt. Yate, Mr. A. A. Hall, Col. J. McMullen.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Stanhope Ingham.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather, Dr. Ireland.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Miss Gibson, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Lyttelton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.

For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes, Mr. H. C. Belford.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily, Mr. W. W. Clifford, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr. B. Johnson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Hill, Mr. L. H. Spence, Surg.-Major B. O'Brien, Col. C. H. Marshall.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Higginbotham.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and

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Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. A. H. Mearthear.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Milne.
For Singapore.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Sloan.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Reddie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. S. Walker, Col. G. Henry, Rev. F. Montgomery, Col. Wighton.

July 16, per *Clyde*; July 26, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Windsor.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. S. F. Judre.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Mr. H. A. Benjamin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Benjamin.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bell.

Aug. 7, per *Thames*, for Calcutta.
For Malta.—*From London*: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. J. F. Fisher.

Aug. 7, per *Carthage*; Aug. 16, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. G. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. C. Carter, Mr. G. H. Wyld.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. Pain. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Burn.

Aug. 13, per *Bokhara*; Aug. 23, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

Aug. 21, per *Victoria*; Aug. 30, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, two Messrs. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, two Messrs. Hinchcliffe.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss M. Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. A. H. Parker.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Liddell and two infants.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Col. Skinner.

Aug. 27, per *Ravenna*; Sept. 6, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Lamb.

Sept. 3, per *Khedive*; Sept. 12, from Naples, for Calcutta.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Miss M. B. Hemphill.
For Bombay.—*From Naples*: Miss Dunlop.

Sept. 3, per *Shannon*; Sept 13, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Thomson and son, Mrs. Alexander and family, Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. David Greig, Mr. Alfred Shaw and family, Mrs. Shaw and family, Mrs. Gill.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. B. W. Blood.

Sept. 10, per *Peshawur*; Sept. 20, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. R. C. Williams, Miss Causley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Trimearne, Mr. P. Sanderson.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Hon. Mr. Vernon.

Sept. 17, per *Bengal*; Sept. 26, from Naples, for Calcutta.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Capt. and Mr. Walker.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. A. Morgan.
For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harding, Miss Harding.

Sept. 17, per *Valletta*; Sept. 27, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Right Hon. Lord Sheffield's party, Rev. W. J. Colyn. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. James Fairfax and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. B. Severs.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. Fisher, Miss Fisher, and two ladies.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son.
For Napier.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Williams and two ladies.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Capt. Harbord, Col. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Ottley, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist.
For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cameron and infant.

Sept. 24, per *Rosetta*; Oct. 4, from Brindisi, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. and Mr. Phillips, Capt. Clough, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child.

Oct. 1, per *Coromandel*; Oct. 10, from Naples, for Calcutta.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Woodroffe, two Messrs. Woodroffe, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lermit, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine.

Oct. 2, per *Arcadia*; Oct. 11, from Brindisi, for Australia.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. H. G. Gourlay.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mrs. Slater and two daughters, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mrs. Street, Miss Rooke.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Dr. and Mrs. Honeyman and family, Rev. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Blott and family.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Saville, Col. R. Studdy, Col. Davison.

Oct. 3, per *Oriental*; Oct. 10, from Marseilles, for Bombay.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser and family, Mrs. G. Sanders and family, Miss Donkin, Mrs. W. Donkin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Franks, Mr. E. F. Whitney, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Vernon Schalch, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. C. L. Johnstone, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Lauder, Mrs. J. P. Greany and infant, Col. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. C. Evitt Frost, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn.

Per *Duke of Devonshire* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 5.
For Madras.—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Pemberton.

Per *Ethiopia* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 8.
For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal.
For Mombasa.—Mr. J. Roscoe.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.
For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. Moorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson Jackson, two children, infant, and governess.
For Aden.—Mrs. A. Brazier and infant.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.
For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children, Miss Hoyle.

Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.
For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.
For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.
For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.
For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack, Mr. and Mrs. Harbury, infant, and ayah, Dr. Hamilton.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Assam* (May 10).—From *London*—Miss E. Adams, 2nd-Lieut. C. H. Bennett, Lieut. M. C. Carleton, Mr. Cartwright, 2nd-Lieut. W. C. French, 2nd-Lieut. G. Gay, 2nd-Lieut. E. B. Hales, 2nd-Lieut. C. J. Mathew, 2nd-Lieut. J. W. Milne, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. C. Williamson. From *London to Kurrachee*—Mr. F. H. Dame. From *Brindisi*—Mr. W. L. Abbott, Mr. J. C. Brown, Miss Boardman, Major MacBay, Rev. M. C. Sanders, Bishop of Lahore. From *Brindisi to Madras*—Madam Quantima. From *Suez*—Baron Von Plateu. From *Aden*—Lieut. Budd, Mr. A. Dunk, Dr. Ferguson.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Malwa* (May 16).—For *Brindisi*—Mr. Gilchrist, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Macauliffe. For *Suez*—Mr. Scharrer. For *Port Said*—Dr. Guthiel and Mr. Krogmann. For *Marseilles*—Mr. E. Miller, Mrs. Lee-Warner, Miss Holland, Mr. A. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. C. J. Connell, Col. T. G. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wroughton, Mr. F. C. Schurr, Mrs. Graves, Miss Swift, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenwood, Mr. Schumacher. For *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mr. F. W. Gymer, Mr. J. J. Page, Mr. Fawcus, Mr. O. Dwyer, Mr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Swettenham, Surg.-Major Parker, Mr. Soundy, Mr. T. G. Cochrane, Mrs. Laugharne, Col. and Mrs. Butlin, Capt. and Mrs. Berthon Preston.

Per *Britannia* (May 16).—For *Marseilles*—Mr. J. Armstrong, Lieut. C. Bailey, Capt. L. W. Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Furtado, Col. G. Jacob, Col. G. R. Peart, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roughton.

Per *Singapore* (May 10).—For *Genoa*—Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gale, Mrs. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. J. Westlake, Mrs. H. M. Scott, Mr. Patronas, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Rev. Bonaventura, Bishop Van den Bosh, Mr. Dodero, Rev. Father Biscoe, Miss Russell, Mr. Conti, Mr. H. Oberlander, Mr. J. H. Brook, Mr. Follet, Mr. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Engelmann, Mr. Paul Beier, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Westlake, Miss Westlake, H.E. Mons. Ajuti, Apostolic Delegate in India, Mons. Montaguini, Mr. and Mrs. Groeneweg, Mr. A. Sala, Mr. F. Sala, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fucile, Mr. Poret, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Pickup, Mr. M. W. Sheriff, Mr. L. Light, Mr. Bullock, and Desai Tulsibhoy and two friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—May 5: Bucephalus, Forrester, from Rangoon; Alton Tower, Tregarthen, Bombay; Dunkeld, Comming, Penarth. 6: Euphrates, Butler, Chittagong; Patna, Stafford, Moulmein; Holyrood, Rettie, Aden; Khandalla, Alexander, Bombay. 7: Arabia, Hallcoat, Liverpool. 8: Arara, Mackinlay, Batavia. 9: Shahzada, Mathewson, Rangoon; Palitana, Dougherty,

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Singapore. 10: Orion, Lang, Liverpool; City of Bombay, Marr, Glasgow. 11: Victory, Elcoate, Batoum; Clan Sinclair, Kewley, Liverpool.

Vessels Departed.—May 5: County Haddington. 6: Himalaya, Herat. 7: Goa, Clan Macpherson. 8: Nevasa, Imperial Prince, Pacumba, Kohinur, Chusan, Dovenby Hall, E. J. Spicer, Snaignow. 10: Mayo, City of Venice, Pundua, Dalhousie, Oriental, Manora, Kut Sang. 11: Loodiana, Port Fairy, Benvenue.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 7: Katoria, from Rangoon: Nizam, Calcutta; M. Meanatchy, Singapore; Secundra, Rangoon. 8: Chindwara, Bombay.

Vessels Departed.—May 6: Sirsa, for Rangoon; Clan Stuart, London. 7: Katoria, Negapatam; Nizam, Bombay; M. Meanatchy, Singapore.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—May 8: Satara, Mayson, from Busreh; Arab, Newey, Cardiff; Dragoman, Nash, Cardiff; City of Perth, Rai, Liverpool; Britannia, Brown, Liverpool; Henzada, Brown, Calcutta; Red Cross, Corney, Batoum; Peveril, Walters, Liverpool. 9: Baghdad, Whitehead, Busreh; Tanjore, Raffin, Jeddah; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Branham, Lawson, Savona. 10: Lindula, Allen, Calcutta; Aspatria, Veale, Cardiff; Assam, Webber, Aden; Sarmatia, Verrill, Port Said. 11: Nadir, Mason, Calcutta; Pocahonlas, James, Palermo. 12: Douglas Hill, Williams, Cardiff; Rosemorran, Notman, Port Said; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee; St. Marnoch, Cardiff; Werneth Hall, Buck, Liverpool. 13: Caledonia, Griffiths, Batoum; Calder, Taylor, Busreh; Harewood, Thompson, Marseilles; Akbar, Baldwin, Jeddah. 14: Manchester, McMullen, Port Said; Arbib Brothers, Hill, Port Said; Incharran, Macdonald, Genoa; Reading, Guey, Cardiff; Inchgarvie, Major, Genoa; Maria Teresa, Deperis, Hong Kong; Restormel, Richard, Port Said.

Vessels Departed.—May 8: Fultala, Couper, for Calcutta, &c.; T. Heymann, McNabb, Hull; Taif, Hannah, Jeddah, &c.; Kt. of St. John, Billett, Antwerp; Java, Rickford, Calcutta, &c. 9: Bisagno, Orengo, Hong Kong; Inchulva, Stuart, Dunkirk; Braunfels, Taree, Hamburg; Persian Prince, Chestney, Kurrachee; Peninsular, Loggin, London, &c.; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee, &c.; Huzara, Stebbing, Zanzibar. 10: Alboin, Johnstone, Bangkok, &c.; Singapore, Parodi, Genoa, &c.; Brindisi, Street, Shanghai; Pemba, Mason, Persian Gulf; Clan Drummond, Harrison, Marseilles; Labourdonnais, Schmitz, Marseilles, &c.; I.M.S. Canning, Hewett, Aden, *via* Kurrachee. 11: Hibernia, McDowell, Havre. 12: Maltby, Sherwood, Liverpool. 13: Endeavour, Smith, Havre; Henry Bolckow, Hughes, Persian Gulf; Sultan, Collin, Antwerp; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee, &c.; Cuba, Billinge, Port Said; Ambassador, Aikman, Trieste, &c.; Discovery, Woodall, Amsterdam. 14: Lindula, Allen, Calcutta; King Arthur, Fairweather, Jeddah, &c.; Windsor, Raeburn, Genoa, &c.; Horn Head, Scott, Havre; Rannoch, De Saye, Havre; Kerbella, Maginis, Calcutta, &c.; Acanthus, Saunders, Marseilles; Aspatria, Veale, Amsterdam. 16: Malwa, Preston, London; Britannia, Marseilles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Armitage—April 26, at Bhamo, wife of Capt. J. L. Armitage, District Staff, son

Bayly—May 18, at Mhow, wife of Capt. A. W. L. Bayly, son

Bonnar—May 4, at Ranikhet, wife of T. H. Bonnar, S. M. D., Bengal, son

Campbell—May 3, at Gauhati, wife of Surg.-Major R. Neil Campbell, Bengal Medical Service, daughter

King—May 24, at Hyderabad, E I., wife of Richard B. King (Agency of King, King and Co., Bombay), son

Okeden—May 29, at Dinard, France, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Parry Okeden, Turnworth, Dorsetshire, son

Phayre—May 26, at Bangalore, wife of Major R. Phayre, P.W.O. Yorkshire Regt., son

Rebsch—April 29, at Bahraich, wife of B. A. Rebsch, Forest Department, son

Ross—May 28, at Poona, wife of Capt. Walter Ross, Durham Light Inf., daughter

Settle—May 19, at Cairo, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Settle, R.E., son

Smith—May 5, at Lucknow, wife of E. W. Smith, Archæological Survey, daughter

Woollcombe—May 8, at Kasauli, wife of Capt. C. L. Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, son

MARRIAGES.

Becher—Rayne—April 16, at Rawul Pindi, Capt. F. W. Becher to Frances, daughter of F. G. Rayne, Esq., of Whitby, Yorkshire

Campbell—Quin—May 8, at Chupra, I. D. F. Campbell, son of the late Col. Sir E. Campbell, Bart., 60th Rifles, to Mabel Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Mathew Quin

Chase—Nightingale—Feb. 25, at Richmond, Nelson, N.Z., Lloyd Heber Chase, capt., Field Company, Victorian Engineers, to Grace, daughter of the late Rev. G. Nightingale, rector of Holcombe, Manchester

Taverner—Graham—April 22, at Karori, N.Z., L. M. Taverner, Esq., of Greatford, N.Z., son of Major-Gen. Taverner, of Greatbridge House, near Romsey, to Gertrude Amy, daughter of C. C. Graham, Esq., of Wellington, N.Z.

Thomson—Davis—May 22, at Saugor, Capt. W. D. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st B.C., to Adeliza, daughter of the late William Davis, of Well Close, Brockworth, Gloucestershire

DEATHS.

Colin—May 24, at Paris, Amanda, widow of Barthélémy Colin, judge of the Supreme Court, Mauritius, aged 89

Cosby—At Jullundur, Lieut. Sydney Cosby, 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade, aged 26

Finch—May 11, on board s.s. *India*, H. M. Finch, Public Works Dept., Ceylon, aged 49

Kelly—May 4, at Simla, infant daughter of Capt. R. Kelly, R.A.

Knox-Ord—May 6, at Calcutta, William Knox-Ord, aged 54

Odgers—March 17, at Zanzibar, M. J. Odgers, F.R.G.S., F.A.S.S.M., aged 39

Wadeson—May 5, at Quetta, Ada Mary Jaraye, wife of Capt. Wadeson, 7th Bombay Lancers

AT HOME

BIRTHS.

Campbell—May 28, at Perth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, daughter

Duke—May 22, at Wimbledon, wife of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. O. T. Duke, 5th batt., Rifle Brigade, daughter

Hinde—May 27, at Southsea, wife of Capt. W. H. Hinde, Royal Engineers, son

Lowth—May 27, at Dublin, wife of Capt. F. R. Lowth, 1st Lincolnshire Regt., son

Mackay—May 23, at 8 Andross Terrace, Inverness, the wife of D. L. M. Mackay, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, daughter

Maude—May 28, at The Curragh, wife of Lieut. E. A. Maude, Scots Greys, daughter

Moreton—May 22, at Ryde, I. of W., wife of Lieut.-Col. M. Moreton, daughter

Richmond—May 21, at Sligo, wife of Lieut. E. Richmond, R.N., son

Robertson—May 29, at Ilchester Gardens, wife of J. R. S. Robertson, M.B., late of the Army Medical Staff, son

Sankey—May 24, at Liverpool, wife of Capt. A. M. Sankey, R.E., daughter

Sennett—May 29, at West Brighton, wife of Major C. T. Sennett, 3rd batt. East Lancashire Regt., son

Sherston—May 23, at Evercreech, wife of Capt. J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, son

MARRIAGES.

Carden—Morrogh—May 28, at Lewisham, Capt. L. P. Carden, R.A., to May Morrogh

Richardson—Whitty—May 27, at Tunbridge Wells, T. W. Richardson to Hilda Sophie, daughter of J. C. Whitty, late Madras Army

Sparrow—Sillery—May 26, at Folkestone, A. B. H. Sparrow to Christina Annie Margaret, daughter of Major-Gen. C. J. C. Sillery, late 12th (The Suffolk) Regt.

DEATHS.

Amadée—May 23, at Kensington, F. Amadée (late of the War Office)

Barnes—May 27, at Clapham Park, Mary, daughter of the late S. Barnes, R.A.

Barrett—May 28, at Ballater, G. MacD. Barrett, lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 26

Bedford—May 28, at Bournemouth, Elizabeth Maria, wife of Major-Gen. W. F. Bedford

Brasher—May 28, at Brighton, A. Brasher, adviser for telegraphic communication with India, late director of traffic, Indo-European Government Telegraph Dept., aged 53

Burke—May 29, at Holland Park Gardens, Mrs. Mary Clare Burke, daughter of the late Capt. Anketell, R.N., aged 74

Campbell-Renton—May 30, in London, C. F. Campbell-Renton, late major 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late Col. Campbell, aged 72

Charlton—May 27, Mary, wife of J. E. Charlton, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Haslar

Clinch—May 27, at Clapham, Surrey, J. A. Clinch, formerly of H.M.'s 95th (Derbyshire) Regt. (served throughout the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Campaigns, &c.), subsequently of the War Office, aged 63

Cooper—May 26, at Southwark, Eliza, widow of the late H. Cooper, chief engineer, R.N., aged 49

Court—May 30, at Iverfarne, Bucks, Major H. Court, C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service

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Crealock—May 31, at Victoria Square, Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., aged 60

Dickins—May 28, at Woodford Grange, near Wolverhampton, Bramah, daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. A. Dickins, aged 39

Drake—May 24, J. M. C. Drake, major-gen., C.B., late Royal Engineers

Edwards—May 24, at Eastbourne, Georgina Margaret Gordon, widow of the late Major Edwards

Forbes—May 30, at Bournemouth, Major-Gen. H. Forbes, retired, Bengal Staff Corps

Freeth—May 26, at Brixton, Eliza, daughter of the late General Sir J. Freeth, K.C.B., K.H., aged 69

Fuller—May 25, F. Fuller, late capt. 59th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Fuller, C.B., aged 70

Fuller—May 23, at Southsea, Emma Eliza, wife of Capt. C. F. Fuller, late Royal Eng., aged 34

Fuller—May 25, at Plympton, Dep. Inspector-Gen. C. H. Fuller, R.N., aged 90

Gibb—May 23, at Beckenham, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gibb, late of Madras Army

Griffin—May 22, at Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Mary Griffin, niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., &c., col. of H.M. 16th Lancers, aged 74

Halkett—May 26, in London, Elizabeth Margaret, widow of late Col. Halkett, Coldstream Guards, aged 76

Hilbers—May 23, at Brighton, Surg.-Major W. Hilbers, retired, aged 75

Hipwell—May 26, at Plymouth, Dorothy, daughter of Major A. G. Hipwell, Army Service Corps, aged 11 months

Isemonger—May 26, in London, Piercy, son of the late Capt. R. Isemonger, Vice-Consul for Foreign Powers, dep. Vice-Admiral Receiver of Droits of Admiralty from 1831 to 1852, aged 80

Malcolm—May 23, at Cadogan Place, Catherine Wellesley, daughter of the late General Sir J. Malcolm, G.C.B., aged 75

Mathew—May 18, at Belgrave Square, Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of the late General Mathew, aged 78

Morant—May 20, at Weymouth, Malvina Elizabeth, wife of Capt. C. Morant

Mouat—May 21, at Chatham, R. Mouat, R.N., late secretary to the Naval and Military Bible Society

Phillipps—May 18, at Ipswich, Capt. E. P. Phillipps, formerly of the 96th Regt., son of the late Col. H. Phillipps

Pratt—May 25, at South Kensington, Frances Agnes, widow of the late General Sir T. Pratt, K.C.B., aged 83

Rae—May 29, at Edinburgh, Laura Anne, daughter of the late Major R. P. Pennefather, and widow of Surg.-Major G. Rae, H.E.I.C.S., aged 65

Richardson—May 29, at Westbourne Grove, Lieut.-Col. R. E. T. Richardson, formerly of the Bengal Army, son of the late R. Richardson, Bengal Civil Service, aged 82

Shum—May 24, at Eastleigh, near Southampton, Ernest, son of the late Capt. H. Shum, 30th Regt., aged 42

Smythies—May 22, at Weston Lawn, near Bath, Christian M., daughter of the late W. C. Smythies, late of the 22nd Regt.

Warden—May 25, at East Leamington, Major-Gen. G. L. Warden, son of the late Capt. R. Warden, Bombay Foot Art., aged 57

Wiseman—May 23, at Eaton Terrace, Charlotte Jane, Dowager Lady Wiseman, widow of the late Commodore Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., R.N., and daughter of the late Admiral Paterson

Wyllie—May 26, at Lancaster Gate, Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, G.C.B., col. of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 88

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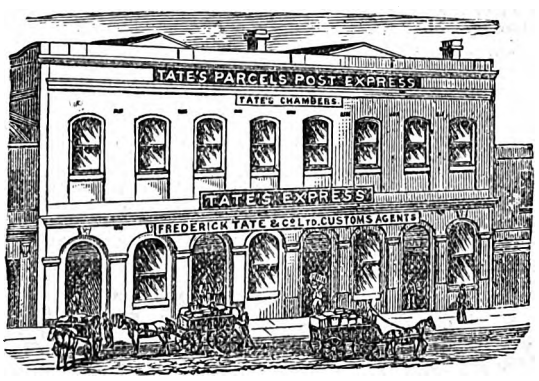
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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1715.] TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to May 20; Madras, May 21; Bombay, May 23.

The present mail is the last of the Saturday mails until after the monsoon. Beginning with May 29, the homeward mail will, until further notice, leave Bombay on Friday of each week.

A Madras telegram of June 5 says:—The monsoon has burst in Malabar, but there is no rainfall as yet. The prices of food grains are rising in the Northern Carnatic, comprising the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, and North Arcot, and the present situation in the threatened districts is undoubtedly critical. The total number of persons employed on the relief works, however, is not greater than was expected.

It was notified that the Bombay Government would assemble at Poona on Saturday, June 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and suite arrived in Simla on May 16 under the usual salute.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who has been with his regiment, the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, on the Samana Range, left Saugor on May 20, on his way to England.

The Government Printing Press in Madras has published, in a collected form, the graphic and interesting narrative of Lord Connemara's official tours, which his private secretary, Mr. Rees, has issued from time to time during the last four years. The book, a *Times* telegram states, forms a valuable record of the prosperity which the Southern Presidency enjoyed and the progress it made, especially as regards railways, under one of the most successful and popular of recent Indian Governors.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that application will be formally made to Mr. Justice Jeune to-day to make absolute the decree *nisi* obtained by Lady Connemara against her husband, Lord Connemara, who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, and subsequently Governor-General of Madras.

Bishop Caldwell contemplates immediate retirement. He arrived at Tinnevelly half a century ago.

Captain C. Maguire, lately appointed personal assistant to the Secretary, Military Department, had left Simla to take command of the Military Police in the newly-constituted provinces of British Central Africa. His services have been lent for two years, and he takes with him fifty Musbi Sikhs and thirty men of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Mr. Archer and Captain Fulton, of the Chingmai Kyaington Mission, who were last heard of on Feb. 24 from Kyaingchaing, and were then about to proceed down Mekong to Cambodia, have safely completed their journey, and arrived at Bangkok on May 15.

Baboo Radhika Roman Chatterjee, of Tajhat, Rungpore, has, with the permission of the Government of India, undertaken the translation into Bengalee of Sir W. W. Hunter's "Imperial Gazeteer." Rafa Govindalal Roy, of Rungpore, has patronised the undertaking with a donation of 1,000 rs., and Maharaja Bahadoor Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., has consented to be a subscriber. The undertaking is laudable, remarks the *Times of India*, and it is hoped will meet with the encouragement it deserves.

Arrangements have now been made in regard to the presidency of the Rampore Council, rendered vacant by the murder of General Azim-ud-din.

The Indian Meteorological Department has published its annual forecast of the prospects of the monsoon founded on the winter's snowfall in the Himalayas and in Central Asia. The chief inferences drawn are that Burma, Bengal, and Assam will obtain normal or abundant rain; that the conditions will be slightly less favourable for Behar and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces; that there are very unfavourable prospects for Rajpootana, the Southern Punjab, the western districts of the North-West Provinces, and Gujerat; that in Bombay and Berar the rainfall is likely to be slightly deficient, and that Southern India is likely to receive a favourable amount of rain.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta says:—It is announced that the members of the Leprosy Commission, who are now pursuing their researches in Simla, have made the important discovery that the leprosy bacillus can be isolated and cultivated artificially. A rabbit was inoculated and killed after some days, and distinct leprous nodules were found in the body. It is stated that the bacillus has never before grown outside the human body.

The coroner's jury in Bombay, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says on June 4, have returned an extraordinary verdict in the inquest on the death of the two Parsee girls, which has been occupying the public attention for the last month. They found by a majority of eight to one that Buchoobai died from injuries caused by throwing herself from the tower in consequence of an attempted outrage by a person unknown; that a man named Manockji Aslaji was privy to the outrage, and that the act of the person unknown and Manockji amounted to manslaughter; also that Therozebai was thrown from the tower by Manockji to destroy the evidence of his com-

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plicity in the outrage, and that he was therefore guilty of murder.

The verdict, adds the correspondent, does not appear to meet with general approval. The case will now be investigated by a magistrate, and it is to be hoped the inquiry will be conducted with less excitement and that it will lead to a more definite result.

The Siamese have completed their railway surveys as far as the town of Chiengsen, and have even aligned the railway through the jungle. Their surveyors have been three years at this work. Chiengsen is one of the most important trade centres in Indo-China.

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta of June 5 says:—Owing to the arrest of the leaders of the opposing parties at Keunjar, Orissa, all is now quiet at that place. It is not likely that there will be a repetition of the disturbances, and the troops are returning.

The intimation that the Keunjur rising was not likely to give much trouble, another despatch of June 7 says, has been fulfilled. The leader has surrendered to the police, and the wing of native infantry which was sent there from Calcutta is returning. But the past week has afforded further evidence of the restless spirit which seems to pervade the country. A small riot with violence has occurred at Vizagapatam, and there was a report of a disturbance at Mirzapore, but this happily proved to be unfounded.

It appears clear, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* on June 8, that the Keunjur rising, which has now completely collapsed, was due to oppression on the part of the Maharaja. Hitherto he has borne a high reputation. It is difficult to understand how he managed to hoodwink the British officers, but perhaps the fact that the State is one of the most distant and inaccessible in Orissa accounts for it. An inquiry into the alleged grievances will be made.

The *Singapore Free Press* is responsible for the following:—A general officer of the Indian Army, for many years occupying a high post in the Burma administration, writes to a relative in Singapore and mentions the Manipore business in these words:—By the time this reaches you I suppose that uncomfortable affair in Manipore will have been thoroughly settled. I knew Quinton in Burma, where he was Judicial Commissioner, and a good official, but if anything in the way of resistance was expected he was hardly the man to select for a mission to the hill people.

Although Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's term of office as president of the Royal Geographical Society has expired, there is reason to believe that he has consented to remain in the presidency for another year.

Private advices from Chile, dated Iquique, April 9, give the following information:—

"When in the act of placing the paper on the pad to commence this letter at 8.45 A.M., there occurred the sharpest earthquake shock which I have felt since my return to this country. It stopped the clocks here, and along the line. There has not yet been time to examine the line in order to see if rocks have been thrown down in the cuttings. There has not been any large wave sent in upon the shore by the shock.

"This week Arica and Tacna have been occupied by the Congress troops without serious resistance, and the Government troops have fled into Bolivia, as they also did when Antofagasta was occupied in the previous week. Thus the whole of the northern part of Chile, from the Peruvian frontier to the province of Copiapo in the south, is now in possession of the Congress Party.

"The occupation of Tacna and Arica is of much importance to us, as fresh vegetables and fruit will come from there. During the last week the price of beef has gone down from 1 dol. 30 cents to 60 cents Chile currency, exchange being 16*d.* to the dollar for bills at 90 d/s.

"The Government has a very large body of troops in the south, and if they can get ships of war and transports may yet retake this province.

"All letters and newspapers should come *via* Panama, as the President does not allow any steamer to be despatched from Valparaiso for Iquique."

LATEST "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(By Telegram to the *Times of India*, Simla, May 22.)

Military Department.—Lieut. H. Hudson has been appointed A.-D.-C. to General Sir J. Hudson.

Capt. G. Burrows has been appointed deputy assistant quartermaster-general for Burma, vice Capt. N. Bray, deceased.

Lieut. S. Powell has been appointed assistant intelligence officer, Miranzai Field Force.

The following officers have been granted leave for the periods named:—Capts. A. Canell and E. Walker, six months each; Col. A. Ross and Capt. V. Stockley, five months each.

The following officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods mentioned:—Col. A. Becher and Lieut. P. Malcolm, six months; Capt. H. Hamilton, three months.

The following promotions have been made:—Major L. Irwin, to be lieutenant-colonel; Mr. H. Stanborough, to be second-lieutenant, Cawnpore Volunteers; Second-Lieut. P. Murry, to be lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Volunteers; and Lieut. S. Sutton, to be major commanding Beloochistan Volunteers.

Home Department.—Lieut. F. Anderson has been appointed assistant commissioner, 4th grade.

Burnam Pandit Sri Lal has been confirmed in the office of assistant magistrate and collector, North-West Provinces.

The services of Lieut. C. Rich have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer.

The services of the Rev. H. Coulthard have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev. V. Kinsman has been appointed senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

The Rev. T. Warnford retires from the service on June 28.

Mr. T. A. Pope has been appointed assistant survey-general in charge of the Photo-Lithographic Office during the absence on six months' leave of Col. Waterhouse.

Finance Department.—Mr. R. Howe has been posted to the office of the accountant-general, Punjab.

Public Works:—Mr. Keatinge has been promoted to 3rd class, 2nd grade, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways Stores Department.

Mr. J. Dallas has been appointed superintendent of works, Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway.

Lieut. W. Smyth has been transferred to the Government of Madras for employment on railways.

Mr. A. Hill officiates as superintendent, 3rd grade, Telegraphs.

Foreign Department.—It is notified that the Austro-Hungarian Consular Agency, Madras, has been raised to the rank of a Consulate. Mr. Charles Slater has been recognised as Consul.

Capt. T. Pears has been granted furlough for six months.

Lieut. A. Bannerman has been appointed squadron officer, Central India Horse, vice Smith, deceased. Lieut. W. Daunt to be squadron officer, vice Bannerman, promoted.

Col. M. Gerard has been appointed political assistant at Goona.

LATEST BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(By Telegram to the *Times of India*, Poona, May 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut.-Col. Watling to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Sind district, vice Major Reilly, proceeded to England on sick leave.

Military Works Department—Lieut. Westropp, from Bombay Defences to Aden division, and Lieut. Cartwright from Aden to Kurrachee division.

Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, R.A., having completed his tenure of appointment as assistant adjutant-general, Poona district, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense under Army Regulations.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major Clowes, 8th Hussars, aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, having been permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the date of his departure from Bombay, will proceed to England and rejoin his regiment for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. Ellice, 53rd Field batty., Royal Art., has been appointed to the Riding Establishment, and struck off the strength of his battery.

Lieut. McMeekan, on resigning his appointment in C batty., Royal Horse Art., has been posted to the 53rd Field batty., and ordered to join for duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieut. Biddulph, R batty., to England, from June 5 to Oct. 4, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major Roughton to Europe, for four months, on private affairs.

GUP.

The correspondent of the *Times of India* writes from Simla, May 11:—At last the station seems to show some signs of commencing its usual swing of gaieties and frivolities. The "settling down" state is almost at an end, the majority of those visitors who intend to spend the summer in the queen of hill stations have put in an appearance, and the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is close at hand. But that the season is to be a late one, and that it is not likely to be a particularly gay one, so far as its start is concerned, must be admitted without a doubt, and perhaps after all a short pause before we begin the usual programme of dances and dinners, flower shows and fairs, fêtes and frivolities, will be no great hardship.

'Tis whispered—and, I believe, with truth—that there is a sad scarcity of men in Simla this season. Certainly, so far as the clubs are concerned, there are still many vacant chambers in both the United Service and New Clubs. The Miranzai, Black Mountain, and Hazara Campaigns have, of course, much to answer for, so far as the dearth of those useful articles—the dancing young men—goes, as well as for the paucity of that class of the *genus homo* recognised as a highly necessary item at a picnic or tennis party: but ladies, of course, do not always recognise the inevitable, and

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complaints, if not loud, are numerous enough. However, the Birthday week is rapidly approaching and the races, levée, and State ball may yet attract batches of hill captains and subalterns gay, to rejoice the hearts of our sisters, our cousins, and our aunts. And, perhaps, while on this subject it will not be betraying confidence to say that a charming maiden, whose arithmetic is above suspicion, has whispered in my ear that 106 damsels ("spinster" is an ugly term) await the invitation to dance, picnic, and lunch; and possibly, moreover, a gallant Colonel will pardon me for repeating his remark:—"By Jove, sir, I never saw such a lot of pretty girls in the station before." To which the writer would add that Calcutta has contributed in nowise to call forth the verdict.

So far we have had no musical entertainments, nor indeed have any rumours been heard of any very talented new arrivals. On the other hand, we have lost several of our best performers, among whom Mrs. Owen and Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie may be prominently mentioned. However, a grand amateur concert in aid of Lady Roberts's Fund for Nursing Sisters' Homes in the Hills has just been announced for June 2, and no doubt some new prima donna will make her début and enchant us. Captain Pakenham has been most successful in his management of the Saturday Gymkhanas, and each meeting seems to surpass its predecessor in the excellence of its programme.

Talking of Gymkhanas, however, mention must be made of a delightful afternoon party given jointly by Mesdames Pritchard and Thomson, at Annandale, last Thursday afternoon. The hostesses had provided an excellent card of events, all of which were keenly contested, and the "Lloyd Lindsay Competition for ladies and gentlemen," won by Mr. Thuillier, Miss Pritchard, Captains Hamilton and Hume, was quite the event of the afternoon.

The Mahableshwar week was in full blast when the mail left. It opened on May 18, with the Ladies' Shooting Competition for the "Bella Vista Diana Plate," presented by her Excellency Lady Harris, who was herself one of the competitors. Judging from the excellent shooting that was witnessed during the practice that has been going on for some little time, says a correspondent, it was expected that the competition would have been keener than it eventually turned out to be. Major Curtis, the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, had the management of this part of the week's programme, and to his credit be it said that everything went off without a hitch. The arrangements at the small rifle range were very good, the place from where the competitors had to fire being roped in and shaded. A small stop butt had been set up, and much care had been bestowed upon the targets. The bull's-eye was four inches in diameter—distance, fifty yards. The competition was a handicap, her Excellency Lady Harris and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac being the only two competitors who were handicapped. They had two points deducted from the scores they made. The order of firing had been drawn for at the Frere Hall last evening. There were two prizes for the competition, the first being a very handsome silver cup presented by her Excellency, and the second prize being the entrance fees, each competitor having to pay an entrance fee of 2 rs. A large number of spectators were present to witness the shooting, the natives also turning up in strong numbers. Ten ladies competed.

The first to shoot was Mrs. von Donop, who made the good score of 31 out of a possible 35. She was a little nervous at the commencement, her third shot only scoring a magpie; but she soon settled down to steady shooting, and made a score which none of the other competitors could beat. Mrs. Blundell—thé general's wife—was the next to enter. She unfortunately missed the first shot, and only once found the bull's-eye. Her score was 22. When Mrs. Rivett-Carnac took her place at the firing point a good score was looked for by everybody, for this lady has on a previous occasion given us an exhibition of her skill with the rifle. To the disappointment of everyone present, she missed the target altogether with the first shot. This was due to the fact that the "sight" had not been correctly adjusted, the bullet going over the target. But this mishap did not unsteady her, for having corrected the sight she got on to the bull's-eye immediately afterwards, and kept it—making six bull's-eye in succession. She fired both quickly and accurately, and the general impression was that had she continued to shoot further she would have put in several more bulls in succession. No sighting shot was allowed, so that her score was 30, from which two points were deducted for the handicap. The spectators applauded her upon her excellent performance, and greatly sympathised with her for the mishap which had caused her to miss the first shot. Miss Cunningham fired very steadily, making 28. Mrs. Curtis, who followed, made five "inners" successively, all her shots being very close to the bull indeed. She went all round the bull's-eye, but could not get on to it at all. Her last two shots went further away from the bull, making her score 25. Her Excellency Lady Harris, who had made some brilliant records at practice, then took her seat at the firing point, and was the first and only competitor who scored a bull's-eye with the first shot. This did not, however, appear to give her Ladyship confidence, for the next shot proved to be a "magpie," and the following one an "outer." She then made a centre, but fell off a bit again in the fifth shot, and wound up with two bull's-eyes. Her score was 27, and from this two points were deducted for the handicap, bringing it down to 25 points only. The following are the full scores made by each competitor in order of merit:—

Mrs. Von Donop	4 5 3 5 5 5 4=31—Cup.
Miss Croft	4 3 3 5 4 5 5=29—20 rs.
Miss Cunningham	4 3 5 4 5 4 3=28
Miss Howard	4 5 4 3 4 3 5=28
Mrs. Rivett-Carnac	0 5 5 5 5 5 5=30—2=28
Mrs. Curtis	4 4 4 4 4 3 2=25
H.E. Lady Harris	5 3 2 4 3 5 5=27—2=25
Miss Morris	3 2 3 4 3 3 5=23
Mrs. Pinhey	3 3 3 3 3 3 4=22
Mrs. Blundell	0 3 4 3 5 3 4=22

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, gave a dance on May 18 at the Frere Hall, Mahableshwar, which was very numerously attended. About 250 invitations were sent out, and over 160 responded. The hall, which is an adjunct of the club, was very prettily decorated, thanks to the good taste of the kind ladies who lent a helping hand in the matter. The mantelpiece looked particularly effective. The floor had been beautifully polished, and looked very inviting. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and were received on alighting from their carriages by Captain Peyton, A.D.C. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief received and welcomed his guests at the end of the passage leading into the hall from the side entrance. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, with members of their Staff, were present, and so also was everybody else who could get out. It was a lovely moonlight night, and the dance was an exceedingly pleasant one, in spite of the fact that the little hall was rather crowded. Dancing to the strains of the band of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, from Satara, commenced at 9.45 P.M., and was kept up with great spirit until about 2 A.M. The programme comprised twenty dances, inclusive of two supper dances. Supper was laid in the room adjoining the billiard-room, and it is almost needless to say that it was excellent.

MAHABLESHWAR, 1891.

(FROM THE *Pioneer*.)

"A maiden she sat at her door
And sighed as she gazed at the sea:
'On this hill there are damsels at least two score
And of bachelors only three.'"

You ask me why the young man comes not here
And also why the female element
Of our society is to the male
As three or four to one: whilst of the men
Nine-tenths are wed, and nearly all the rest
Are bald, or grey, or fat, or deaf, or blind
And fit for naught but golf or badminton?
My friends the reason is not far to seek.
Consider the attractions that the place
Can offer to an able-bodied man
In full possession of his faculties.
Will any such, I ask you, be content
To come here and, for sixty mortal days,
To tramp one morn from Dan to Beersheba
And trudge the next from Beersheba to Dan;
To ride to Bombay Point one afternoon,
To Sidney, or to Babington the next,
Gaze on bare hills, seen dimly through a haze,
And mutter feebly "What a lovely view!"
To meet three days a week at 8 A.M.
And play "Push feather," in a tin-roofed shed,
With fourteen ladies and one other man;
To leap and scream and smite the shuttlecock,
And stuff himself with strawberries and cream
And bread and butter, till he feels that life
Is hardly worth the living: after lunch
To play four-anna Bumblepuppy, or
Perchance, with crooked cue and oval balls,
A game of billiards, on the self-same board
Whereon Shem, Ham, and Japhet played "three pool"
To while away the afternoon, what time
The ark lay stranded on Mount Ararat:
And after this, by way of exercise,
To play at Pat-ball, in a red-mud court,
Or be persuaded much against one's will,
To figure in a "Ladies' Cricket Match";
To bowl long-hops left-handed and be hit
To leg for four, amidst derisive cheers
Of friends and enemies; and then go in
And get clean bowled for duck first ball and hear
The ladies whisper, "What a stupid man,
I wonder why on earth he came to play:
He's evidently not a cricketer!"

* * * * * *

My Christian friends, is this a life for which
A self-respecting man, whose tale of years
Is less than half a century, would pay
Thirty or forty pounds for two months' rent
Of a small freestone cottage such as those
They build at home for grooms and gamekeepers'
Or "pig it" in th' indigenous hotel,

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Eat billy-goat and drink the doubtful brands
They give one under native management ?
'Twere better far upon the plains to stay,
Inhabiting a comfortable house,
Consuming decent food and wholesome drinks,
Getting a game of polo twice a week,
And now and then an outing after pig,
A comfortable rubber at the club
And racquets every idle afternoon.
Mussorie, Murree, and sweet Naini Tal
Have each a racquet-court : the last can boast
A lovely lake, whereon are outrigged skiffs,
Canoes and sailing boats : Simla has got
Two "squash-ball" tennis courts, and all the four
Have cricket matches once a week at least
Throughout the season. Our amusements here
Are purely epicene, and our young men,
For all the fun this wretched place affords,
Might just as well be girls. What wonder then
That in this station, each succeeding year,
The female element preponderates ;
While of the males, some eighty per cent.
Are infants, convalescents, married men,
Old fogeys, cripples, duffers and the like,
In whom no rightly brought up English girl
Can take the slightest interest ? Alas !
What can our maidens do ; but wait and pray
For better days to come ? In six weeks' time,
The Lord be praised ! we'll all be off the hill.

JAY PENNE.

There have also been gay doings at Ooty, as the correspondent of the *Madras Times* relates. He writes on May 14 :—The long-talked-of fancy-dress ball came off last evening. The night was a lovely one, bright and clear, and shortly before 10 P.M. crowds of carriages were seen wending their way towards the Assembly Rooms, where Sir James and Lady Dormer were awaiting the arrival of their numerous guests. Every conveyance of any kind whatever was booked weeks ago, and fully 200 people turned out last night. Ooty has never before seen a larger or more aristocratic gathering, and the idea of all the ladies being attired in black and white was so novel that it made the scene a most interesting one. The decorations of both the large and smaller rooms were very pretty ; flags and palms were largely used, and the mirrors were decorated with ferns and evergreens, which contrasted well with the bright colours in the room. The arrangements for the supper and sitting-out were admirable, and no pains were spared to make everything go off well. Lady Dormer may be congratulated on the complete success of her splendid entertainment, for every one went home delighted with the evening and with all they saw and heard.

It is quite beyond our powers to describe even half of the beautiful dresses of both men and ladies, but we will begin with a few of the most noticeable. Programmes were again prohibited, and the ball opened with two extras, then two valses, after which came the "Devils' Dance." This was the feature of the evening. At a sign from one of the A.D.C.'s the band struck up the "Bogie Man," and there was a sort of buzz—each devil made a rush up above, and brought down his particular angel. Some appeared to come unwillingly, while others fell easily, then began the dance. Lancers was selected in preference to a quadrille, and a most curious sight followed. No one but the eight from heaven and the other eight from somewhere else took part in this dance, the rest of the guests being content to watch the flying angels and the long-tailed devils. Lady Wenlock simply flew about, her feet scarcely touching the ground. Her costume was a very lovely one, enhanced as it was by a sparkling tiara of diamonds, and a necklace of exquisite brilliants. Her dress was white silk with very high sleeves mounted in a sort of ball at the shoulder, hanging draperies from the arm representing wings which expanded as she moved, silver bands round a very high waist and under and across each arm. The effect of these eight ladies all garbed in soft white flowing robes made one think one must be in some higher place than even Ootacamund, and were it not for the demoniacal partners compassing these bright spirits, one might imagine oneself in heaven above !

The devils' get-up was equally good of its kind. Long black forked tails, tufts of hair on either side of the head gave the idea of pointed ears ; black coats, with a kind of bat's wing under the arm, and joined to the side ; black bands of silk across the shirt front, to cover all gleams of white—knee breeches, silk stockings, and pumps. The whole sixteen seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the dance, and went through the figures with great spirit. Instead of the grand chain in the last figure, the couples galloped or rather flew round the whole length of the big room. After this dance was over, the band struck up a valse, and the dancing went on as before.

The *Singapore Free Press* says :—It was to be expected that some curious answers would be found on the Census Schedules. The "occupation" column seems to have puzzled a good many. Here are a few of the entries :—Verandah snuff bazar, Christian, Washing Coat, Nagapatam, Klerk, Shipping Cargo, Globe Trotter (the gentleman hailed from one of the "hotels" near the Central Police Station), Eating and playing (a schoolboy), Cuting hare, Washing Cloth, Learning Chinese (a little girl), Scholar under ten, Married, Cooker, Wayanger, Virgin.

PERSONAL.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes on May 18 :—General Sir Harry Prendergast is, I am sorry to have to report, still confined to his room, owing to the severe injuries he received a short time back, when his horse slipped and rolled over him. The brute trod upon the General's left ankle, and the whole foot is therefore still in a bad way.

The Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham having resigned his seat in the Council of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Basil Leng, acting advocate-general, Bombay, to be an additional member of the said Council.

The Hon. J. Nugent has been appointed Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay.

The Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has been married to Miss Acworth, daughter of the Municipal Commissioner.

Major Gough, military secretary, left Hyderabad on May 12 for Khandalla on short leave. He has been ailing for some time, and it is sincerely hoped that this change will benefit his health.

The services of Mr. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the return to duty of Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., LL.D., and the latter officer to act as collector of Salt Revenue, pending further orders.

Mr. Wingate will be seconded with effect from the date of his deputation under the Government of India, and the following substantive promotions should have effect from the date of his deputation :—Mr. J. H. Todd, C.S., to be junior collector and collector and district magistrate, Kanara, and district registrar, Kanara, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, but to act in Tanna as already ordered. Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S., to be first assistant collector, vice Mr. Todd. Mr. W. C. Rand, C.S., to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. Drew.

A Rangoon telegram of May 15 says :—Herr Ehlers has arrived at Mandalay from Manipore. He comes to Rangoon in a few days, and will visit the Andamans, and afterwards proceeds by Fort Stedman, Mone, and Zimme to Bangkok.

Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., collector of Kolaba, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, from May 23.

Mr. A. Cumine, C.S., on his return to duty, acts as collector and district magistrate, and district registrar, Rutnagherry.

Mr. I. M. Sleater, chief engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was presented with a handsome embossed address on vellum with a choice silver cup on his departure on furlough to England.

Mr. G. Ormiston, the chief engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, proceeds to England on furlough. During his absence Mr. Squires will act for him. At the expiration of his furlough Mr. Ormiston will retire from the service.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months ; Mr. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal, during Mr. Barrow's absence ; and Mr. R. N. Ray is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General, vice Mr. Kiernander.

The marriage of Mahomed Ahmed with Miss Fitch, writes the Hyderabad paper, was not the first Anglo-Mahomedan wedding celebrated in the United Kingdom, although the home papers, without exception, say that it was. Abdul Aziz, who now lives in Glasgow with his Scotch wife, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, who married Miss Constable, were both united to their partners in the bonds of holy matrimony in England.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Lieutenant-General Henry Hope Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., died on Sunday, May 31, at his residence, 20 Victoria Square, in his sixty-first year. After leaving Rugby, the deceased general entered the Army in 1848, and six years later landed with the 90th Light Infantry at Balaclava, serving at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Having commanded a party of reserve troops at the storming of the Quarries, he assisted in the successful defence of the work against the Russians on the following day. After being mentioned in despatches for his gallant conduct, he was appointed D.A.Q.M.G. at headquarters on Sept. 17, and at Constantinople in December 1855, when he received the brevet rank of major. In 1857 he was appointed D.A.Q.M.G. to the China expeditionary force, and was present at the operations at Canton. In 1858-59 he served in the Indian campaigns of Rohilkund, Byswarrah, and Transgogra. Appointed military secretary to Lord Elgin in March 1861, he was attached to the headquarters of the British Army during the Chinese war, and was present at a series of actions which ended with the surrender of Pekin, for his part in which he received a medal with two clasps. General Crealock was made a C.M.G. in recognition of his services in the Zulu war of 1879, when he commanded the First Division.

Major-General J. M. C. Drake, C.B., colonel on the Retired List, late R.E., of 6 Grove Road, Balham, died on May 24. He joined the Army Dec. 17, 1851 ; became captain, April 1, 1859 ; major, July 5, 1872 ; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 1, 1877 ; colonel, Oct. 1, 1881 ; and retired with the honorary rank of major-general, Dec. 6, 1882. He served in the Crimea from November 1854 to May 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal) ; served in the Egyptian War of 1882 in command of Royal

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Engineers, 1st Division, and was present at Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal with clasp, 3rd Class of the Osmanie, and Khedive's star).

Colonel Clarkson.—The death of Colonel Thomas Hollingworth Clarkson, commanding 20th Regimental District, headquarters at Bury, took place at his residence on May 30. The late Colonel Clarkson was born in 1834, and joined the 99th Regiment of Foot in 1852, and was therefore in his fortieth year of service at the time of death. He served as adjutant to the 99th Foot from 1857 to 1859, and adjutant to the depot battalion from 1861 to 1869, when he was promoted major. He also served in the 63rd and 20th Regiments of Foot, and commanded the 1st battalion Lancashire Fusiliers for four years. He was appointed colonel commanding 48th Regimental District in 1888, and in command of the 20th Regimental District in 1889. He was at the time of his death the senior colonel of the Army serving on the active list, and his promotion to major-general was shortly expected.

The death is announced, at Weston-super-Mare, of **Lieutenant-Colonel John Sheffield Gilbert Ryley**, in his eighty-fourth year. He entered the Army in 1825, and joined the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, with which regiment he was present at the siege of Ghuznee and throughout the Afghan campaign. He also served in both the Sutlej campaigns, being wounded at Ramnuggur, and was also present at Sobraon, for which services he received three medals and a clasp. He retired in 1854.

The death of **Bishop French** at Bushire, Persian Gulf, while on tour, is reported.

In a notification in the Calcutta *Gazette*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal deeply regrets the death of **Mr. Boxwell**, of the Bengal Civil Service. He was, Sir Charles Elliott remarks, an accomplished scholar of wide and varied culture, large sympathies and elevated character, which endeared him to all during his long service. Sir Charles expresses personal sympathy with the general sorrow felt at the death of one who was no less loved in private life than esteemed as a public officer. Mr. Boxwell was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived Dec. 31, 1861; served in the Bengal Revenue and Judicial Department, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March 1883; also served as inspector of schools July 1865, and Settlement officer, Midnapore, March 1877; officiating commissioner, Patna, September 1884, July 1886, and February 1887; commissioner of Dacca, August 1889.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received since our last issue:—

MANIPORE, June 2.—The trial of the Jobraj (the Regent) for the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions was resumed here to-day, when the examination was continued of Russick Lall, chief clerk to the late Mr. Grimwood. The gist of his evidence, which bore chiefly on the events immediately preceding the massacre, was as follows:—

On arriving at the Residency to attend the durbar convened by Mr. Quinton for noon on Sunday, March 22, the Regent stated that the Senaputty was sick, and that he was unable to compel his attendance at the durbar. On the same evening the witness accompanied Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson when they were sent to the Palace by Mr. Quinton to confer with the Ministers, and, if possible, to see the Senaputty. They were, however, refused admittance. The Senaputty similarly declined to appear on the following morning, even when asked to come down in a dooly (a swinging litter used to carry sick persons). At one o'clock on Monday afternoon the witness was again sent to the Palace with the Political Agent, who bore the letter from the Chief Commissioner to the Regent ordering him to produce the Senaputty. He waited until four, and then went to the durbar-room in the Palace, where were Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and the Regent, with several of his Ministers. The Political Agent stated that thirty minutes would be allowed to the Regent to decide whether the Senaputty should be surrendered or arrested. The Regent made many excuses, and finally left with the chiefs, apparently to hold a private durbar. Some of the Ministers returned and begged Mr. Grimwood for mercy, imploring him not to arrest the Senaputty. The witness was of opinion that the Regent was powerless and afraid of the Senaputty. The latter had been ordered to grant an interview, but when Mr. Grimwood explained the views of the Government and begged him to yield, the Senaputty refused, pleading sickness, although he said that he would surrender afterwards. The witness reported to Mr. Grimwood that there was a general impression in Manipore that the British would be attacked if they attempted to arrest the Senaputty. Long before Mr. Quinton's arrival it had been rumoured that he was coming to arrest the Senaputty. On the commencement of the firing on the morning of March 24, when the troops were sent to surround the Palace and capture the Senaputty, the witness fled, and remained in hiding until the 26th, when he was arrested by the Maniporis and taken before the Senaputty, who asked the witness and others to write favourably about him to the Government. After a list had been made out, all the prisoners were released except the witness, who was retained as a translator. The witness, the native doctor, and all the servants and villagers near the Residency sent away their families on the evening of Monday, March 23, owing to rumours that the British were to be attacked.

Russick Lall's evidence was confirmed by Bamon Charan Mookerjee, clerk to the Regent, who was the next witness called. He added that the Maniporis were prepared forcibly to resist any attempt to reinstate the old Maharaja. He personally saw the Senaputty go to the Residency with the Regent on the Sunday morning when the durbar was to have been held. They were kept waiting, however. On the Monday afternoon, observing signs of commotion among the people, the witness became suspicious, and spoke about the matter to Mr. Grimwood, who told him that he had better remove his family, so he sent them away that night. On the next evening (March 24) two men from the Regent's office came to the Palace with the letter sent by Mr. Quinton to the Regent after the attack made on the Residency that afternoon by the Maniporis. This letter was to the following effect:—"On what condition will you cease firing on us? Give us time to communicate with the Viceroy and repair the telegraph." The signature was Mr. Quinton's, but the body of the letter was in another hand. The witness translated it into Manipori for the Regent. That night two more men came to the witness at the Palace, with a paper bearing the words, "We are entrapped. They want us to make over our guns." The writing was in pencil, and the paper bore no address and was unsigned. The messengers stated that the sahibs in the Palace durbar-hall had written it.

This paper was doubtless hastily scribbled by one of the Englishmen after they had gone out from the Residency to discuss terms, and had found that they were being treacherously dealt with, in the hope, probably, that it might reach the British Residency and inform the garrison of the state of affairs.

The witness translated the paper and returned it. Soon afterwards the firing recommenced. This was the midnight firing which intimated to those in the Residency that the Chief Commissioner and his companions had been made prisoners. The witness stated that he wrote the letter sent by the Regent to the Viceroy on the subject of the outbreak, and remained in Manipore until the arrival of the British.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, June 3.—After Russick Lall and Bamon Charan Mookerjee had been examined, Havildar Dhupchand, of the 44th Goorkhas, was the next witness. He gave an account of the proceedings of Lieutenant Brackenbury's detachment, and said that the Maniporis fired first.

Lieutenant Chatterton, who was examined yesterday, described the military operations. He was present after "cease firing" was sounded, when a Manipori brought a letter from the Senaputty replying to Mr. Quinton's message, and requesting the troops to surrender. He heard Mr. Grimwood ask the messenger if Mr. Quinton could go safely to meet the Senaputty, and the messenger replied:—"Yes, why should we harm you? Are you not our god?" The officers then left the Residency, Colonel Skene telling witness to send some chairs, as they were going. When they had got half-way to the Palace, the witness saw no more of them.

Another witness, Girichri Singh, described the meeting of the British officers and the Senaputty on the evening of March 24, also the death of Mr. Grimwood and the wounding of Lieutenant Simpson. His description corresponds with the account given in my telegram on Sunday. The witness added that the Senaputty ordered him to keep the sahibs in the bungalow, and he placed sentries there, and then went away for an hour. On his return he found the sahibs had been killed. The Senaputty did not punish the witness for leaving, nor did he punish the sentries.—*Times Correspondent.*

CALCUTTA, June 5.—In the trial of the Manipori Princes the evidence so far seems to point to the conclusion that the Senaputty gave the order for the execution of the officers, but that he did so with some reluctance, and after being pressed by the Tongal General, who urged that he had gone too far to be forgiven, and that it would, therefore, be better to kill the sahibs while they were in his hands.

The executioner's account corresponds with that already given. The victim's feet were cut off after death, in order to remove the fetters. Mr. Grimwood, who was killed by a spear thrust, was afterwards decapitated, but his feet were not cut off.

The *Amrita Bazar Patirka*, a Calcutta native paper, publishes a letter from a native who was present in Manipore at the time of the disaster. He asserts that the Senaputty tried to save the officers, but the mob insisted on murdering them under the notion that they were thereby carrying out the injunction of the sacred books; but the internal evidence of the letter appears to show that, while the writer was an eye-witness of the events that took place at the Residency, his account of what happened in the Palace is founded on hearsay.

Further evidence in the trial proves that the Senaputty took an active part in the fighting, that he directed the firing, also that he was present when the officers were assaulted by the mob, and that he ordered them to be locked up, though he could easily have passed them out of the fort, and also that he remained in the guard-house close at hand while the executions were taking place. The case for the prosecution closed yesterday, and the charges were then read to the accused, who pleaded "Not guilty." The charges are:—First, waging war against the Queen-Empress; second, abetting murder.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA, June 7.—Captain Butcher, the last witness for the prosecution, said that the orders given to him were that he was not to fire unless fired upon. He also stated that he did not see any women or children in the Palace enclosure during the fighting.

On Friday the Court announced the third charge which had been added—namely, that of murder, to which the accused pleaded "Not guilty," and handed in a statement of defence prepared by the help of a Bengalee named Janokinath Bysack whom he had retained to assist him.

Replying to questions by the Court, the prisoner said that the reason so many men were in the Palace was because they were required for parades; that he was unable to surrender himself owing to his being attacked; that he opened fire in his own defence; that he could not conduct the British officers to the gate, as there was much firing going on at the time; that afterwards, being tired, he fell asleep and did not know that the officers were murdered till next morning; that, when the men came asking him to confirm the Tongal General's order for the execution of the officers, he told them on no account to obey the order; and that he kept the officers because there were many armed men about and he intended to release them in the morning. The prisoner admitted that he did not punish the Tongal General, but said it was because he was an old and faithful servant, and great confusion prevailed.—*Ibid.*

RANGOON, June 7.—Major Grant, V.C., has been entertained at a dinner presided over by Major-General Stewart, commanding in

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Burma. The health of Major Grant and of the men who served with him was very warmly received. Major Grant was offered the wing commandantship of the 33rd Madras Regiment, but he declined it, as he wished to continue to serve in the same regiment with the men who had fought under him at Thobal.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA, June 8.—The Government of India has commuted the sentence of death on Mia Singh, a major in the Manipori army, to one of transportation for life.—*Ibid.*

MANIPORE, June 8.—Subhadar Niranjan Singh, the ex-British sepoy who was found guilty of having taken a leading part in the recent revolt, was hanged in front of the West Gate this morning. He met his fate perfectly unmoved.—*Reuter.*

The Manipore correspondent of the *Times of India* gives a full account of the events that preceded the tragedy, from which we extract the following:—

AT THE RESIDENCY.

At the hour fixed for the durbar the officers attended in the verandah of the Residency, and certain troops were disposed about the Residency compound. The Maharaja arrived without the Jobraj, and on inquiry it was reported that the latter was at the gate of the Residency, but did not come in at all. The Chief Commissioner thereupon refused to hold the durbar, and sent for the Jobraj, whom, for convenience, and to keep the story as it has been told, I will call in future the Senaputty, he being in reality Senaputty until such time as the Regent was installed as Maharaja by the Chief Commissioner. The Regent now departed to his palace, no ill-feeling apparently being visible so far. The usual market was held near the polo ground in the evening. The Regent's band played at dinner at the Residency. Next day a durbar was to have been held at 8 A.M., and if not attended another at 3 P.M., which did not take place. About 2 P.M. on the 23rd idem Lieutenant Lugard was warned to go with eighty men, accompanied by Lieutenant Gurdon, and to arrest the Senaputty and take him to Sengmai. Captain Butcher with 100 men was to assist if necessary. These instructions were not carried out, as other things intervened which changed the course of events. Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Grimwood had meantime gone to the Regent's palace. The Regent refused to surrender the Senaputty, and these officers returned to the Residency. It is reported that the Maniporis were seen distributing ammunition to the troops in the palace. On this evening no bazaar was held in the market—an ominous sign of coming trouble, as this daily event was never broken by any weather or other causes. A nautch, which was to have taken place at the Residency, did not come off on this evening. In fact, a storm was brewing which few feared; and in this, indeed, they seem to have done what most people who know Manipore would have done themselves, viz., never doubted that it was unlikely any resistance would be met with, except of the most feeble character. The Senaputty was to be captured next morning, but a regular attack was only to be made if the Maniporis fired on our troops, and it was believed he would be found in the Regent's palace, and not his own. At dawn on the 24th the Senaputty's palace, which is north of the Regent's, was attacked at 5 A.M. Lieutenant Brackenbury with thirty men of the 44th Goorkhas left the Residency. His orders were to approach by the northern gate of the city and cut off the Senaputty if he attempted to get away by that gate, and to keep a look-out for Captain Butcher's attacks. Captain Butcher himself, with Lieutenant Simpson and seventy men of the 42nd and 44th Goorkhas, went by the west face of the city wall, where it was in bad repair, and low at a distance of some 250 yards north from the main gate, which is in front of the polo ground.

THE AMMUNITION QUARTER.

The troops as now disposed were 380 of the Chief Commissioner's escort and sixty-five men of the Resident's escort (thirty-five being quartered at Ling Thobal, four miles on the Tammoo road). Thus some 450 men were available for duty. Of these 200 were left under command of Captain Boileau to hold the Residency and the Camp, and 250 were ordered for the attack on the Senaputty's and Regent's palaces. The ammunition in hand consisted of a reserve of thirty rounds per man in the Residency quarter guard, of which twenty rounds had been served out to the men in case of need, and the Chief's escort had in pouch forty rounds each. Thus every man had seventy rounds of ball ammunition in possession, but this was practically all, no further reserve, except as above enumerated, being obtainable.

AFTER THE SENAPUTTY.

Captain Butcher was fired on as he approached the city wall. Leaving a small party at the wall he pushed on, using the bayonet occasionally, to the Senaputty's palace. On reaching this Lieutenant Lugard reinforced him with forty men, and the whole occupied the temple, which stands in the middle of the grounds, with a loss of seven men. The Maniporis opened a heavy shell and musketry fire on this building at a distance of some 300 yards. Meantime the main gate near the polo ground had been taken most gallantly by Lieutenant Chatterton, who thus gained a good footing, and completely enfiladed the west face of the city from the towers of the gate, from which also can plainly be seen the Regent's palace entrance and two dragons, the road leading between the gate and entrance to the Palace being through another smaller gate and causeway of solid bricks, with a gate which can be closed if necessary. All this time the Maniporis were keeping up an incessant fire on every one of our parties, and several of our men were killed or wounded at various points of the attack. Colonel Skene was now informed that ammunition was running low in the Senaputty's palace party. Colonel Skene went to the Senaputty's palace with fifty rifles, accompanied by a British officer, and also carried scaling ladders and a supply of extra ammunition, as it was evident the actual assault on the Regent's palace must be made soon; the whole of the Senaputty's palace and grounds were in our possession, but the man himself was in the Regent's enclosure. Lieutenant Brackenbury, who had proceeded to carry out his orders, had been wounded somewhere in the vicinity of the east gate of the Senaputty's palace, and help was sent to him as soon as this was ascertained. Subedar Hema Chund, 44th Goorkhas, was found by Lieutenant Lugard dangerously wounded in the same vicinity, and with assistance they were carried in under a heavy fire. The first news of Lieutenant Brackenbury being wounded was learnt, it is believed, by Lieutenant Simpson, who had been sent across the river to cover the final assault on the Regent's palace. It was Lieutenant Simpson who called for help to carry off Lieutenant Brackenbury, who had received several very dangerous wounds. It was impossible for those in the Senaputty's temple to see Lieutenant Brackenbury, as he was lying behind the Palace wall, and many trees and buildings intervened to obstruct any view. It was now considered that a successful assault could not be delivered on the Regent's palace, as the ammunition was running low, and consequently Colonel Skene went to see the Chief Commissioner, leaving Captain Butcher in command of the Senaputty's palace grounds and temple. At noon as the officers were proceeding to get some food a heavy fire was opened on the Residency. The enemy had got round the building as the firing began from the back of the Residency compound. It is said that about this time a conversation took place between the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Skene as to whether the Residency should be given up and a position taken up in the open, where the enemy's guns could be captured if they attempted to use them. Whatever the decision arrived at may have been will never now be settled, but there can be no doubt that this was a sound decision, and had further events not altered everything, the results might have been very different.

COLONEL SKENE'S CONDUCT.

All are agreed in maintaining that Colonel Skene's admirable coolness and judgment were most marked throughout the day, and the 42nd have lost in him a gallant soldier and the best of English gentlemen. After the opening of the heavy fire from the rear of the Residency Colonel Skene determined, if possible, to erect a bamboo bridge across the moat of the west wall of the Pat, and thus attempt to break the walls and get in by that means, but this plan could not be executed. About this time the havildar's party, which was all that now held the main gate on the west of the city walls, was obliged to retire to the Residency owing to the heavy fire brought on them, and about that time or a little before, Lieutenant Simpson and Dr. Calvert had also returned to the Residency. From 5 P.M. till 8 P.M. the enemy kept up a heavy fire on the Residency from the west wall of the city. During the fire Mr. Grimwood's bedroom was shattered by a shell. Captain Boileau was then on the north face, directing his men. The east wall was too high for men to fire over. At 8 P.M. the "Cease fire" was sounded, by whom is not known. The Chief Commissioner and the other officers, who were afterwards murdered, had meanwhile gone to the Regent's Palace; and the officers in the Residency appear to have thought all was over, as the chief and his staff had gone to make or dictate terms. All appeared still round the Residency; but at midnight the enemy again opened a furious fire from the west walls of the city, and this fire continued until the final retirement of our men towards Cachar, and even long after they had left Manipore.

CHOLERA.

The same correspondent telegraphs on May 16:—Cholera, which we had hoped was dying out, has carried off Sergeant Laidlaw, Scottish Rifles, acting commissariat sergeant, yesterday. He had been ill some days, but appeared to be recovering. He was buried last evening in the Residency compound. To-day I regret to have to report the death of Lieut. Stevenson, 18th Bengal Infantry, and officiating deputy assistant commissary-general, also from cholera. He had come up with his regiment from Cachar, and on its return volunteered to remain. Though only a short time here, he was a great favourite with every one, and his sudden death is greatly regretted.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

The following order was issued at Manipore on April 26:—The Chief Political Officer having brought to the notice of the officer commanding the Silchar Column that a valuable library containing works of interest and ancient literary and historical records is housed in a large temple easily distinguishable by a gilt dome and spire close behind the Raja's Palace, he directs that this building should on no account be destroyed or entered without special orders. The above were strictly observed, but the carefully-guarded temple was opened on the evening of April 27, in the presence of General Collett, Major Maxwell, and Colonel Rennick, after a huge padlock had been demolished, and was found to contain not a sacred book or an idol. They had all been removed. When the 3rd Bengal Infantry leaves Silchar, the Silchar Column of the Manipore Field Force will be broken up.

The first experiment of sending pack-bullocks to work on the transport line to Manipore seems to have ended disastrously. Between 500 and 600 were purchased, originally in the Julpaiguri district, and sent by rail and steamer at enormous expense to Shikarighat. There are now less than a score left, and not one of these has managed to pass Golaghat. Over 400, we (*Bombay Gazette*) hear, were condemned outright on being landed on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Such as did not die realised seven or eight rupees at auction. The survivors are very precious animals, as they represent at least half a lac of rupees originally spent, not to mention railway charges, and 15,000 rs. for a special steamer chartered for their conveyance up the river. In the face of this it seems incredible that 500 were bullocks from the Deccan. Six thousand rupees per head per bullock delivered at Golaghat has quite eclipsed the charge for the celebrated pakhali bullock which the Madras Sappers took up the Khyber in the Afghan War.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SIMLA GOVERNMENT.

Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst between them, says the *Pioneer*, seem bent upon making the position of the Government of India quite an impossible one. We have noticed the latter's declaration that the British expedition in Manipore would be bound by the same conventions as a German army in France. Now it is his Chief who throws a fresh embarrassment upon the Government by declaring that no reward can have been offered with the Viceroy's sanction for the apprehension of those responsible for the outrage of March 24. One fails to imagine how Lord Cross can possibly be so ignorant as he represents himself as to what was being done by the authorities out here in the middle of last month, for it is certain that, as usual on these occasions, incessant communications have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the India Office. But if the Secretary of State's memory had deserted him, his intelligence need not have done so; and reason would have suggested that, if the Manipore chiefs had to be caught, the offer of a reward for their capture was the best means available for bringing this about. If the State is in strict subordination to British rule then we presume the Regent, his brother, and his chief officials are cruel and treacherous criminals, whom it is urgently necessary to bring to book. If, on the other hand, they are patriots rightfully asserting their independence, it is evident that Government was wrong, not only in offering rewards for their seizure, but much more in sending Mr. Quinton to Manipore at all; and Lord Cross, instead of sheltering himself behind an incredible ignorance of the doings of the Government of India, should be cancelling their policy *in toto*. He and Lord Ripon had better put their heads together and arrange that the Manipore worthies shall be reinstated, with an ample apology for any inconvenience to which they have been put. The explanation which arrives by a second telegram after these words were written does not make things much better. It appears that the kernel of the matter lies in the reward having been supposed to be offered for the offenders "dead or alive." But in the summary of Mr. Mackenzie's proclamation in the *Pioneer* of April 17, which has alarmed Lord Ripon's sensibilities, there is not a word about "dead or alive." It is an announcement to all concerned that if the fugitives appear on the Burma border they are to be arrested, coupled with a personal description enabling them to be recognised. A stronger Secretary of State would have refused to allow the Viceroy to be worried, because Lord Ripon or any one else chose to read into this words that were not there.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from Allahabad (May 18), says:—The prospects of an early termination to the Black Mountain warfare seem to be clouding over again, as the Akazai Jirga after a week's negotiations have abandoned their intention of coming in to submit. It is supposed that the influence of the Chagarzais is at the bottom of this change of attitude, it having been found that the Akazais had been crossing over to Bimbal to cut corn, which is now ripe, so on Saturday morning Colonel Stead, with three guns of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, 100 men of the 11th Bengal Infantry, and thirty men of the 2-5th Goorkhas started from Darbanrai and Dialiari and reached Bimbal. The raft used by the Akazais in crossing was found to be moored on a further bank, and was destroyed by the guns. Excellent practice was made, and several shells sent through the dug-outs by which the raft was supported. One shell cut the rope by which it was secured, and the raft floated down the stream a short way and then sank. By this time some thirty or forty men with guns had collected on the side of the river, and opened a brisk fire, which was returned by the 11th Bengal Infantry, one of the enemy being killed.

A telegram from Hangu, dated yesterday, says that the No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.A., 60th Rifles, and the Manchester Regiment reached Hangu this morning on their homeward march to India, and were met by orders directing them to retrace their steps and return forthwith to the places they had just left on the Samana Range. No one seems to have any idea of the cause of the alteration of orders, and surmises are many and various. There is apparently no information of any fresh gathering among the tribes. All is quiet.

A later telegram, dated May 20, says there is yet no sign of submission on the part of the Akazais, and from the preparations the Engineers are making in the way of providing shelter for troops they evidently expect to remain on the Black Mountain right into winter.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, May 16.—General Lockhart has visited Shnauri, at the foot of the Samana range, to examine the site for the proposed posts. Villagers are bringing in supplies freely, which are paid for. General Lockhart and his staff went to Shinwara on the 15th to select sites for posts. The whole of the British troops, now with the force, return to Rawal Pindi at once. Three native regiments and one native mountain battery remain on the Samana range to hold it and protect the workmen building the fortified posts.

ALLAHABAD, May 19.—Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart has received the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief:—"Please accept my hearty congratulations on the successful termination of the Miranzai Expedition, and let the troops under your command know how highly pleased I am with the excellent work they have done."

No. 3 Mountain Battery R.A., the 16th Rifles, and the Manchester Regiment reached Hangu on their homeward march to India, on May 17, where they received orders at once to return to the places they had left on the Samana range. The 19th Punjab Infantry, the 15th Goorkhas, and the Derajat Mountain Battery have been ordered to stand fast.

It is reported from Seri that the Akazais are in a starving condition, and may be seen at night moving about the hills with torches, evidently in search of food.

ALLAHABAD, May 20.—It is announced from Miranzai that the Doulatzai Jirgahs having been summoned to Hangu on the 20th, Mr. Spencer has left to bring them up to Mastaon, where General Lockhart will receive them on the 21st. The Public Works Department are hard at work on the new posts, which are being built of cut stone. The post at Gulistan is nearly finished, and work has now commenced at Dhar and Sungar Picket Hill.

MAY 21.—Definite instructions for the return of the European troops in the Miranzai Field Force will possibly be issued in a few days, though a strong body of infantry with some artillery will be maintained on the Samana Range for some time.

THE UNCOVENANTED BANK.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes on May 15:—

Mr. Stowell, late manager of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra, in his examination on May 8, said that when he left the Bank the bad debts were 2,80,048 rs. in February, 1888. He wrote to Mr. Conlan about the affairs of the Bank and to Mr. A. O. Hume, and they both visited Agra in May, 1889, when he asked them to nominate some one whom they could trust to be associated with him in the preparation of a report on the Bank. His letter to Mr. Hume was written in August, 1888. The exact amount owed by Mr. Palmer was 1,07,948.6. rs. The money realised from that debt was treated as profits for dividends to shareholders. They had obtained a decree on a bungalow belonging to Mr. Palmer, which when put up to auction was bought for 20,000 rs. and subsequently sold for 60,000 rs. Instead of carrying this 40,000 rs. to the bad debt of Mr. Palmer, they used it for the purpose of declaring a dividend, which Mr. Justice Straight characterised as a disgraceful transaction.

Mr. Stowell was again under examination on May 15. He said he issued no reports after 1870. None of the shareholders ever objected to this. The financial position of the Bank had improved, and deposits had increased between 1866 and the time he left the Bank.

Mr. George Colclough Webb, the present manager of the Bank, was examined with reference to his audit of the Bank's accounts. His colleague in the audit was Mr. A. Campbell, who was eighteen or nineteen years of age. He said he was compelled to sign an audit report which appeared to him irregular and improper; and that he drew the attention of Mr. Hume and the shareholders to the amount owed by Messrs. Ball and Stowell and to the fact that the lien given to the Bank by the manager, Mr. Stowell, was engrossed on unstamped paper. He consented to a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, because it was a practice which had been carried on for years, though he recognised now he had done wrong.

Mr. Justice Straight directed the official liquidators to take legal advice as to whether they should apply for a summons against Mr. C. W. Stowell or others, under section 214 of the Indian Companies Act.

The official liquidator informed the Court that although advertisements had been inserted in the papers notifying that June 4 was the latest date on which claims from creditors would be received, the claims up to the present time amounted to less than two lacs of rupees.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Departure of Col. Butlin.—A correspondent, writing from Belgaum, says:—The Cheshire Regt.—in fact, all Belgaum—is suffering from a severe loss, which we sustained last Tuesday, May 12, by the departure for England of Col. Butlin and his amiable wife. He has served in the regiment for nearly thirty-one years, and four years ago was promoted colonel. During all this time he has been loved and honoured by all who knew him, but more especially by the officers and men who had the happiness of serving under him. As the time of his departure drew near a general gloom spread over all, reminding us of the old adage, "Time and tide will wait for no man." On the evening previous to his leaving the officers of the regiment gave a dinner in his honour in the Cheshire Mess, the band had prepared a charming programme, but, owing to the indisposition of Major Sheringham, who was thrown from his horse during the gymkhana sports in the afternoon, only two or three items were gone through. The health of the guest (Col. Butlin) was proposed by Capt. Richardson, and he was afterwards carried round the messroom, amid ringing cheers and the regimental march, which was lustily sung by all present. Songs, toasts, and choruses continued with great vigour till the small hours. On the afternoon of their departure the officers, after removing the "biles," drew Col. and Mrs. Butlin in their dumney down to the station, in the middle of a scorching hot afternoon, where quite a large crowd, including nearly all the ladies of the station and the Cheshire band, had congregated to witness the departure. We all take this opportunity of thanking them both for their many kindnesses and favours, and of wishing them *bon voyage*, and every joy and happiness in "Old England."

The Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Generalship, Intelligence Branch, Burma.—On the recommendation of the general officer commanding Burma District, Capt. J. H. Verschoyle, 1st batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been permitted to perform the duties of deputy-assistant quartermaster-general of the Intelligence Branch in Burma, vice Capt. Norman Bray, deceased, and pending the appointment of Capt. G. V. Burrows, Madras Staff Corps, at present paid Attaché. The selection, says the *Madras Times*, is a good one, as the last officer has a large experience of Burma, having been assistant provost-marshal during the Burmese Campaign of 1885-86, and subsequently staff officer of Mounted Infantry. Capt. Burrows was appointed as paid Attaché in October last, and has since then been performing excellent work for the Burma Intelligence Branch. We have not heard who will succeed Capt. Burrows as paid Attaché, but probably Capt. Hussey Walsh, Cheshire Regt., who is the senior unpaid Attaché, will be appointed, but this officer

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has proceeded to England on medical certificate. According to the Army List, the other officers in the Burma Intelligence Branch are Lieut. C. A. Wilding, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. G. W. T. Prowse, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; and Lieut. A. Blewitt, 4th King's Royal Rifles. The appointment may therefore go to one of these officers. The Intelligence Branch in Burma has been collecting a great deal of information since its formation in 1885, when Capt. Dun—now with the Manipore Expedition—was first placed in charge. Officers of the branch have been continually out with expeditionary columns on the frontiers collecting and writing up information of the various parts of the country visited, and by this means a large amount of topographical and geographical information already exists for purposes of general reference. The late Capt. Bray took much interest in the working of the Branch, and himself spared no pains in collecting all the information about the country generally, and particularly of the frontiers and their tribes. He was bringing back with him a large amount of useful information of the Wuntho country on the return of the Expedition under Brig.-Gen. Wolseley, when he unfortunately took ill and died on April 6 last. In him the Intelligence Branch has lost a most valuable officer.

A Gallant Native Officer.—Havildar-Major Sangram Singh, who commanded the detachment of twenty Frontier Police during the action at Jacopa's village in February last, has been admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit. The much-coveted distinction, says the *Times of India*, has never been more gallantly won than in his case. The detachment, it may be remembered, while quartered in a guest-house, was suddenly surrounded by hundreds of Lushais, who made a determined attack on the post with spear and musket. The havildar (then jemadar) was injured early in the action by a bullet which shattered his arm, but he kept his men together, and, when the Lushais succeeded in firing the house, led them in good order through the village, fighting their way step by step. So formidable, in fact, was the front presented by the little band that the enemy eventually drew off, and after four days' march the fugitives succeeded in reaching a British outpost. A sepoy of the same detachment has received the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the action, but the particulars of his services are not stated. Possibly he was the sentry who is mentioned as having received four spear wounds and shot down two Lushais.

Tampering with Rifles—It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army that grave irregularities have occurred in the 1st batt. Connaught Rangers, and 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, through a system that has prevailed in those battalions of tampering with the rifles (with the view of lightening the "pull-off" of the trigger), and thus rendering the weapon unserviceable and dangerous. His Excellency has directed :—I. That these two battalions shall forfeit all musketry prizes gained during the last annual course. II. That their musketry "figure of merit" shall be published in Army Order; with the remark: "Cancelled, the men having tampered with the 'pull-off' of their rifles." III. That individual soldiers found tampering with their rifles, after the issue of this order, shall be tried by court-martial. Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief, views this state of things with serious displeasure, and will resort to severe measures if it continues. His Excellency calls on all ranks to aid in putting a stop to a practice that makes the rifles of a battalion unserviceable and dangerous, and which is in direct violation of para. 46 (*f*), page 40, Regulations for Musketry Instruction, 1887.

The Deolali Rifle Range.—A committee for the selection of a new rifle range was lately assembled at Deolali—president, Col. Hursey; members, Capt. Thacher, Musketry School, and an Engineer officer from Bombay. It is believed that the result will be the retention of the old rifle range, with the firing points and butts reversed. The old range faces the north, and when reversed will face the south. The change will give a slight depression to about 400 yards firing-point, and a gentle one therefrom to the 1,000-yards point, which will be on about a level with the targets.

Major-Gen. R. C. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., arrived at Mandalay from Myingyan on May 10.

Brig.-Gen. G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., arrived at Mandalay on May 11 from the Wuntho expedition.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Brig.-General Kenney-Herbert as Military Secretary to the Madras Government. The names mentioned are Col. Leigh-Hunt, Col. Shelley, and Col. Hughes Hallett.

Col. J. L. N. Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted leave in India, on private affairs, to Nov. 15 next.

Lieut.-Col. C. Norman and Major the Hon. R. H. Bertie, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, have been posted to the 1st battalion.

Capt. A. F. Clothier, 27th Madras Inf., has reported his arrival at Rangoon, and taken up his duties as additional deputy assistant adjutant-general, Burma District, and on tour with Major-Gen. Campbell-Stewart, the general officer commanding Burma District.

Capt. C. W. Park, 2nd Devonshire Regt., late officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, Burma District, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Mandalay District, vice Capt. A. B. Murray, proceeding to England on furlough on medical certificate.

Captain O'Niel, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been at Deolali learning the duties of a paymaster with an embarkation depôt, with a view to his appointment as paymaster of the Kurrachee depôt, left for Kurrachee on May 16.

The *Deccan Standard* hears that Captain W. Barnett, second in command of the African Cavalry Guards, at Kyrtabad, is seriously ill. Recently he had a fit of apoplexy whilst in his bath. Medical assistance was summoned, and everything possible was done for him.

Captain C. R. Phillips (officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general) has been appointed to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Captain A. B. Mein, resigned.

The services of Captain A. W. Forbes, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Cavalry (Poona Horse), have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from June 1, 1891.

Lieut. J. R. B. G. Carter, 8th Bombay Inf., has been appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut. W. H. Errington, 1st Bombay Inf., transferred.

Major R. E. D. Reilly, Staff Corps (second in command, 28th Bombay Inf.), assistant adjutant-general, Sind district, has been granted leave for one year.

Lieut. W. R. Brakspear, 1-2nd Goorkhas, passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 4th inst., and Capt. S. C. Koe, Royal Irish Regt., and Lieut. W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., the lower standard.

Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, acts as medical storekeeper, Bombay, during the absence of Surg.-Major J. Parker, or pending further orders.

Lieut. Johnson, of the Liverpool Regt., having resigned the Staff Corps, has left Mandalay for Dinapore.

Col. Rennick, in Brigade Orders, pays a high tribute to the memory of Trooper Ferris, of the Surma Valley Light Horse, who died of typhoid fever at Manipore on April 30. He records his appreciation of the truly patriotic and gallant manner in which Trooper Ferris discharged his arduous and self-imposed duties, never sparing himself when there was a call on the Volunteers. As an instance, after riding thirty miles on April 17, the deceased did not hesitate to ride ten miles more, from Lakhipore to Jeri Ghat, on escort duty.

BENGAL.

OUR latest advices from Calcutta are to May 20.

Attempt to Sell a Girl.—In the Calcutta Police-court on May 14 two natives, named Mundle, and their aunt were charged with trying to sell a girl of nine, the wife of one of the accused. He married her five years ago, but she being of low caste he was excommunicated, and therefore sent her to Calcutta to be sold for 300 rs., and with the proceeds his intention was to give a feast in order to regain caste. The police got wind of the affair, and arrested the parties. The girl, when examined, said a Brahmin offered 100 rs. for her, but the offer was declined. The case was adjourned, and an officer was to be sent to Midnapore to investigate it.

A Riot in Calcutta.—A serious riot occurred on May 15 in a suburban area of Calcutta. A Baboo had lately purchased a plot of land on which was a kutcha mosque, and he applied to the Court for leave to remove the mosque. The Mahomedans opposed the application, but the Court decided against them and allowed them fifteen days to remove the mosque themselves. The fifteen days expired on May 14, and on the 15th the Mahomedans, thinking that the Baboo would come to take possession of the mosque, assembled in large numbers with bludgeons. A small body of police were then sent to disperse the unlawful assembly, but were beaten back. Additional police were sent, but were again routed. Finally Mr. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, went to the spot with all the available European and native police. The Mahomedans were by this time in a great state of excitement, and numbered quite 2,000, and almost at once a desperate encounter ensued. At first it seemed as if the police would get the worst of the fight, and application was then made for the services of the military. Two hundred men of the Buffs, with forty rounds of ammunition each, were promptly despatched from Fort William in tram-cars, but before they reached the scene of action they were met by Mr. Barnard, deputy commissioner of police, who informed them that their services were not required. Mr. Lambert, by dividing his force and attacking the Mahomedans in the rear, had succeeded in scattering them, they being also aware that troops were on the way. The desperate character of the fight may be gathered from the fact that forty Mahomedans and eleven police are in the hospital, many of them fatally and all severely injured. Two Mahomedans and two policemen have died. Mr. Lambert and Mr. Barnard are both badly hurt with bricks, and Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of Police, was unconscious for several hours with a blow on the head. 140 arrests have been made.

Torturing a Woman.—At the Calcutta High Court on May 13 the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverley disposed of the appeal of the sub-inspector of police of Darjeeling, who was convicted of wrongfully confining and torturing a Bhootea woman in order to extract a confession. They affirmed the conviction, and found that the superior magistrate and the police-officers tacitly assented to her detention and treatment, while on the face of her complaint of ill-treatment, the confession she made could not be considered voluntary. Their lordships therefore sent a copy of the judgment to the Local Government for action.

Attempt to Murder.—William D'Silva, a Calcutta signaller, telegraph office, shot his sister-in-law in attempting to murder his brother. Accused was recently expelled from the house owing to disrespect shown to his mother. He challenged his brother to fight, but on meeting at the rendezvous he suggested weapons instead of fists, but his brother declined the challenge. Accused next day bought a pocket-pistol and cartridges, and went to his brother's house and sent in a message asking an interview. His brother refused to see him, whereupon he forced his way in and shot at his brother, who was lying down. The bullet struck his sister-in-law, who was sitting beside her husband, in the wrist. The case was partially heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and adjourned. Accused was remanded to gaol.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to May 21.

Madras Apothecaries Fund.—For some time past endeavours have often been made to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to place this fund under the management of the State, but the motion has as often fallen through. In February 1890 the Government was not satisfied with the valuation set by Mr. F. Hen-

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driks, the actuary; Surgeon-General Bidie, then surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, thereupon proposed to the trustees to the fund that Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A., of the Education Department, might be appointed to value the fund on an honorarium of 2,500 rs.; but the proposition collapsed as it failed to obtain the concurring votes of two-thirds of the subscribers, without which no proposal involving a money outlay can, according to the rules of the fund, be acted upon. The trustees subsequently obtained an explanation from Mr. Hendriks as regards the alleged imperfections of his valuation report, and the Government was again addressed to recommend to the Secretary of State for India that the Fund be transferred to the State on the terms stated in the memorial, dated April 16, 1889, in accordance with the general wish of the subscribers. Moreover, the capital of the fund has since risen from 3,24,638 rs. to 3,30,926 rs. The Government has, however, intimated that Mr. Hendriks' supplemental report does not meet with the objections entertained in regard to his original valuation. He asserts that the omitted items of assets and liabilities counterbalance, but there is no proof, one way or the other, such as a satisfactory valuation report would furnish. The question cannot therefore be reconsidered.

Serious Accident.—Captain A. C. Griffin, an old and respected resident of Ouchterlony Valley and Ooty, was thrown from his carriage on Monday, May 18, at Ooty, and so severely injured that little or no hope was entertained for his recovery.

It is rumoured that before long the Madras Forest Department is to be disconnected from the Board of Revenue, and constituted a separate department directly under Government, with Major Campbell-Walker at its head.

Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, P.W.D., prior to his proceeding on leave, wrote, it appears, says *Indian Engineering*, a lengthy memorandum protesting in strong terms against the demolition and removal of the Madras lighthouse, but the matter was overruled by His Excellency and both his colleagues, who were in favour of the measure.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to May 23.

The Clock Tower Tragedy.—Particulars of this inquiry have been anticipated by telegraph, but we extract some further details. On May 15 a ghastly experiment was made. A dummy dressed as a Parsee woman was thrown from the top in the presence of Mr. Acworth, municipal commissioner, and other gentlemen. The dummy, weighing about four stone, was placed outside the parapet, with its feet resting on the projecting stonework, as Pherozbai was described to be standing. Turning a somersault it fell past the first balcony immediately under the clock, and then assuming an horizontal position struck the edge of the gallery 72 feet from the ground, splintering the parapet wall immediately above the spot where the telegraph wire was snapped, and fell without further opposition to the ground, almost at the spot where the bodies were found, and in the same position. Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, watched the effect in the compound. The distance of the drop was about 185 feet. At the inquest Mr. Walton described the result as observed by him from below, and Mr. Tomlinson, another Municipal Engineer, described it as it appeared from above. The experiment may be regarded as informal, the coroner having, on taking his seat, stated to the jury that as the dummy was found unsuitable, he had abandoned the idea of making a trial with it officially. Mr. Walton calculated that a human body weighing about eight stone would have taken about $3\frac{3}{4}$ seconds to fall, and that its pressure on the ground would be about 18,500 feet. On May 16 Mr. Craigie, who is watching the proceedings in the interest of the relatives of the deceased, produced a witness, Argun Rama, a sepoy in the office of the Registrar-General, who said that on the day of the tragic occurrence, he was standing outside his office, when he saw paper fluttering in the air, that called his attention to the Clock Tower, and, looking up, he saw a body falling, and after that another body. Seeing the first body fall, he thought someone had thrown it over, and he saw three persons on the parapet at the time the second girl fell, one of whom was near enough to push her over. He could see his head and part of his body, and when she went over he saw him look over the parapet and disappear. He took the jury to where he was standing, and must have had a clear view. He could not say what caste the man belonged to, but he thought he wore no turban. He was uncertain how he was dressed, but thought he wore something white. Aslajee, it may be noted, was wearing a black coat when he was seen in the Tower. The witness stated that he mentioned the occurrence to Ananta and Miranddy, clerks in the Registrar-General's office, immediately after it happened, but to no one else. On May 19 Mr. Craigie produced one of the Parsee children, whom it was stated on a previous occasion he intended to bring forward. The little girl in question, Navazbai Shapurjee Engineer, aged eleven years, deposed that in company with two of her juvenile uncles and her little sister she was present in the tower on the afternoon of the tragedy, and in her examination she gave a most startling and sensational account of what she had witnessed. According to her statement herself and her juvenile companions were admitted to the tower on payment of an anna at the door, but she was unable to recognise the sepoy to whom she gave it. While they were at the top of the tower she deposed to seeing Buchoobai and Pherozbai come on the balcony followed by a Parsee. Afterwards the ladies went downstairs, followed by the same Parsee, and returned a little later with their dresses disarranged, and in an excited state, the Parsee still being behind them. Mr. Craigie asked how witness knew they were agitated, when Navazbai replied that they were out of breath and that the thinner and fairer of them said to the other: "Parsee children are here; come here." Mr. Craigie followed up this question by asking what the ladies subsequently did, and the witness answered, they came and stood before us and the Parsee came. The ladies afterwards went out of sight and the Parsee went after them. Shortly after the clock had chimed 3.30, the Parsee, according to witness, ran past herself and friends with coat unbuttoned and turban in hand and hurried downstairs. Witness did not hear any screams. On arriving at the bottom of the tower witness saw two bodies, which she recognised as those of the ladies she had seen upstairs. Witness was sure that one of the ladies was wearing spectacles, and the other carrying a book or pamphlet in her hand. Mr. Craigie asked witness if she wou'd be able to identify the Parsee, but she said she was not sure of that, whereupon Mr. Craigie asked the coroner to produce Manockjee Aslajee before the Court for identification in the clothes he was wearing at the time of the tragedy. Superintendent Brewin objected. The identification was attended by the indecorous demonstrations which have followed the production of this unfortunate individual on former occasions, it being some time before the police and coroner succeeded in restoring order. Superintendent Brewin asked the Court to allow him to reserve his cross-examination until the other children who were with witness on the tower had been examined, on the ground that the police had been unable to obtain access to the children. The coroner asked if the police had been refused access, whereupon Superintendent Macdermott stated that Mr. Craigie had refused to supply him with any information. Mr. Craigie denied this, but the coroner allowed Superintendent Brewin's application; and the inquiry was adjourned.

Industrial Association of Western India.—This Association has been founded at Poona with Sir George Birdwood as president and Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., Professor James Scorgie, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. H. P. Jacob, Captain Beauclerk, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., and a number of influential native gentlemen as original members. We (*Times of India*) learn that it is proposed to hold a conference of the Association in August next, when it is suggested that the Association shall take up many other important subjects, a proposed appeal to the Government to make an industrial survey of the Presidency. "The application of the principle of co-operation to the economic problem" is another subject which it is proposed to discuss. The keynote of the Association is that in the rehabilitation of an industrial system based as of old on diverse employments, and suited to the genius of the people, lie the sole safeguard of the poorer classes against famine, the keystone of Indian finance, and the only lasting and effective means of developing the resources of the empire. The Association hopes to achieve this end by encouraging and promoting native arts and industries by means of exhibitions, trade museums, and art galleries, by helping the formation of trades and technical schools and libraries, subscribing to scientific books, periodicals and newspapers, by arranging to hold public lectures on subjects of economic and industrial importance for the benefit of the public generally and of the industrial classes in particular; and by collecting and sifting information regarding industries and arts as practised in the country, and by arranging it in such a form as to be useful to those engaged in their pursuit or seeking information concerning them. The secretaries to the Association are Messrs. M. B. Namjosi and D. J. Gokhale.

BURMA.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on June 2:—A band of dacoits has attacked the Paleik Railway Station near Kyauks, in Upper Burma, killing the station-master and plundering the station.

A Reuter despatch of June 3 states:—News has just reached here that a large gang of dacoits have attacked Louklichdung, a village about forty miles north of Rangoon, in the direction of Prome. The local police were defeated, one man being killed and another taken prisoner. The dacoits retired after capturing a number of Snider rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The military police are in hot pursuit of the marauders.

On June 7 the *Times* correspondent telegraphed:—An attack was made last night by dacoits on the Belin railway station, in the Kyauksai district in Upper Burma. As this is the second attack within a week on railway stations in Kyauksai, the military police have been ordered to occupy the railway stations in this district to prevent this attempted system of raiding them. The Kyauksai district has been in an unsatisfactory condition for some time. Rumours have been recently current that disturbances on a large scale would occur in Kyauksai. A change in the police arrangements in that district seems to be urgently required. Mr. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma, has on two occasions severely censured the action of the district superintendent of police in Kyauksai and the manner in which his subordinates have acted.

IN Lower Burma the police have had unsuccessful encounters with a large gang of dacoits at Taikkyi, a village on the Prome Railway line. One policeman was killed, one was taken prisoner, and some arms were carried off. A strong body of military police has been sent in pursuit of the dacoits.

THE RESULT of the recent Commission which sat under Mr. Ward on the case of Mr. Duke, of the Burma Uncovenanted Service, has resulted in that officer's services being no longer required. It appears he failed to take proper cognisance of a case of offering an illegal gratification.

SO FAR, the operations of Sir Lepel Griffin's oil syndicate at Yenangyaung, says a Rangoon paper, have not been crowned with the success that was expected. A depth of 920 feet has been reached, but no oil has been found.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oude brings the Judges of the two provinces on one list. Hitherto, observes the Lahore paper, owing to the lower rate of pay drawn by judges in Oude, and the difference in their powers, and owing also to the fact that the judgeships in Oude have generally been held

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by military or uncovenanted members of the Oude Commission, it has been necessary to maintain separate lists for the provinces. Now, however, the work of Sessions Judges, presently performed by the Commissioners in Oude, is to be transferred to the District and Sessions Judges, and instead of four District Judges, exercising only civil powers, there are to be in Oude six District and Sessions Judges. In view of their increased work and responsibility, the judges are graded as follows:—One on 2,500 rs.; two on 1,833 rs.; and three on 1,666 rs. The conferment of Sessions Judge powers and the increase of pay, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to take the step that he has taken, and the grades of judges on the list of the two provinces are now announced as follows: First grade, two judgeships on 3,000 rs. per mensem (both in the North-Western Provinces). Second grade, eight judgeships on 2,500 rs. (seven in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oude). Third grade, thirteen judgeships on 1,833-5-4 rs. (eleven in the North-Western Provinces and two in Oude). Fourth grade, three judgeships on 1,666-10-2 rs. (all in Oude).

There was a large gathering of the leading native gentlemen of the district, and also several European ladies and gentlemen, in the Dispensary compound on May 12, to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new Dufferin and the Male Hospital wards. The ceremony in connection with the former was performed by Mrs. Anderson, who has taken great interest in the hospital since her arrival in the station. Mr. Connell, District Magistrate, laid the foundation-stone of the male wards. The proceedings, which were somewhat marred by a duststorm, which began half an hour before, were opened by Raja Jaikishan Das, C.S.I., Honorary Secretary, who explained the object of the gathering and made a statement showing the present financial condition of the hospital and the need for further subscriptions. Mrs. Anderson then laid the foundation-stone, and Dr. Anderson thanked the Committee on behalf of his wife for the honour they had done her in asking her to perform that duty. He hoped that all present would lend a helping hand in furthering the good work.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

From the commencement of the Mahomedan year there has been a great influx of pilgrims into British India *viâ* Cabul and Peshawur, *en route* for Mecca. Their numbers are estimated, up to date, at about 1,500; and the cause of the rush by this route is said to be due to the fact that the Russian Central Asian Railway, by which they would otherwise have travelled, has broken down utterly, owing to excessive rain. Proclamations have, it is said, been widely circulated by the Russian authorities warning pilgrims against travelling by that route, as owing to the floods along the railway there would be no chance of their reaching Mecca in time.

A propos of the relations which now exist between the Ameer and his Shia subjects, we may note, says an up-country paper, that rumour in Cabul—which seems to attribute every action of the Ameer, which can be anyhow twisted in that direction, to dislike and distrust of the Government of India—says that the reason that the Shias of the Muradkhana quarter have been made to suffer is that they are suspected of being in communication with the Government of India through the British Agent, whose house is situated in the north-east corner of that quarter!

The Naib Sultan of Cabul, who is still under suspension on a charge of embezzlement and bribery, has been imprisoned, and his case has been transferred by the Ameer to Shazada Habibulla for decision. The Naib Sultan is a native of Candahar, and his family property there has been seized by the Ameer, but it is suspected that he has managed to send off most of his jewellery and valuables to Meshed. The Ameer's son, Habibulla, has issued a circular to all the Naib Sultan's subordinates, asking for information of cases of bribery and corruption on the part of the prisoner. Under these circumstances plenty of evidence will, no doubt, be forthcoming.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is responsible for the following:—From Cabul a correspondent writes that the two British subjects, named Latif and Ibrahim, from the Peshawur District, who have been for some time imprisoned without trial, have not yet been released nor brought to trial. Despairing of release by legitimate means, they are said to have sent to Peshawur for the title-deeds of some property in Cabul, by the sale of which they hope to purchase their freedom. We have no knowledge of the details of their case, but our Cabul correspondent insists that the Government of India ought to interfere to protect these men, especially as the offence of which they are supposed to be suspected is that of being spies of the Government.

If we are to rely on the statement contained in an up-country paper, fighting has probably commenced before this between Umra Khan of Jandol and Safder Khan of Nawagi. The latter is assisted by the ex-Khan of Dir, Muhammad Sharif, and the Khan of Lalpura, the last named acting under the orders, it is believed, of the Ameer. The result of the fighting will probably finally decide the sovereignty of Bajaur, as the Khan of Nawagi is the only remaining chief of that region of sufficient importance to oppose Umra Khan. The latter, being well aware of the new combination which was forming against him, has, with his usual promptitude, assumed the offensive, for about two weeks ago, so a trans-frontier correspondent informs our contemporary, he sent an ultimatum to the Khan of Nawagi. In this Umra Khan demanded that his old enemy, the ex-Khan of Dir, should be expelled from Nawagi, otherwise the Khan of Nawagi must be prepared to accept the consequence. To this Safder Khan replied that he would not send away the Khan of Dir, but intended, on the contrary, to retake Dir for him by force of arms. Umra Khan, on receipt of this reply, advanced with 500 men to Munda, and the Khan of Nawagi, with a force of double that strength, is reported to have taken up a position at Jan, on the frontier of Nawagi territory. He has also sent, it is said, another appeal for assistance to the Ameer.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

The following telegrams have been received since our last issue:—

Tokio, June 4 (*Reuter*).—The Japanese Cabinet has just been reconstructed. Count Oki Takato, former President of the Imperial Privy Council, has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. Viscount Tanaka, formerly Japanese Minister in Paris, takes the portfolio of Justice, and Viscount Shinagawa, former Secretary of Legation at Berlin, goes to the Ministry of the Interior. Count Ito, President of the Senate, is appointed President of the Privy Council.

Shanghai, June 4 (*Standard*).—The outrages on foreigners, which are the work of the secret society of Kolo, the direct descendant of the Taipings, are not yet at an end. The object of the perpetrators—or, rather, of the men who direct their violence—is to embroil China with foreign States, and so pave the way for a rebellion. In some cases the mob have been dispersed and their leaders executed, but the movement is still most serious, and gives rise to the utmost anxiety, both in foreign and official circles.

Shanghai, June 7 (*Standard*).—The bitter feeling of the natives against foreigners shows no sign of abatement, and fresh outrages continue to be reported. At Wusuch, near Kinkiang, there have been two more victims to the brutality of the mob, an English missionary and a Customs officer having just been murdered at that place. The numerous European residents here and in other Treaty ports urge the necessity of immediate energetic action on the part of foreign Powers, with a view to the protection of aliens from further violence.

Shanghai, June 8 (*Standard*).—The epidemic of anti-foreign outrage which has already appeared at several of the foreign settlements along the course of the Yang-tse-Kiang has now reached the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. At Wooseh—a place in the proximity of this city—was an extensive French mission establishment. It has been attacked by the mob and destroyed. So far the preparations which the Central Government have directed the local officials to make, by way of giving assistance to the menaced communities, have utterly failed of their effect. The mere despatch of one or two gunboats to the scene of the riots—supposing even they have gone in good faith on their mission—has not arrested the movement.

Under these circumstances, the French and American Ministers have called upon the Imperial Cabinet to give efficient protection to European and American residents, accompanying the demand with a sufficiently plain hint that failure to comply may involve hostile action on the part of their respective Governments. Locally, the determination to use force in defence of foreign interests takes a still more definitive form. The French Squadron threatens to bombard Nankin unless prompt reparation be made for the injuries done by the mob in the recent disturbances in the shape of an adequate indemnity. Unfortunately, whatever the origin of the trouble may be—whether it be the work of secret societies who are as much opposed to the Throne as to the intrusion of the stranger—the Provincial Mandarins, far from discouraging violence, rather give it countenance and support. If it were merely a case of menacing demonstrations and damage to property the condition of things would be serious enough. But the attacks are of the most deadly and cruel character. The details of what we must now call the Wusuch massacre are horrible. Women and children escaped murder only by flying naked from their abodes.

It is reported that as soon as the Kaiping Railway has been extended *via* Shanhaikuan, Moukden, and Kirin to the Russian frontier near Vladivostock, the Board of Public Works will grant a yearly subsidy of 2,000,000 taels for its support. The mountains obstructing the road are to be tunnelled to make the passage, at the estimated cost of 60 dols. per foot. The railway between Kaiping and Tientsin collected freight on coal alone to the amount of 16,000 taels for the first Chinese moon and 21,000 taels for the second. Added to these are freights on other merchandise and passenger traffic, so that the company is certainly doing well and the shareholders will enjoy a good dividend.

The relations between Governor Des Vœux and the majority of the unofficial members of Council at Hong Kong still remain strained when the mail left. Mr. Keswick withdrew from the letter which the Governor considered disrespectful, but Messrs. Ryrie, Ho Kai, and Whitehead maintained that the terms used were not intended to be disrespectful, and that the interpretation put upon them by the Governor was strained. His Excellency has left, *via* America, for England.

The Governor's threat, in his recent report on the condition and prospects of the colony, to still further increase the tonnage dues, has called forth a letter from the Chamber of Commerce showing that the charges levied on shipping more than repay the expenditure thereon.

A correspondent writes from Chungking to the *North China Herald*:—There is but little news from this far-away inland port to concern the outside world, but recent events may be of interest to your readers. The foreign Custom House has now been opened about forty days and not a single piece of business has been transacted, nor do I hear of any being discussed at all. Why is this the case? It is the same old story, so often told, the likin; still they "pile it on." Previous to the opening of this port very considerable quantities of goods went away from here under outward transit pass. These goods paid no likin in Chungking, but of course paid likin at all the barriers *en route* from the interior to this place, of which there are several on each route. Now that the port is opened and the outward transit pass system is to be abolished, the Chungking Taotai has decided to collect a likin in its stead, notwithstanding the fact that these goods have already paid likin at several places, consequently the deadlock that now exists. The Taotai has not issued a proclamation, but in drawing up the regulations for the foreign customs he has made it compulsory to produce a likin receipt before the goods can be shipped. Now, if this extra likin be established, let us enquire what has been gained by the opening of

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the port. It will simply amount to this: the half transit duty that was collected under the treaty regulations will have been abolished and a likin tax established in its stead, over which there is no treaty regulation control and the amount collected or demanded is entirely under the control of the local officials, who can increase it to any amount they see fit. They have a very convenient name for this tax. They call it *Lo-ti* likin, which was originally supposed to be collected at the final destination of the goods only, but now it appears that if the goods are shifted from the water to a land route they are required to pay a *lo-ti-shui* or tax, and again a further charge has to be paid by the shopkeeper who retails them at their final destination. Imports under the new regulations have not yet arrived; but collecting the *lo-ti* likin on them when landed has already been decided on by the Taotai, I am informed, which has not been done heretofore. Thus it appears that it is a definitely arranged plan on the part of the Chinese to grant foreigners the right to ship goods direct to Chungking, suspending the half transit duty until the goods are out of the foreigner's control, and then collect it from the native merchant under the name of likin or war-tax, over which there is no treaty control. It only remains to be seen if the British Minister will allow the Chinese to carry these matters through according to their programme. This likin has always been a sore point with the Chungking merchants. There have been several very serious anti-likin riots here, and the likin office has come to grief more than once. At the present everything is very quiet. What have the consumer of exports and the manufacturer of imports gained by the new Articles to the Chefoo Convention? I may say emphatically, nothing. The right to run steamers on the Upper Yangtze has been surrendered. The Chinese Government grants foreigners the right to run steamers to Chungking after the Chinese have done so, and reserves solely to itself the right to grant its own subjects that privilege, which, from what we know of the Chinese officials, it is clear enough they will never grant. Under the new arrangements exports are to pay an extra likin duty before being exported, in lieu of the former transit half-duty, but with this difference, the local officials have the right to increase the likin as much as they please, which right they had not formerly. Imports are in just the same position as the exports. An extra likin tax will be imposed in place of the half transit duty abolished. Why has the British Minister made or sanctioned such regulations, or, in fact, sanctioned any agreement without stipulating that the likin should not be increased? Is he labouring under the same hallucination as Lord Wolseley, and does he believe that everything the Chinese ask must be conceded them to avoid the dire calamity of an invasion of England by their powerful navy under the command of its gallant bow-and-arrow Admiral Ting?

A correspondent, writing from Bangkok on May 2, says:—"The Siamese and Annamite forces have come to blows on the left bank of the Mekong, some distance below Lhuang Phrabang. From the meagre information to hand it appears that the Siamese troops, composed almost entirely of Laotians, have been in the habit of raiding the districts in dispute between France and Siam, destroying the crops, burning the villages, and carrying off the inhabitants. It is one of these marauding expeditions, no doubt, that has caused the severe fighting reported to have taken place. The intelligence has alarmed the Siamese Government and caused great annoyance to the King, who had but recently despatched a special envoy with orders to the garrisons along the Mekong to strictly abstain from any act of aggression. M. Pavie, Chief of the French Boundary Commission, is in the neighbourhood of the fighting, and, though he was due in Bangkok at the end of March, no tidings of himself or party have yet been received. As the Siamese officials are known to be hostile to the French party, some little anxiety is felt for their safety."

Singapore Free Press notes:—

The Very Rev. Canon Pinto, on his leaving for home on leave, has been presented with laudatory addresses.

When the Hon. D. F. A. Hervey goes on leave, Mr. O'Brien goes to the Treasury, and Mr. Noel Trotter acts as Postmaster-General.

Mr. W. E. Hooper has been elected a Municipal Commissioner in place of the Hon. T. Shelford.

HYDERABAD.

WHAT is spoken of as the great Hyderabad theft case, and which is now before one of the magistrates in Bombay, is attracting much attention, says the *Pioneer* correspondent. A theft of over 700,000 rs. worth of jewellery occurred in the city during the Peshkar's administration in 1884, in which one or two of the city nobles were implicated. The complainant and all the accused belong to the same family. The matter was inquired into by a commission specially appointed at the time, but as in the opinion of the then Government the inquiry was incomplete, it was subsequently referred to another commission, consisting of the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the then Chief Justice, and others. In his memorandum the Nawab Mehdi Hassan pointed out that circumstantial evidence led to the belief that the theft had been committed, but that owing to the police having failed to institute a thorough inquiry into the case, the ends of justice had been frustrated. He recommended that the case should be referred to the police for further investigation with a view to its being re-tried. No action appears to have been taken on this memorandum until the discovery of some of the stolen property in Bombay led to the proceedings in the Magistrate's court there. A resolution is now about to be issued in the Home Department ordering a re-trial of the case by a special commission which will be vested with the powers of a High Court Judge, Original Criminal Side. Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, will be instructed to take up the case, and, after completing the necessary inquiries, to commit it to the commission for re-trial. The Resident will be asked to move the Bombay Government to have the case transferred from that city to Hyderabad. The Nawab Azum Jung is one of the accused, and from the magnitude of the theft and high social position of the parties in the case, the matter is creating some sensation in the city.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

IN March last Mr. H. S. King M.P. forwarded to the India Office a memorial of certain retired officers of the old East India Company's Service, whose correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of their special grievances in August 1889 we published at the time.

We now publish Mr. King's covering letter, the memorial and the reply sent by direction of the Secretary of State, on which comment will be found in our leader columns.

MR. KING TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

65 Cornhill, London, March 3, 1891.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward, with an earnest hope that it may have your Lordship's kind consideration, a memorial of fourteen retired members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, which sets forth in clear and temperate terms their grounds for appealing to the Government of India for a reconsideration of the terms under which they were retired.

Your Lordship is aware that the case of these gentlemen has before been submitted to you, but that was at a time previous to the meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, when the memorialists were not so fully informed of all the facts and arguments which are favourable to their claims, and were unable to point to those expressions of opinion and declarations of the Under Secretary of State, which appear if genuinely applied to the circumstances of their service and retirement to constitute an unanswerable claim for compensation.

I have always felt that the case of these gentlemen of the East India Company's Service, whose rights on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown were protected by a clause in the Government of India Act, stood apart on a special, and I may venture to say, a strong basis, and that they are really suffering from the application of *ex post facto* regulations, enforced in the teeth of the protection which Parliament had intended to afford them.

It is perhaps late to hope for a revision of decisions so long since taken, but though to these gentlemen the tardy recognition of the wrong done to them can now bring only a brief satisfaction, I venture humbly to represent that even now, if your Lordship shall be convinced by the Memorial that substantial injustice has been done you will not hesitate to direct that some reparation shall be made for the regrettable error from which they have sustained a grave injustice.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's humble obedient servant,

H. S. KING.

The Right Hon. the Lord Cross.

THE MEMORIAL.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CROSS, *her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.*

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned retired European Officers of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, residing in England,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That during the sitting, in July last, of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, the Chairman, Sir John Gorst, was pleased emphatically to declare, on behalf of your lordship, that the Secretary of State repudiated the intention of giving retrospective effect to any rule to the injury of an officer of that service.

2. That your Memorialists are all officers of the East India Company, whose services were transferred to Her Majesty the Queen in 1858, and whose pension rights, as your Lordship is aware, were protected by Section 58 of the Act of Parliament c. 106 of 1858.

3. That your Memorialists entered the service of Government under the Pension Rules of 1831, which provided pensions of one-third salary after twenty years' service, on medical certificate; pensions of one-half salary after thirty years' service, also on medical certificate, and half-salary pensions after thirty five years' service, without medical certificate (the last not being claimable of right as against the right of the Government to insist upon further service); and the Government of India brought to the notice of the Court of Directors in a letter, No. 67, dated Sept. 4, 1854, that there were then Uncovenanted officers in their service drawing from 800 rs. to 2,000 rs. per mensem, who, if invalided after thirty years' service, would get under the rules, "according to established usage," pensions of from 480*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum.

4. That, in 1855, the Court of Directors fixed a limit of 500*l.* for the pensions of officers who might be appointed "hereafter," leaving untouched the case of officers like your Memorialists, who had previously joined under the rules of 1831.

5. That, as explained by Mr. Waterfield, C.B., Financial Secretary at the India Office, in answer to question No. 2,359, "They (the Court of Directors) did not say that officers already in the service might not have specially large pensions, but they said: In future, no one hereafter entering the service shall have a specially large pension." And, in answer to the next question, he stated: "I think that is the only effect of that Despatch. I do not think it has any other effect than to lay down what was to be the rule in the future. I do not think it affected the men who were in the service already."

6. That in answer to questions Nos. 2,174 and 2,175, Mr. Waterfield stated as follows:—"By established usage he (an Uncovenanted officer) may for ordinary good service receive the half-pay, provided that that is not in excess of the spirit of the Rules of 1831," and "The grant of pensions beyond the limit of 5,000 rs. was supposed to be within the spirit of the rules. There are many such cases."

7. That, as a matter of fact, this is exactly how affairs stood until 1863, and it is confirmed by the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 111, dated Aug. 6, 1862, wherein that Government stated (para. 2):—

"Referring, however, to the extension of the Service and the alteration in the prospects of its members since the rules were passed, the late Court of Directors decided in their despatch, No. 21, dated Feb. 28, 1855, that 500*l.* should be the maximum pension to be granted to Uncovenanted officers 'hereafter appointed to the Service.' *Accordingly, as respects all Uncovenanted officers who entered the Service prior to that date, the rules of Jan.* 4, 1831, *continue to be applied.*"

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8. That, with reference to the many cases in which, according to the evidence of Mr. Waterfield, the limit of 5,000 rs. was exceeded, that gentleman further stated in reply to question No. 2174 —"In each case the recommendation of the Government of India has been considered specially. In the case of the officers who have not received pensions beyond that limit, there are no such recommendations."

9. Your Memorialists humbly submit that the only reason why the Rules of 1831, under which they joined the Service, were not given effect to in their case, or that the Government of India or the local governments did not in all their cases make the recommendations referred to by Mr. Waterfield, or recommended in a rare case but an inconsiderable excess, was that in 1863 a new rule was introduced making the reduced limit of 500*l.*, or 5,000 rs., applicable to all Uncovenanted officers, whether appointed before receipt of the Court of Directors' Despatch of 1855, or after and allowing that limit to be exceeded only in cases of extraordinarily meritorious service.

10. That your Memorialists have all thus had, more or less, to suffer from retrospective effect being given to the rule laid down by the Court of Directors in 1855 for only officers thereafter entering the Service.

11. That in 1863, a set of new leave rules was passed in modification and supersession of the leave rules of 1856 authorised by the Court of Directors. It was made compulsory to apply for any kind of leave in future under the new, and not under the old, rules; and it appears there was a notification published by the Government of India in 1865, to the effect that those officers, who took any benefit under the new rules which was not allowed by the old, could not count their service for pension under the old rules. Your Memorialists observe that the meaning of this notification was originally misunderstood, but was, as they now for the first time learn, explained by the Government of India in their letter to the Secretary of State, No. 5, of April 11, 1868 (Home Department, Education), as follows:—

"12. In paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Memorial there is a misapprehension of the leave rules. Educational officers, in common with other Uncovenanted servants, can obtain leave under the new rules only. But if such of them as were in the service on the date of the first promulgation of the new pension rules—viz., June 8, 1863—desire, under the ruling contained in our Notification, in the Financial Department of March 9, 1865 (No. 1,349), to retain the privilege of counting towards pension service under the old rules, rather than under the new, they must abstain from taking so much of the advantages of the Leave Rules as may be in excess of the corresponding advantages under the old rules. The deduction of periods of leave from service qualifying for pension forms a part of the new pension rules and not of the new leave rules, so that, if service for pension be counted under the old pension rules, necessarily the periods of leave which were recognised as service by those rules will be reckoned by the applicants.

"13. The Memorialists are under a further misapprehension that the Secretary of State's Financial Despatch, published under the orders above mentioned, has allowed the option of the old pension rules in their entirety, *i.e.*, with respect both to the reckoning of service and the amount of pension to Uncovenanted servants who were appointed before the promulgation of the new rules in June 1863; for the terms of that Despatch gave the option of simply counting service under the old or the new rules in the manner explained in the preceding paragraph, and this interpretation of the Despatch was confirmed in the Secretary of State's financial letter, No. 193, dated May 24, 1867."

12. That your Memorialists were never, in the whole course of their service, informed of the advantages of the new Leave Rules over the old, but, on the contrary, were always under the impression that the old rules were superior to the new; and when some of them applied for leave under the new rules, the only means of obtaining leave, the Accountant-General never informed them that they were asking for any advantage which would deprive them of their right to count their service for pension under the old rules, intimation that some such advantage had been taken being only conveyed to some of them on their retirement from the Service. Your Memorialists beg leave on this subject to refer to Mr. Waterfield's answers to questions Nos. 2,274 and 2,279 to 2,283, quoted below:—

"2,274. (MR. KING) Can you say whether, when an officer applies for leave, any intimation is given to him as to the effect which his taking leave under certain rules may have upon his future prospects for pension?—No, certainly not, I should think. I am not aware of any."

"2,279. Was not the fact that they had gone under the Leave Rules of 1863 cited against them as conclusive against their claim to have pension under the Rules of 1831?—No, I do not think that is quite a justifiable inference. If they had taken the greater benefits under the Rules of 1863, it would be so. I have no reason to think that any of the officers guarded themselves, or did not avail themselves of the new privileges.

"2,280. The officer could not possibly have known, of his own knowledge, that he had to guard himself by taking these precautions against future action on the part of the India Office, could he?—I have nothing to say on that point, except to state the fact that public notification was given of it. I dare say the officers did not know it.

"2,281. You could give an instance to the Committee, could you not, of some one who has suffered in consequence, or who has been refused on the ground that he had gone under the Leave Rules of 1863, some one who had acted indiscreetly?—Yes, I have no doubt there are many; but, as a rule, the Uncovenanted officers do not apply to the India Office, except by way of appeal; so that we do not hear, in the first case, of the application when made in India. I think it must have happened in a good many cases. I should think so.

"2,282. These alterations in the rules are rather confusing to the ordinary mind, are they not?—Very.

"2,283. Are they not almost traps into which the unwary may fall?—Yes."

13. That, in the case of some of your Memorialists, the Accountant-General's Department not only held that they were prevented by the Notification above referred to from counting their pensionable service under the old rules, but also that they were excluded from the benefit of those rules as regarded the amount of pension—a misapprehension pointed out in the Government of India's letter of April 11, 1868, above quoted.

14. That your Memorialists are, to this day, not aware that any of them ever took any leave under the new rules in excess of that which they might have had under the old; and they entreat your lordship to direct an inquiry to be made into this matter, the result of which, they submit, will prove to what extent they have been made to suffer by the application to them, *ex post facto*, of a new rule, improperly understood.

15. That your Memorialists are humbly convinced that had they been in a position to claim their pensions in 1862, their pensions would have been granted under the Rules of 1831, and that it cannot be right, nor would the Secretary of State permit, that they should suffer by rules introduced since that date.

16. That, so lately as 1888, the Government of India in a letter, No. 4,520, dated Aug. 17 of that year, informed an Uncovenanted officer, who was in 1862 allowed a half-salary pension of 7,200 rs. per annum, that it was "in accordance with the rules" that he was admitted to pension, and that "it was not intended to treat his case specially."

17. That, in begging that a distinction be made between the claims of officers who joined the Service before May 19, 1855 (the date of the publication in India of the Court of Directors' Despatch of Feb. 28, 1855), and those who were appointed thereafter, your Memorialists are not forgetful of the fact that in Sections 9 and 10 of the Act of 4 and 5 Wm. IV, c. 24, passed on July 25, 1834, a distinction is expressly made between officers in England who entered the service before Aug. 5, 1829, and those who entered thereafter, the superannuation allowances of the former class being superior to those of the latter.

18. That some of your Memorialists, who were present at the meetings of the Select Committee, were impressed with the question suggested by Sir John Gorst (question 85), whether, however large might be the salary of an officer on retirement, a pension of half-salary was claimed under the rules of 1831.

19. That, with reference to that question, your Memorialists humbly submit that they do not desire or apply for any departure from the spirit of the rules of 1831, and that the utmost they can reasonably expect, and which they now beseech your Lordship to grant, is that their pensions may be readjusted in accordance with the spirit of those rules, under which they entered the service.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

J. S. HEYMAN, C.E., late of the P.W. Dept.; WEBSTER BISS, late of the Finl. Dept.; J. HARRISON, late Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, Bombay; JOHN BENNETT, M.I.C.E., late P.W.D.; N. BUXTON BEYTS, late Revenue Survey, Bombay; HENRY HUDSON, late Indian Finl. Dept. (Controller of Mysore); GEO. O'DONNELL, late Indian Tel. Dept.; A. G. CROMMELIN, late P.W.D., Bengal; A. R. DUHAN, Survey of India; J. O. H. N. OLIVER; W. S. HARINGTON, late P.W.D., Madras; A. TAYLOR, Customs and Excise; R. H. SHOWELL, late and Magistrate, Police, Bombay; J. R. BURLTON, formerly Postmaster-General of Bengal.

London: March 3, 1891.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., May 6, 1891.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 20, forwarding a memorial from fourteen retired members of the Uncovenanted Service, appealing for a reconsideration of the terms under which they were placed on the pension list.

In reply, I am desired to say that the case of these gentlemen was carefully considered in communication with the Government of India about two years ago, and the result was intimated in a letter addressed to Mr. O'Donnell on Aug. 9, 1889.

Since that date the only new feature is that the Memorialists have had an opportunity of presenting their case very fully to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which, after carefully investigating it, did not consider it necessary to make any recommendation on the subject.

I am, accordingly, desired to inform you that Viscount Cross cannot admit that any injustice has been done to the Memorialists, and that he regrets to be unable to comply with their prayer.

In the 13th and following paragraphs of the Memorial, a reference appears to be made to individual instances of persons whose pensions were reduced in amount through their having taken under the new furlough rules leave which was not permissible under the old regulations. On this point I am directed to enclose a copy of the Notification of Jan. 3, 1868, in which the matter was clearly explained; and I am to say that, if the pension of any of the memorialists is believed by him to have been reduced in consequence of his having taken leave under the new rules before that date, the case shall be investigated on the requisite particulars being furnished.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) A. GODLEY.

HENRY S. KING, Esq., C.I.E., M.P., 65 Cornhill.

Financial Notification, No. 59, *of Jan.* 3, 1868 (*Page* 6 *of* "*Gazette of India*"), *No.* 59, *Jan.* 3, 1868.

To remove certain misapprehensions of the Rules for leave of absence and pension to Uncovenanted servants, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following orders:—

2. Financial Notification No. 3,031, dated Oct. 29, 1866, promulgated new pension rules for native judges. The option of the old pension rules, which is secured by that Notification, to native judges, who were in the Service on Oct. 29, 1866, is not affected by their transfer to Small Cause Courts as judges.

3. New rules for leave of absence and pensions for Uncovenanted Servants, generally, were promulgated on June 8, 1863. An Uncovenanted Servant appointed before that date, and whom the Government may consider to be entitled to favourable consideration, is allowed by Financial Notification No. 1,349, dated March 29, 1865, to count service towards pension under the old rules, whenever, in respect of such reckoning, they may be more beneficial than the new, provided he shall not at any time have availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave rules. This proviso does not give any Uncovenanted Servant appointed before June 8, 1863, the option of the old leave rules. Whatever leave he requires must be given under the new rules, but if he desires to retain the benefit conceded in Financial Notification dated March 29, 1865, he must abstain from availing himself of so much of the advantages of the leave that he may take under the new rules as may be in excess of what he could have had under the old rules.

4. Periods of absence on any leave, except privilege leave and (conditionally) preparatory leave, do not count towards pension. This prohibition is a part of the new pension rules, rather than of the new leave rules, and accordingly all who are debarred from the option of the old pension rules, are also debarred from counting as service periods of absence which, in the new pension rules, are not regarded as service.

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THE INDIAN BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE following are notices of the officers of the Indian Military and Civil Services mentioned in the Birthday Honour List :—

General Sir Samuel James Browne, who has been appointed K.G.C. of the Bath, was born on Oct. 3, 1824, and entered the Army on Dec. 22, 1840. He was appointed ensign, and attached to the 46th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, on April 1, 1841. His promotions were: lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1844; captain, Feb. 10, 1855; major, July 20, 1858; lieutenant-colonel, April 26, 1859; joined Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; colonel, Nov. 17, 1864; major-general, Feb. 6, 1870; lieutenant-general, Oct. 1, 1877; placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Sept. 7, 1884; general, Dec. 1, 1888; C.B., Feb. 28, 1861; V.C., March 1, 1861; K.C.S.I., March 7, 1876; K.C.B., July 25, 1879.

Sir Samuel James Browne served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the actions of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Guzerat (medal with two clasps), in command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and Corps of Guides, served on the Derajat and Peshawur frontier from 1850 to 1869, including operations against Oomurzaie Wuzeerees in 1851-52; the Bozdar Belooch Expedition in March 1857; the attacks on Narinjee (Eusufzai border) in July and August 1857, and in various minor skirmishes (medal with clasp); was in command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow (brevet of major); actions of Koorsee, Rooyah, and Allygunge, and capture of Bareilly; commanded a Field Force of cavalry and infantry at the action of Mohunpore and defeat and dispersion of the rebels; commanded a Field Force of cavalry and infantry in the attack and defeat of the enemy in their position at Seerpoorah, and capture of their guns and camp—dangerously wounded in two places, first by a severe sword-cut on the left knee, and afterwards by another sword-cut which severed the left arm at the shoulder—(several times mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief and by Government, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, C.B., Victoria Cross, and medal with clasp); received the V.C. "for having at Seerpoorah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Alie Khan, on Aug. 31, 1858, while advancing on the enemy's position at daybreak, pushed on with one orderly sowar upon a 9-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from reloading and firing upon the infantry who were advancing to the attack. In doing this a personal conflict ensued, in which Major Browne, commandant of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, received a severe sword-cut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before he had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was prevented from being reloaded, and was eventually captured by the infantry, and the gunner slain." In the Afghan War of 1878-79 he commanded the 1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force in the attack and capture of the Fort of Ali Musjid, the forcing of the Khyber Pass in November 1878, and subsequent operations till the end of the campaign (received the thanks of the Government of India, and of both Houses of Parliament, Aug. 4, 1879; K.C.B., medal and clasp).

General Sir Charles Patton Keyes, who has been appointed G.C.B., was born on Nov. 25, 1822, and received his first commission on April 4, 1843. He was appointed ensign, and attached to the 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry on Jan. 12, 1844; lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1848. On June 6, 1850, he was appointed second in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry; captain, Feb. 2, 1860; joined the Madras Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; major, April 14, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, April 4, 1869; major-general, and placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, July 1, 1881; lieutenant-general, Dec. 20, 1886; C.B, Aug. 5, 1864; K.C.B., March 9, 1880.

Sir Charles Patton Keyes commanded the 1st Punjab Infantry with the force which accompanied Sir Charles Napier into the Kohât Pass in February 1850 (received the thanks of his Excellency and of the Local Government). Was present with the regiment in the relief of a body of Multanees in a town on the Kohât-Kotul which was surrounded by the Pass Afreedees in March 1850, on which occasion the regiment was unaided, and sustained heavy loss (received the thanks of Government). Was on field service in October 1851 as second in command of the regiment. On field service in May 1852, when the regiment—owing to treachery in transmission of orders—made a forced march of seventy miles into action. Present at Prang-ghâr, Tshâ-kôte, Errostia, and several other minor affairs in the Eusufzai and Rânazie valleys (received the thanks of Government). On field service in December 1852 in command of two companies of the regiment in a secret expedition against the Oomurzaie Wuzeerees in the Kâfir Kote Hills (services acknowledged by Government). In command of a wing of the regiment on field service in March 1853 against the mountain tribes in the Sâlimânee range (services acknowledged by Government). On field service, in December 1853, with the 1st Punjab Infantry. On field service in 1854 in command of Sind Rifle Corps. On field service in 1855 in the Meranzie Valley, in command of the Sind Rifle Corps. In April 1860 commanded 1st Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Wuzeerees; marched through their hills to their head-quarters at Kanagoorum (received the thanks of Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India; brevet of major, medal with clasp). On field service in August 1863, in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry and Hazara Mountain Battery to watch the Hindustani fanatics at Satâna. Joined Kinteyla Field Force in October, and served throughout the Umbeyla campaign (severely wounded; received the special thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Supreme and Local Governments, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, C.B., and clasp). In February 1869 organised and commanded a secret expedition against the Begoties, a turbulent tribe on the Kohil border (received the special thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and brevet of colonel). In April 1869 commanded a field force against the Cabul Kheyl and Taza Kheyl Wuzeerees (received the thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments, medal with two clasps). Commanded the expedition into the Dour Valley in 1870 (received the thanks of the Government of India). Served with the expedition against the Jowaki Afreedees in 1877-78 as brigadier-general commanding the Punjab Frontier Force and the Kohol column (mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the Government of India, K.C.B, and clasp).

General William Templer Hughes (appointed K.C.B) was born April 2, 1822, and received his first commission on Dec. 28, 1842, and was appointed ensign in the 48th Regiment Native Infantry on June 14, 1843; lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1847; captain, June 1, 1857; brevet major, March 24, 1858; joined Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; major, Dec. 28, 1862; brevet lieutenant-colonel, April 26, 1859; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 28, 1868; brevet colonel, May 18, 1864; major-general, Aug. 1, 1869; lieutenant-general, Oct. 1, 1877; general Aug. 23, 1884; C.B., June 2, 1869; placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List, Jan. 22, 1889.

General W. T. Hughes served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the Battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, (medal and two clasps), Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the reduction of the Forts of Rungul Mongul, Kurrurwallah, and Moraree, and storming of the Dullah Heights (medal). Served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell on the Peshawur Frontier in 1851-52; present at the affair on the Heigh, above Michnee; in command of a cavalry picket, attacked and routed a large party of Momund marauders (horse received three sabre wounds), commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry against the Othman Khel and other tribes on the Eusufzai frontier in May and June 1852, including the affairs at Pranghur and Nardund, and action at Pakkot (medal with clasp); commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry throughout the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-59; present at the disarming of the Native Infantry regiments at Mooltan; commanded a detachment of all arms at the reduction of the town of Belleh (horse received spear, sword, and bullet wounds); served against the rebels in the Saharunpore, Mozufurnuggar, and Meerut districts in 1857-58, and at the reoccupation of Rohilkund; throughout the Oude campaign, and present at the reduction of Rampore Kussia, actions at Churdah, Mugcetia and Rankee, and pursuit to the Raptee; Trans-Gogra campaign: and present at the taking of Nana's guns at Sitka Ghat, and attack on the rebels at the Khorialle river (medal, brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, several times mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Government).

General Charles Cureton (appointed K.C.B.) was born on Nov. 25, 1826, and received his first commission on Feb. 22, 1843, and was appointed ensign in the 38th Regt. Light Infantry on Sept. 22 following; lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1846; captain, May 25, 1857; brevet-major, July 20, 1858; joined Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; major, Feb. 22, 1863; brevet lieutenant-colonel, April 26, 1859; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 22, 1869; brevet-colonel, Feb. 14, 1865; major-general, Feb. 22, 1870; lieutenant-general, Oct. 1, 1877; general, Dec. 1, 1888; C.B., June 2, 1869; placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List, Oct. 22, 1889.

General Charles Cureton served in the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46, including the battle of Aliwal (Medal and Clasp); served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Cureton commanding the cavalry division in the action of Ramnuggur (slightly wounded); also present at the passage of the Chenab, battle of Guzerat, and accompanied Sir W. Gilbert's column in pursuit of the Sikh and Afghan Army, capture of Attock, and occupation of Peshawur (medal and clasp). Engaged against the mountain tribes, North-West Frontier, in 1849, 1852, and 1860 (medal and clasp). Served in suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-59, against the Sealkote mutineers at the action of Trimmoo Ghat, and against the Gogaira rebels in 1857. Commanded Cureton's Multanee Regiment of Cavalry and had charge of the Intelligence Department throughout the campaigns in Rohilkhund and Oude in 1858-59, including the actions of Bhagwala, Negina, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Bunaie, Shahabad, Bunkegaon, Mahodipore, Russulpore, Mittowlee, and Biswa (eleven times mentioned in despatches, published in General Orders, medal, brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, and C.B.).

General John Field (now appointed to K.C.B.) was born in the year 1821, and his first commission in the Army was dated Dec. 22, 1839, and was appointed ensign in the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry on Oct. 3, 1840; lieutenant, April 26, 1842; captain, Oct. 27, 1851; major, Sept. 26, 1860; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 30, 1862; colonel, Sept. 30, 1867; major-general, June 11, 1879; lieutenant-general, April 1, 1882; general, Dec. 1, 1888; C.B., Aug. 14, 1868; placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List, Sept. 30, 1881.

General John Field served with the Field Force in Sind and Afghanistan from 1841 to 1844; present at the engagement at Hykulzye and the defeat and capture of Meer Shah Mahomed at Peer Arree Commanded his regiment at the attack on the town and fort of Beyt in October, and at the siege and capture of Dwarka in November 1859. Commanded the Advance Brigade of the expeditionary force to Abyssinia from Oct. 7, 1867, to Jan. 12, 1868, and was at the same time in command of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry (received the approbation of Government). Was appointed brigadier-general and commanded the Pioneer force from Antalo, and on its being amalgamated with other brigades, commanded the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, Abyssinian Field Force for a short time. Was present at the capture of Magdala in command of the 10th Native Infantry (mentioned in despatches, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Medal).

Major-General Thomas Rose Nimmo (now C.B.) was born on May 10, 1831, and received his first commission on Dec. 11, 1849, and was appointed ensign in the 28th Bombay Native Infantry Nov. 13, 1850. His subsequent promotions were—lieutenant, May 15, 1853; brevet captain, Dec, 11, 1861; captain, Jan. 1, 1862; major, Dec. 11, 1869; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 11, 1875; brevet colonel, Dec. 11, 1880; major-general, Oct. 8, 1890; placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List, May 10, 1889.

Major-General Nimmo joined the Staff Corps Sept. 12, 1866, and was commandant of the 28th Native Infantry in 1878; he served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and took part in the defence of Candahar (mentioned in despatches), including the sortie of Deh Khojah—severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal). Honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

Colonel William Popham Dicken (now C.B.) was born on March 19, 1834, and received his first appointment on Dec 9, 1853, and joined the 6th Madras Native Infantry as ensign, Feb. 15, 1854; his subsequent promotions were lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1856; brevet captain, Dec. 9, 1865; joined the Madras Staff Corps, Dec. 12, 1866; major, Dec. 9, 1873; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 9, 1879; colonel in Army, Dec. 9, 1883; Companion Distinguished Service Order, July 1, 1887.

Colonel Dicken served with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-86 in command of the Toungoo Column (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., and medal with clasp).

(*To be concluded next week.*)

The Proposed Revival of the Cotton Frauds Act.—The following resolution of Government has been issued on this subject :—

Resolution.—Copies of Mr. James's letter, No. 844, dated Feb. 28, 1891, and its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioners, N.D.C.D., S.D., and in Sind, the Political Officers attached to Native States, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Kurrachee, the Bombay Cotton Trades' Association, the Bombay Native Merchants' Association, and the Bombay Millowners' Association for favour of their opinions and any remarks they may desire to offer.

2. A copy of the papers should also be laid on the Editors' Table.

3. Government cannot undertake the responsibility of endorsing Mr. James's note without first circulating it in such a way as to encourage a general expression of opinion on the views and remedies contained and proposed in it.

W. L. HARVEY,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(INCLUDING MILITARY OFFICERS UNDER CIVIL RULES.)

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Abud, Capt. H. M., S.C., 12 m., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 8, '91.
Adams, G., B.Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., April 7, '91.
Adams, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 29, '91.
Adamson, H., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Addis, D. F., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educl., 24 m., Nov. 10, '89.
Aldworth, St. L. B., Burma Police, to Oct. 17, '91.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 m., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., B. Ordnance, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Amésbury, Lieut. F. C. D., I.S.C., Bengal Police, 6 m., April 17, '91.
Anderson, A., B. Cov., B. Comm., 19 m., April 15, '91.
Armstrong, J. S., B. Cov., B. Rev., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Apurba Chandra Datta, India Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 m., April 17, '90.
Arnott, M. H., B. P.W.D., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Arundel, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 3m., April 11, '91.
Ashpitel, F. W., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., May 20, '90.

Bagshawe, C., Forest Dept., N.-W.P., 12 m.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col. F., R.E., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept., 24 m., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D. S. C., 12 m., Madras Med., Oct. 18, '90.
Bamber, H. W., B. Police, 16 m., April 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Barrett, J. E., Punjab Forest Dept., 12 m., May 15, '91.
Bartlett, E. W. J., B. Marine, 24 m., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., B. Educational, 15 m., April 12, '90.
Bateman, H. B. J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Batty, H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Beames, J., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 m., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., July 13, '90.
Benton, A. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m. 16 days, Mar. 18, '91.
Beresford, G. C., Bo. P.W.D., 36 m., Nov. 10, '88.
Beveridge, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Bianchi, L. F., B. Marine, 6 m., Feb. 23, '91.
Billings, G. D., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 18 m., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., B. Cov., B. Judl., 12 m. & 10 d., Nov. 14, '90.
Birks, A. R., B. Cov., B. Com., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Blair, H., B. Rev., 8 m., April 23, '91.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 m., April 25, '90.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Boileau, Lieut.-Col. L. F., R.E., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bo. Survey, 32 m., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 23, '91.
Bradley, H., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., April 7, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., M.Educl., 18m., May 6, '90.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, M. Educl., 12 m., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. E., B. Cov., Finl. Dept., India, 16 m., Feb. 28, '90.
Brasier, C. E., Cons. of Forests, Madras, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 m. 15 d., March 29, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 m., April 22, '90.
Brooks, O. H., Andaman's Commn., 6 m., April 22, '91.
Broome, L. N., B. Police, 18 m., April 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., B. P.W.D., 20 m., March 10, '90.
Brown, Surg.-Major S. H., B. Med., 6 m., May 9, '91.
Browne, G. A. St. B., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Military Accounts, 18 m., April 17, '90.
Bryson, A. C., B. Rev.
Bull, C. A., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Burke, J., India Tel. Dept., 22 m. and 1 d., Mar. 10, '91.
Burn, C. W., B. Cov., Central Provs. Com., 6 m. Feb. 28, '91.
Butcher, H. L., B. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.
Butts, H. H., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., April 25, '91.

Cadell, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 8 m., April 21, '91.
Cainan, D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political.
Cardew, H. M., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 12, '91.
Caspersz, C.P., B.Cov., B.Rev. & Gen., 22 m., Mar. 21, '90.
Causley, W., B. P.W.D., 180 d., April 7, '91.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 5, '91.
Center, Brig.-Surg. W., M.B., B. Med., 6 m., April 15, '91.
Chapman, R. C., Financial Dept., 18 m., April 9, '90.
Charles, Surg. R. H., M.D., B. Med., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Chew, A. J., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Christie, A., B. Cov., Punjab Judl., 12 m., May 9, '91.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. H. W., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 2, '91.
Clegg, R. B., Madras Cov., 12 m., Jan. 23, '91.
Clement, P., Bo. Rev., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Clerk, H. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 7, '91.
Clifton, C. N., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., April 25, '91.
Colebrook, H. W. V., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 10, '91.
Cole, W. H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Cole, W. H., India Survey, 12 m., April 7, '91.
Collier, F. R. S., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 24, '91.
Colvin, Capt. J. R. C., I.S.C., B. Political, 6 m., April 25, '91.
Constable, E. T., N.-W.P. & O. Educl., to Sept. 13, '91.
Conybeare, H. C. A., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., March 24, '91.
Cooke, J. E., B. Secretariat, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Cooper, J. H., B. Rev., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Cooper, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., S.C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., Bengal Police, 9 m., Nov. 8, '92.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 m., April 11, '92.
Cotton, H. J. S., B.Cov., B.Secretariat, 7 m., April 25, '91.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 m., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowie, H. G., M. Secretariat, 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cowley, F. R. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m., April 23, '91.
Cox, A. F., M.Cov., Account.-Gen., India, 24 m., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., B. Comm., 9 m., Jan. 26, '91.
Craster, Capt. S. L., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 16, '91.
Crawford, W., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 30, '89.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. H. T., 6 m., Feb. 15, '91.
Crouch, C. P., B. Police, 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 13 m., Feb. 27, '91.
Cruickshank, A. W., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., Mar. 10, '91.
Cuthbertson, C., B. Cov., B. Sect., 18 m., May 12, '90.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 54 m., June 28, '87.
Dames, M. L., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dance, G.W., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 18m., April 20, '90.
Darrah, H. Z., LL.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 10 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Davidson, A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Davies, C. M., B. Rev., 9 m., May 9, '91.
Davis, H. H., B. Cons. of Forests.
Davis, J. S. C., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Dawe, W. H., B. Rev. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Dawson, E. F., Bo. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dean, F. W., B. P.W.D.
Deane, Capt. H. A., S.C., B. Comm., 12 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Deane, Surg. W., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Med., 12 m., April 11, '91.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 m.
Denman, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 18 m., April 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., B. Cov., N.-W. P. & O. Commr., 12 m., Dec. 20, '90.
De Silva, J., Ind. Tele., 54 m., June 1, '87.
Dick-Lauder, G. W., B. Rev., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 24 m., May 9, '90.
Doyle, Surg.-Major B., B. Cov., Punjab Med., 18 m., April 15, '91.
Drummond, J. R., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 m., April 20, '91.
Duff, A. C., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 40 m., July 24, '88.
Duthie, J. F., Director [Botanical Dept., N.I., 6 m., April 2, '91.
Dyson, R. C., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Eaton, J. N. A., Madras P.W.D., 9 m., March 12, '91.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 1, '90.
Edwards, A. C., B. Educl., 15 m., July 25, '90.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., I.S.C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., April 7, '91.
Elston, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, M. S., B. Police, 6 m., May 7, '91.
Emerson, Surg.-Major G.A., B. Med., 12 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., to Nov. 23, '91.
Evans, H. F., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Evans, Surg. J.W., M. Cov., M. Med., 10 m., Mar. 24, '91.

Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 15 m., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., B. Police, 15 m., April 30, '90.
Farrant, E. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., B. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., M., 21 m., May 6, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., B. Police, 10 m.
Ferguson, J. D., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 10, '91.
Fink, W. R., B. Judl., 5 m. and 8 d., April 24, '91.
Fleming, Capt. J. M., S.C., B. Survey, 24 m.
Foord, A. M., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Forbes, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 21m., Mar. 30, '90.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 m., June 27, '90.
Foster, Hon. Surg. C. W. E., B. Med., 12 m., April 23, '91.
Fox, F. W., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 12 m.
Fraser, A. H. C., B. Cov., Cent. Provs., 16 m., July 4, '90.
Fraser, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
French, E. L., B. Police, 6 m., May 15, '91.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., to Nov. 5, '90.
Fryer, F. W. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.

Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 m., Sept. 22, '90.
Gay, E., Comptroller-Gen. India, 19 m. and 15 days, April 15, '92.
Gennoe, C. A. E., B. Rev., 12 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Gennoe, E. A., B. Rev., 6 m., Mar. 15, '91.
Gerrard, A. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Gerrard, A. S., M. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 16, '91.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 31, '91.
Godfrey, F. E., B. P.W.D., 20 m., April 9, '91.
Good, W., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, H. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 6 m., May 7, '91.
Gordon, W.B., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 m., April 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., B. Educl., 10 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldsworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 m., April 14, '92.
Grant, F., Punjab P.W.D., 45 m., Oct. 28, '87.
Greenwood, E., Bo. Educl., 6 m., April 20, '91.
Greer, A. C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Nov. 15, '90.
Growse, E.F., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 20, '90.

Hackett, Brig.-Surg. A. L., I.M.D., M. Med., 6 m., April 13, '91.
Hall, W. T., B. Cov., Survey Dept., Bengal, 24 m.
Hamilton, R. H., B. Police, 7 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Handcock, W. F., B. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 29, '92.
Harding, F. H., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 1, '90.
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 m., July '89.
Hartt, W. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 18, '91.
Hastings, H., B. Rev., 6 m., April 11, '91.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 28, '90.
Hawkes, G., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 26, '91.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., B. Med., 24 m., Dec. 27, '92.
Hayes, A., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 21, '91.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Heinig, J., B. P.W.D., 11 m., April 18, '91.
Hennessy, S. H., B. Judl., 21 m., April 4, '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.-W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 m., June 6, '90.
Herron, H. G. W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Hibberd, W. H., B. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 1, '90.
Hicks, C. C., B. Police, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Hill, H. C., Ind. Cons. of Forests, 22 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Hobart-Hampden, A. G., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., B. Educl., 24 m., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., B. Police, 16 m., May 1, '90.
Hogg, C. J., India P.O., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Holdick, Lieut.-Col. T. W., R.E., B. Cov., India Survey, 6 m., April 16, '91.
Holt, J. R., B. Cov., B. Judl., 30 m., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., B. Forest Dept., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Hopkins, R. A., B. Pilot, 24 m.
Hughes, A. J., B. P.W.D., 3 m.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 m., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., Dec. 30, '90.
Hurry, A. E., B. Cov, Punjab Comm., 24 m., April 16, '91.
Hutton, C. H., B. P.W.D., 18 m., April 22, '90.

Ingle, A. F., B. P.O., 12 m., May 7, '91.
Irvine, G. D., M. Cov.
Irvine, R. H. G., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 m., April 22, '90.
Ismay, S., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., April 25, '91.

Jackson, M. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. G., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 20 m., March 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 m., Feb. 7, '90.
Jameson, A., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Dec. 5, '90.
Jenkins, J. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Johnson, T. W., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., B. Cov., B. Judl., 20 m., Sept. 21, '90.
Johnstone, T. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 24 m., May 13, '91.
Joll, H., B. P.W.D., 24 m., March 20, '90.
Jones, C. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 3, '89.

Keene, R. J., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Kennedy, J., B. Cov., Assam Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Kerr, D., B. Railways, 18 m., April 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 10 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., B. Judicial, 19 m. and 15 d., April 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., B. Forest Dept., 15 m.
Kipling, J. L., B. Educational, 18 m., April 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., B. P.W.D., 30 m., May 1, '89.
Kisch, H. M., B. Cov.
Knight, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 3m., April 1, '91.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Com., 36 m., May 28, '89.
Knyvett, C. F., B. Police, 12 m.

Large, P. T. S., M. P.W.D., 12 m., May 25, '91.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tele. Dept., 13 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Lash, O., B. Marine, 7 m. 25 days, Mar. 15, '91.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 28 m., May 23, '90.
La Touche, J. N. D., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Leggatt, A. C. F., M. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., D.P.W. Accounts, 24 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Leslie, M., Central Provs. P.W.D., 13 m., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., B. Educational, 19 m., March 29, '92.
Lister, A. L., M. Cov., M. Judl., 23 m.
Lloyd, A. C., Bo. Secretariat, 6 m., April 24, '91.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 m., June 13, '90.
Lushington, A. W., M. Cons. of Forests, 12 m., Jan. 30, '91.
Lushington, H. W., M. Police, 6 m., May 13, '91.
Lyall, D. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.

Macdonald, R. G., B. Secretariat, 7 m. 11 days, Feb. 26, '91.
Macdonald, S., Bo. Political, 9 m., May 9, '91.
Macdonald, Surg. J. R., B. Med., 15 m., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Major J. O. M., Punjab Med., 24 m., Jan. 29, '90.
MacIvor, C. V., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., May 9, '91.
Mackinnon, M. C., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 16, '91.
MacLeod, G. E., B. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. 17 d., Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., B. Med., 24 m. Oct. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., B. Cov., Dep. Commr., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '91.
Macpherson, J. L., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Nov. 20, '90.
Macpherson, W. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m. and 45 d., Oct. 18, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 21 m., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., B. P.W.D., Jan. 17, '91, to Mar. 5, '92.
Manecksha Dhunjisha Doctor, Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., April 1, '91.
Manson, E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 21, '90.
Marindin, C. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Marsden, F. J., B. Judicial, 19 m., March 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 22 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, Col. C. H. T., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m. and 4 d., Mar. 28, '91.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. G. F. L., R.E., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Martin, D. F., P.W.D., Bengal, 3 y. 6½ m., Mar. 22, '88.
Martin, E. J., B. P.W.D., 4 m. and 2 d., Feb. 12, '91.
Martin, W. T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 7, '91.
Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de B., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., April 4, '91.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., M. Political, 7 m. and 23 d., April 4, '91.
Maunsell, F. W., B. P.W.D., 19 m., April 12, '90.

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McCarthy, S. T., M. Cov., M. Judl., 12 m., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 12 m., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Oct. 9, '92.
McLean, J. J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 11, '91.
McLoughlin, J., B. P.O., 15 m., May 1, '90.
Mellor, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 18, '91.
Melvill, Capt. P. J., I.S.C., B. Political, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Meredith, J., M. Police, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Merrett, W., M. P.O., 6 m., April 27, '91.
Metcalfe, E. P., B. Educl., 6 m., April 18, '91.
Mein, J., Cons. of Forests, Assam, 12 m., May 7, '91.
Midwinter, W. C., Burma Commr., 12 m., Dec. 4, '90.
Miller, P. S., M. Police, 12 m., Mar. 3, '91.
Mills, C. A., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Mills, J. C., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 28, '89.
Mitchell, T. C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 24, '90.
Moberly, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Feb. 22, '90.
Monteath, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Secretariat, 22 m. and 27 days, Dec. 6, '90.
Moore, R. A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 15, '91.
Moorhead, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Med., 12 m., Oct. 30, '90.
Morgan, W., M. Judl., 9 m., May 28, '91.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Morison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Morley, G. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., S.C., Assist. Commr., H.A.D., 18 m., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., B. Med., 12 m., Sept. 28, '90.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., 6 m.
Mountford, C. E., B. P.O., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Muir, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., May 1, '91.
Mulligan, W. G. T., C.P. Comm., 12 m.
Muntz, W. E., B. P.W.D., 26 m., July 7, '89.

Neale, W. E., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Commr., 6 m. and 15 d., April 20, '91.
Nedham, W. A., B. Comm., 18 m., April 25, '91.
Nethersole, M., B. P.W.D.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 m., April 3, '90.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S., I.S.C., B. Political, 12 m., April 15, '91.
Nicholson, F. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 11, '91.
Nicholson, Surg.-Major F. C., B. Med., 6 m., May 10, '91.
Nolan, P., B. Cov., B. Secretariat, 8 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Norfor, C. H. T., M. P.W.D., 24 m., May 11, '91.
Norman, M. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., June 23, '90.

O'Callaghan, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 13, '91.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., S.C., Bo. Political, 19 m., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G., R.E., B. P.W.D., 21 m., April 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Oliver, E. J., Bo. Cons. of Forests, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Oliver, Major H. D., R.E., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., April 4, '91.
Orr. F. C., B. Police, 7 m., April 20, '91.
O'Shea, F. B., B. Post Office, 12 m., April 11, '91.
Owen, T. E., B. P.W.D., 19 m., March 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.

Palmer, C. E., B. Secretariat, 20 m., March 14, '90.
Parrott, L. L., B. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Parsons, E. R., B. Police, 7 m., April 7, '91.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 27, '91.
Partridge, J. G. D., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 16, '89.
Paul, J. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Payne, E. W., B. Police, 7 m., April 20, '91.
Pechell, E. D., India Telegraph, 18 m., April 10, '90.
Pedley, W. E., Bo. P.W.D., 39 m., May 18, '88.
Peet, A. W., M. Forest, 15 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Pemberton, Surg.-Major R., M. Med., 22 m., Jan. 10, '90.
Penney, T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7 m., Apr. 11, '91.
Pennington, A. F. D., B. Cov., B. Judl., 10 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Perkins, Capt. N., I.S.C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m.
Peterson, F. W., Bo. Mint, 18 m., April 20, '91.
Peterson, H. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 9, '91.
Phelips, H. V. M., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Phillips, H. P., B. P.W.D., 7 m., Mar. 9, '91.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., 18 m., Feb. 14, '90.
Pope, A. W. U., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Popert, E. P., B. Forest Dept., 15 m., July 18, '90.
Porteous, A., B. Cov., Assam Com., 16 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Power, A. W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91.
Pratt, J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Price, A. H. D., Bo. Dockyard.
Price, J. K., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Priest, H. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Quinlan, F. P., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 1, '91.

Ransom, S., B. Marine, 24 m., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., B. Cov., 12 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, M., N.I. Salt, 28 m., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., B. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Feb. 13, '90.
Ray, P. K. D. Lc., B. Educl., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Reily, C. H., B. Legislative, 12 m., April 9, '91.
Reynolds, C. H., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 27, '90.
Richardson, R., B. Police, 12 m., April 16, '91.
Rickards, F. T., Bo. P.W.D., 4 m. 1 d., Mar. 14, '91.
Righy, V., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 20, '89.
Roberts, C., Punjab P.W.D., 39 m., June 18, '88.
Roberts, R. W., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Aug. 1, '92.
Roberts, T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Robinson, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Rose, F. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 11, '90.
Rundle, Surg. C. S., M. Cov., M. Med., 24 m., Dec. 8, '90.
Russell, R. P., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Russell, S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Oct. 20, '89.

Sage, E. M., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Jan. 31, '91.
Sanders, H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Sandford, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Savielle, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Scannell, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Scobie, D. M., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 13, '90.
Scott, M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 m., May 10, '91.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 m.
Seymour, A. V., B. Secretariat, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Shaw, G. W., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Indian Tel. Dept., 2 m., Sept. 18, '90.
Sheridan, H. C., India P.O., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Sherring, C. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., April 9, '91.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit., 12 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., B. Med., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Short, J. B., India P.O., 8 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Sim, C. L., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Slade, H., B. Cons. of Forests, 15 m.
Smith, C. Somers, Mad. Cons. of Forests, 34 m., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 5, '90.
Smith, Major S., R.E., M. Cov., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Souter, W. L., Bo. Police, 9 m.
Spooner, G. P., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 m., April 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 m.
Stewart A., Bo. Forest Dept.
Stoker, T., B. Cov., Settlement Officer, N.-W.P. & O., 20 m., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey, R. S., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 29, '90.
Street, Surg.-Major A. W. F., Bo. Med., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Strickland, H. J., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 37 m., March 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Comm., 15 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Tele. Dept., 18 m.
Sullivan, W. J. A., M. Police, 18 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Sumner, J., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Sweet, G. W., N.-W.P. & O. Secretariat, 10 m., April 1, '91.
Sweet, H. F. D., M. Forest, 42 m., March 2, '88.
Symonds, W. P., Bo. P.O., 8 m., April 10, '91.

Taylor, H. B., B. P.W.D., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. C., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 8 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Thompson, H. E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 m., Dec. 24, '90.
Thomson, A., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Thomson, E. C. R., 6 m.
Thorn, J. F., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 7, '91.
Tickell, R. H., 12 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., S.C., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., B. Med., 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Torrie, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Tritton, S. B., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Trufford, R. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m., April 16, '91.
Tuck, E. H., B. P.W.D., 9 m., April 1, '91.
Tucker, W. R., N.-P. & O Comm., 21 m., April 1, '91.
Tufnell, C. F., Punjab P.W.D., 30 m., Nov. 5, '87.
Tupper, C. L., B. Cov., Punjab Sect., 21 m., April 12, '90.
Turner, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 21, '91.

Upcott, F. R., B. P.W.D., 22 m., March 29, '90.
Urná Shaukár Misra, N.-W.P. and Oude Rev. & Gen., 36 m., Aug. 18, '87.
Ussher, C. J., M. P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.

Van Geyzel, Surg. J. L., M. Med., 18 m., Mar. 31, '91
Vidal, G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 m. April 17, '91.
Villa, J. E. G., B. Judicial, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Vincent, F. D'A., M. Forests, 40 m., May 13, '87.
Vonder Horst, W. P., Ben. P.W.D., 8 m., April 18, '91.

Walker, W. G., B. Cov., B. Rev., 19 m., April 22, '90.
Wallace, Lieut.-Col. W. A. J., R.E., C.I.E., B. P.W.D. 6 m., April 15, '91.
Wallerstein, Major P. H., B. Cov., B. Judl. 6 m. April 23, '91.
Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., Bo. Political, 18 m., May 20, '90.
Warlenby, J., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Dec. 11, '90.
Waterhouse, Col. J., I.S.C., B. Survey, 6 m., May 7, '91.
Watson, A. A., Ind. Forest Dept., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Comm., 19 m. and 10 d., May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., B. Medl., 30 m., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 16 m. and 19 days, Mar. 24, '90.
Welsh, W. H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Aug. 1, '90.
White, H. T., B. Cov., B. Com., 24 m., Mar. 20, '91.
White, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., May 1, '91.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 6, '90.
Williams, A. R., B. Pilot, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Williams, H. C., B. Cov., Assam Comn., 20 m., Mar. 6, '90.
Williams, R. C., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Willock, W. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Wilson, T. C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Womack, A. S., B. Cov., B. Com., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Wood, C. A. H., B. P.O., 16 m., April 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Railways, 15 m., June 27, '90.
Woolcombe, R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., March 28, '91.
Worsley, C. F., B. Cov., B. Comm., 8 m., April 23, '91.
Wright, T. H., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyman, J. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 18, '90.

Yates, J. A., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Yates, L. E. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m. and 27 d., May 23, '90.
Young, R. F., N.-W. P. & O. Police, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Young, W. M., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 16 m., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 m., April 8, '90, M.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 28 m., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 m., Nov. 14, '90. M.
Bird, Rev. A., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91, M.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 m., May 30, '90, M.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 m., June 27, '90, B.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 m., March 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 m. 22 d., Nov. '89, B.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 m., March 16, '90, B.
Cockin, Rev. J. J. B., 10 m., Jan. 27, '91, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 m., Jan. 24, '91, B.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 m., Nov. 8, '90, B.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 m., Nov. 22, '90, B.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 m., Dec. 28, '89, M.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 m., Dec. 7, '89, B.
Haslope, Rev. L. M., 6 m., Jan. 15, '91, Bo.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 m., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90, B.
Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon, 20 m., Mar. 7, '91, Bo.

Penny, Rev. F., 24 m., May 2, '90, M.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 m., Nov. 29, '90, B.

Sandberg, Rev. F. B., 24 m., Feb. 28, '91, B.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 18 m., April 11, '90, B.
Sharp, Rev. J., 30 m., May 10, '89, M.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 m., Nov. 5, '89, B.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 m., July 1, '90, M.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 m., June 13, '89, B.

Indian Tea in Australia.—In commenting on the export returns of Indian tea last year, the Collector of Sea Customs draws attention to a very noteworthy increase in the shipments to Australasia. It would seem that Indian tea has at last taken a firm hold on the Australian market, and although the competition of Ceylon in this quarter is likely to be severe, we may expect a very rapid growth in the exports from Calcutta during the next few years. In the case of America, there is little hope of any similar development. In spite of the efforts which have been made, notably by the Tea Association in London, to push the sale of Indian tea in that country, the exports show a decided falling-off, and it is probable that the Chinese product will hold its own on the North American Continent for many years to come. A reduction of upwards of a quarter of a million pounds in the shipments to Bombay is probably to be accounted for by the rapid increase of exports from Ceylon.

Mr. Digby and the National Congress.—Mr. Digby, C.I.E., ought to prove a worthy successor of Mr. Barnum, says the *Pioneer*. His report on the sixth Indian National Congress is a masterpiece of the showman's art. We in India know what a failure the Congress was owing to the appearance on the scene of the social question. Some inquisitive patriots would put the burning question whether the Congresswallas were in favour of the Age of Consent Bill. The masses were opposed to all reform of Hindoo customs, and the delegates dared not oppose the voice of India, or on the other hand disprove the criticism that the Congress seeks only political change and the cleanliness of the outside of the platter. So the failure is judiciously ascribed to the "underhand persecution of so many officials," and to a policy of deliberate restriction of members. Only 702 attended we are told, and as a similar difficulty is expected next year, we are warned that a system of "subsidiary delegates" is to be resorted to. We presume that the subsidiaries will not only be subsidised, but carefully coached in their parts. The report is almost rabid on the monstrosities of civilians. Lord Reay was misled by a "wrongheaded" one. "To draw their handsome salaries, to save money, do as little as possible outside their ordinary routine work, and get away to England to spend the money of the people of India are their most cherished objects." The picture of the country's ruin effected by these "unprincipled" blood-suckers is an amusing contrast to the temperate speech with which the report opens, and which is clearly introduced in order to attract the simple civilian and induce him to read on till his wicked motives are dissected and his villainies laid bare to an astounded world.

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AGENCY AT PORT SAID.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. have opened an Office at PORT SAID, and their Representative will go on board all Steamers when they arrive, to furnish Passengers with any Information or Assistance they may require, and to receive their Instructions for transmission to the London Firm or Branches.

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Messrs. TURNBULL, Jun., & SOMERVILLE, 20 Strada Reale, VALLETTA (Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.'s Agents), will be pleased to render to Passengers any Information or Assistance in their power.

"*ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL*" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

THE "EX POST FACTO" QUESTION AGAIN.

THE Memorial from fourteen gentlemen of the old East India Company's Uncovenanted European Service, and the correspondence which has passed between MR. H. S. KING, M.P., and the Secretary of State with regard to it, will be read with somewhat mixed feelings by all those who remember SIR JOHN GORST's declarations before the Select Committee on the vexed question of *ex post facto* rules. When evidence was offered by MR. JENKINS on that subject, SIR JOHN GORST said:—"You need not direct your evidence against a contention which the Secretary of State is prepared to say he never set up, namely that he claims the power of depriving gentlemen, by *ex post facto* rules, of rights which have accrued to them." This important and emphatic statement, which was reiterated in several forms, was made in the teeth of a rule published in the Civil Code by which the Government of India reserved to itself explicitly the very right thus disavowed. It surprised not only those whose interests were represented before the Select Committee. Military officers in the General List, deprived in 1881 of privileges promised them in 1862 and 1864, and the "Unlucky Forty," who have recently, very much we should think to their own astonishment and that of the entire Indian Military Service, been informed by our contemporary the *Home News* that "officers who volunteer for the Staff Corps elect the rules for Indian Service *en bloc*, and *it is absurd to suppose that Government has no power to alter those rules when public policy requires it*"—and impliedly of course to give them *ex post facto* application—were naturally awakened by SIR JOHN GORST's declaration that the Secretary of State repudiated a principle of which they conceived they had been victims. The effect of SIR JOHN GORST's statement was that it diverted the Select Committee from any further inquiry into the subject, and it was accepted by them in good faith as a declaration of policy which would be acted on, and therefore needed on their part no special expression of opinion. The fourteen gentlemen, and we believe others, ingenuously supposed that they had only to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State cases of grievance from the illegitimate action of such *ex post facto* rules in order to obtain a prompt redress. Their case is stated very clearly in the Memorial, and need not be recapitulated here. They entered under the Rules of 1831 which, as regards them, were practically confirmed by the East India Company by the Rules of 1855, and solemnly warranted to them by Parliament in the Act for the Government of India, by the Henley clause. A careful perusal of their Memorial and of the reply of the Secretary of State shows that they were deprived of the rights thus secured to them by the operation of rules made after the Government of India was transferred to the Crown. As MR. KING put it in his letter to the Secretary of State:—"I have always felt that the case of these gentlemen of the East India Company's Service, whose rights on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown were protected by a clause in the Government of India Act, stood apart on a special, and I may venture to say, a strong basis, and that they are really suffering from the application of *ex post facto* regulations, enforced in the teeth of the protection which Parliament had intended to afford them." No other conclusion could be come to on the moderate statement of their case presented by these gentlemen. The Secretary of State, however, takes refuge behind the old breast-work of bothered officialism—a previous decision, that of Aug. 9, 1889. "Since that," he says, "the only new feature is that the date Memorialists have had an opportunity of presenting their case very fully to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which, after carefully investigating it, did not consider it necessary to make any recommendation on the subject." The "new feature," not here alluded to, is SIR JOHN GORST's declaration, which the decision practically invalidates. If the Select Committee did not make any recommendation on the case of these gentlemen, it was because it was as to this very part of the entire case submitted to them, that SIR JOHN GORST was most emphatic in applying his declaration. The Select Committee may well have thought it unnecessary to do more than accept protestations so solemnly made. This correspondence would seem to show that they were mistaken.

THE HULK OWNERS AT GIBRALTAR.

LOCAL politics at Gibraltar are not too lively, but there is just now a small typhoon ruffling the calm of the historic bay. Every one is familiar with the hulks moored about the basin in which is carried on a large coal trade, coming up to nearly half a million tons a year. The coal hulk owners are said to contribute indirectly by the payment of port dues on vessels consigned to them as much as one-third of the entire revenue of the colony, and besides that they pay a license fee of from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum on each of the hulks. This mounts up to a pretty large sum, and one would expect that the Governor would think twice before he came to cross purposes with so important a trade. The hulk licenses issued by the Government have always borne a clause that they were "revocable at any time at the pleasure of the Governor"; but in 1889 SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE wrote to the local Chamber of Commerce, assuring it that "the Government, having the interest of the trade of Gibraltar at heart would never put such powers in force unless circumstances fully justified such action," and that the licenses should be regarded as continuous. Now, without notice to the trade, the form of the revocation clause has been altered and made more stringent. Licenses are to be revocable by the Governor "without assigning any reason whatever"—and

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he may refuse to renew "at his absolute will and pleasure." Why these strenuous epithets are now being introduced the hulk-owners are determined to know and MR. KING is to put a question about it. Of course men are not likely to invest sums like 3,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, which represent a hulk's value, on the mere chance of being able to keep on good terms with the Governor, or more accurately perhaps some underling in the administration. Besides, as the Chamber of Commerce points out in a memorial it has addressed to LORD KNUTSFORD:—

'The absolute powers conferred on the Governor would seriously interfere with the Coal Trade of Gibraltar, inasmuch as no yearly engagements or contracts can be undertaken with any degree of safety, if, at a moment's notice, merchants may be arbitrarily deprived of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

That is obvious enough and ought to have some weight at the Colonial Office. Having regard to the necessity of maintaining an ample supply of coal at that important station the threatened quarrel ought to have the prompt attention of the Secretaries for War and the Colonies.

THE LATE MR. HAROLD R. KING.

THE remains of the late MR. HAROLD R. KING are being brought home from Aden, and are expected to arrive on or about the 14th instant. They will be laid in the family grave at Chigwell. We are asked to intimate to friends, who may be interested to know it, that a funeral service will be held at Chigwell Church, on Wednesday, June 17, at 2.15 P.M. A train leaves Fenchurch Street Station at 1.2 P.M., and carriages will be in attendance at Woodford Station to convey those who desire to attend to the church. Friends intending to be present are requested to forward their names to MR. H. S. KING, at 65 Cornhill, in order that sufficient carriage accommodation may be provided.

THE gold medal presented to CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, King's Dragoon Guards, was a fitting testimony to the scientific value of his explorations in Central and North-Eastern Asia; the Companionship of the Indian Empire now bestowed upon this distinguished young officer is a proper reward for the performance of hazardous duties in the service of the State. His journey from Manchuria to Cashmere, over the Mustagh Pass, and his more recent expeditions to Kunjut and Eastern Turkestan were no mere pleasure trips, nor were they even undertaken solely for the advancement of geographical knowledge. The examination of almost unknown passes over the Himalayas was of the greatest political importance. It was most undesirable that the Russians should have monopoly of information regarding this part of what is virtually the British frontier line. The country examined by CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND—roughly speaking from Karakorum to Wakhan—in 1889 and 1890, forms the extreme right of our defensive position. We need fear no actual invasion by this route; but there might be threats and political intrigues. To guard against dangers of this kind, the Indian Government saw that it was necessary to establish an outpost at Gilgit and to get trustworthy intelligence regarding the passes. The latter duty has been admirably performed by CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND; and the distinction he now receives has seldom been better earned.

WE are glad to learn that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has, through his Dewan, sent to MR. S. DIGBY, the Honorary Indian Secretary of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, the sum of 100*l.* as a contribution to the Congress Fund. MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA, of Bombay, has subscribed 10*l.* LORD REAY, the HON. SIR ARTHUR GORDON (ex-Governor of Ceylon), SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE (late Chief Commissioner of Burma), SIR C. E. BERNARD (Secretary of the Revenue Department, India Office), SIR W. W. HUNTER, MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., MR. PATRICK MACFADYEN (MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT AND CO.), and MR. T. H. THORNTON, C.S.I., D.C.L., have joined the Indian Committee. We hear that the Madras Chamber of Commerce have been in communication with several gentlemen in this country with the view of their being selected to represent that body at the Congress. Several offers of papers have been already received from Indian authorities.

WE are informed that the following extract from an Indian paper which we printed in last week's *Homeward* (p. 681) is inaccurate:—

Major Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed personal assistant to General Brackenbury, the military member of the Viceroy's Council. Major Barrow served in the two recent Egyptian campaigns.

The gallant officer who has received the appointment indicated is MAJOR A. F. BARROW, C.M.G., of the Bombay Staff Corps. He was private secretary to SIR PETER LUMSDEN in the Afghan Boundary Commission, and afterwards accompanied SIR JOSEPH RIDGEWAY to St. Petersburg as one of the Commissioners in the Penjdeh dispute. He afterwards served for three years in the Intelligence Department at the War Office under GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon MRS. GRIMWOOD the distinction of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of her devotion to the wounded under most trying circumstances, during the attack upon the Residency at Manipore.

The decoration of the Royal Red Cross, which has been conferred upon Mrs. Grimwood, was, according to "Burke's Peerage," instituted by Royal Warrant, dated April 23, 1883, for the purpose of rewarding services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. It is worn by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick, seven other Royal Princesses, Lady Wantage, Miss Nightingale, and about fifty other ladies, mostly nurses and nursing sisters.

WE note with extreme regret the telegraphic news that SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN died at Quetta on June 3. Among the *élite* of the Indian Services he held a high and a well-won place, and just now the Government can ill afford to lose an official of his experience, knowledge and activity.

WE hear that a somewhat important meeting of representative Indian indigo planters assembled at the Langham Hotel on June 2, to consider the action of the Calcutta brokers and discuss plans for placing indigo directly on the London market, and thus save the profit now absorbed by the middleman.

According to current gossip in Anglo-Indian circles at Home, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, proposed to deal promptly with the Manipore business by sending a force through Tammoo, along the route which Major Grant had proved to be practicable. This seems to outsiders to have been a sensible suggestion. But, for some reason, best known to themselves, the Simla military clique set aside this proposal. It would be interesting to know what were the motives of this decision. The impression left on people's minds after reading all the reports of the military expeditions concentrated on Manipore is that time was wasted and that the business was rather overdone.

I understand, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, that an examination is to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in August next for cadetships in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. These appointments, like the student-interpreterships in the Levant and Japan, are intended as a means of recruiting the British service in these countries with men thoroughly versed in their languages, and the first duty of the successful candidates is to acquire this knowledge, periodical examinations being held to test their progress. The commencing salary is in Ceylon 3,000 rs., and in the Straits 1,200 dols. per annum, the cost of the journey out is defrayed, and half-pay enjoyed from the date of leaving England. Many higher posts are open to cadets and interpreters, not only in the countries to which they are first sent, but in the consular and diplomatic services throughout the world; and though the present Governor of Ceylon did not commence at the foot of the ladder, Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose appointment is worth between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* a year, started as a student-interpreter at Hong Kong.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 16, 1891.)

Roberts, T., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, from April 1.

Fischer, Surg. L. G., Bengal Estab. : order placing servs. at disp. of Military Dept. is canc.

Wilson, Hon. A., barrister-at-law, judge of High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal, has obt. priv. leave for 1 m., from May 20.

Dennys, Capt. W. A. B., 26th Punjab Inf., officg. canton. mag., Peshawar : servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept., from April 15.

The servs. of undermen. officers are placed at disp. of Chief Commr. of Burma for employment as assist. comdts. in Upper Burma Military Police :—

Jones, Lieut. H. J., Indian Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Inf.

Stone, Lieut. W. R., Indian Staff Corps, 31st Madras Inf.

Budd, Lieut. N. A. H., Bombay Staff Corps, 12th Bombay Inf. : servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept.

Lewis, Capt. D. S., 7th Madras Inf., 2nd in comd., Mogaung Levy, Upper Burma Military Police : servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept.

Swynnerton, Rev. C., chaplain, Hazara Field Force : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Punjab.

Hobday, Major J. R., Staff Corps, dep. supt., Survey of India Dept., is granted 6 m. special leave, from June 1.

Scott, G. B., dep. supt., Survey of India Dept., is granted 6 m. furl. on priv. affs., from June 1.

The following proms. are made from April 12 :—

Dickinson, F. B., dep. conserv., 2nd grade, Central Provs., and officg. conserv., 3rd grade, Berar, to be dep. conserv., 1st grade, and continue to offic. as conserv. of forests in Berar.

McKee, J., dep. conserv., 2nd grade, Coorg, to offic. in 1st grade of dep. conservs.

French-Mullen, Surg.-Major D., M.D., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal), Residency surg., Meywar, is granted priv. leave for 49 days, from May 1.

Clogstoun, H. C., assist. supt. of police, 1st grade, and personal assist. to insp.-gen. of police, Bengal, is appd. dist. supt. of police, Ajmere.

Peacock, Lieut. H. B., Staff Corps, is appd. to offic. as political assist., 3rd class, and posted as assist. to Govnr.-Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana.

Bonenblust, P.: appt. in charge of Consulate for Germany at Aden is recognised.

Pescio, R.: appt. in temp. charge of Consulate for Italy at Bombay is recognised.

De Bildt, G.: appt. as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay is recognised.

Barrow, O. T., accountant-gen., Bengal, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 20.

Kiernander, C. R. C., is appd. to offic. as accountant-gen., Bengal.

Pritchard, L. E., assist. accountant-gen., Bombay, is posted as assist. comptroller, Hyderabad.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept. :—

The servs. of the undermen. State Railway officers are lent to South Indian Railway Company, from Jan. 1 :—

Hogarth, D. F., suptdg. eng., 3rd class, temp.

Buyers, W. L., exec. eng., 1st grade.

Penny, A., exec. eng., 1st grade.

Sherman, W. H. P., exec. eng., 1st grade.

Stent, W. K., exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Gerrard, A. S., exec. eng., 2nd grade.

McCudden, E. G. J., exec. eng., 2nd grade.

White, Major W. H., R.E., exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Michell, T., exec. eng., 3rd grade.

Michell, W., exec. eng., 3rd grade.

Campbell, R. L., exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Oddie, H. J., exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Bennett, H. W., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Lyle, J. C., assist. eng., 1st grade.

Scovell, C. T. R., assist. eng., 1st grade.

Allum, F. W., assist. eng., 3rd grade.

Verriers, E., assist. eng., 3rd grade.

Burn, Lieut. J. M., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways; servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Lambert, Col. P., R.E., examr. of public works accounts, servs. are placed at disp. of Military Dept. from May 20.

Gregory, J. M., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Bengal, is transf. from estab. under control of Govt. of Bengal to that under director-gen. of railways for employ. in Traffic Dept. of State Railways.

Whiteford, Major W. W. B., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is appd. officg. dep. consulting eng. to Govt. of India for railways, central div.

Tuck, E. H., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, to estab. under control of Govt. of Madras for employ. on railways, is canc.

La Touche, J. N. D., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, to estab. under control of Govt. of Madras for employ. on railways, is canc.

Pierce, E., assist. supt. in Persian Gulf section of Indo-European Telegraph Dept., to retire from serv. from April 20.

Herbage, A., traffic manager of Persian Gulf section of Indo-European Telegraph Dept. is perm. to retire from serv. from April 15.

The following proms. and reversions of officers of Account Dept. are notified, from dates specified :—

Morris, R., to offic. in class 2, April 2.

Nathan, R., to offic. in class 3, April 2.

Crawley, C. E., to revert to class 4, April 25.

Burbridge, D. J., to revert to class 5, April 25.

Ray, R. N., to offic. as accountant-gen., Bengal, and in class 3 instead of in class 2 of Enrolled List, April 26.

Newmarch, A., to offic. in class 5, May 1.

Scott-O'Connor, V. C., to offic. in class 6 of Enrolled List, May 1.

The following perm. proms. are made in Persian Gulf sect. of Indo-European Telegraph Dept., from dates specified :—

Sealy, G. W., from officg. traffic manager, to traffic manager, April 15.

Harrison, H. B., from officg. supt., to supt., April 15.

Allen, C. E., from officg. supt., to supt., April 16.

New, R. H., from officg. assist. supt., to assist. supt., April 15.

Smith, L. E. R., from officg. assist. supt., to assist. supt., April 16.

Andrews, H. J., from officg. assist. supt., to assist. supt., April 20.

Hechle, J. H., 3rd assist. registrar, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, is appd. to offic. as 1st assist. or dep. registrar, with power to sign as chief clerk of Insolvent Court.

Orr, J. W., is appd. to offic. as 3rd assist. registrar, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta.

Buller, Col. H. M., political agent in Western Malwa, resumed charge of duties of political agent in Western Malwa on April 23.

Peart, Lieut. D. G., Bombay Staff Corps, officg. wing officer, Bhopal batt., is granted priv. leave for 2 m., from May 12.

Erskine, Lieut. K. D., assist. to agent to Gov.-Gen., Rajpootana, received charge as 1st assist. to Gov.-Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana and chief commr. of Ajmere-Merwara, on April 28.

Robertson, Lieut. C. L., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed prescribed exam. for promotion to assist. eng., 1st grade, Military Works Dept., on March 11.

The following acting appts. are made in Post Office Dept., Madras, from April 27 :—

Wooster, H., supt. of post offices, 2nd grade, to offic. in 1st grade.

Stanyon, G. W., supt. of post offices, 3rd grade, to offic. in 2nd grade.

Taylor, G. R., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, to offic. in 3rd grade.

Carroll, T. S., to offic. as supt. of post offices, 4th grade.

The following acting arrangements are made in Post Office Dept., Madras, from April 9 :—

McCrea, J. W. K., supt. of post offices, 3rd grade, to offic. in 2nd grade.

McCrea, G. R., to offic. as supt. of post offices, 4th grade.

Monks, M. E., supt. of post offices, 2nd grade, to offic. in 1st grade, from April 6.

Betham, J. A., supt. of post offices, 2nd grade, is prom. to 1st grade, from April 6.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 16, 1891.)

The undermen. surgs., appd. to Bengal Estab., reported their arrival at Bombay on April 26 :—

Crawford, J. M. | **Wolfe**, J. W. | **James**, C. H.
O'Kinealy, F. | **Cassidy**, C. C. | **Buist-Sparks**, A. W. T.

The undermen. officers are appd. to offic. as ordnance officers, 4th class, from dates specified :—

Pasley, Lieut. M. W. S., R.A., April 29.

Babington, Lieut. D. M., R.A., May 7.

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Hudson, Lieut. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, is appd. provost marshal to Miranzai Field Force.

The undermen. officers are granted furl. out of India :—

Worsley, Col. H. R. B., C.B., Staff Corps, col. on staff, on med. cert. for 6 m.

Clough-Taylor, Capt. L. G., Connaught Rangers, station staff officer, 1st class, on med. cert. for 6 m.

Right, Capt. E. L., Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Punjab Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, is perm. to resume furl.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs. :—

Masters, Major A., Staff Corps, 2nd Central India Horse, insp. officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cav., for 6 m.

Ostrehan, Capt. F. G. R., Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Bengal Inf., for 1 year.

Cadell, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, wing officer, 38th (Dogra) Bengal Inf., for 8 m.

Chichester, Lieut. A. G. de V., Staff Corps, 2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal (Light) Inf., for 1 year.

Knox, Capt. F. R. B., Staff Corps, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad contingent, is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

The undermen. officers are granted exts. of furl. or leave :—

Palmer, Col. C. H., Staff Corps, comdt., 10th Bengal Inf., on med. cert., till Nov. 12.

Younghusband, Capt. G. W., Staff Corps, squad. comdr., 14th Bengal Lancers, on priv. affs., from March 1 to Dec. 6.

Dick, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 2nd Punjab Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, on med. cert., till Sept. 24.

Jameson, Surg.-Major R., M.D., dep. sanitary commr., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, on priv. affs., till April 1, 1892.

Empson, Lieut.-Col. C. A., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, on priv. affs., for 4 m.

Roberts, General Sir F. S., Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Art. : admission to col.'s allowance has effect from Dec. 20 and not Dec. 19, 1890.

May, C. G., is appd. 2nd lieut., Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Ernst, Lieut. T., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission and is granted on retirement hony. rank of capt., with permission to wear uniform of corps.

Fitzherbert, 2nd Lieut. F., Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

Fox, A. J., account., 1st grade, Military Works Dept., is promoted to rank of hony. assist. examr.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 20, 1891.)

Inglis, T., offcg. mag. and coll., is appd. to act in 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., and is posted to headquarters of 24-Pergunnahs dist.

Handley, F. F., dist. and sess. judge, Nadiya, is allowed leave for 3 m., from June 27.

Place, G. W., joint mag. and dep. coll., is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Nadiya, during abs. of F. F. Handley.

Crawfurd, J., dist. and sess. judge, Hughli, is allowed leave for 3 m., from May 21.

Pope, R. R., joint mag. and dep. coll., Backerganj, is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Hughli, during abs. of J. Crawfurd.

Kelleher, J., offcg. additional dist. and sess. judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, is appd. to act in 1st grade of dist. and sess. judges, from April 30, vice H. W. Gordon, on furl.

Bourdillon, J. A., mag. and coll., Sarun, is appd. to act in 1st grade of mags. and colls., from April 29, vice J. Scobell Armstrong, on furl.

Slack, F. A., settlement officer, Chittagong, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from April 29, vice J. A. Bourdillon.

Harris, E. B., offcg. mag. and coll., Jessore, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from April 29, vice F. A. Slack, on special duty.

Skrine, F. H. B., mag. and coll., Rungpore, is appd. to act in 1st grade of mags. and colls., from May 1, vice W. H. D'Oyly, on priv. leave.

Jenkins, T. L. L., offcg. mag. and coll., Faridpore, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from May 1, vice F. H. B. Skrine.

Cornish, R., mag. and coll., Balasore, is appd. to act in 1st grade of mags. and colls., from May 4, vice T. J. C. Grant, on priv. leave.

Greer, R. T., offcg. mag. and coll., Tipperah, is appd. to act in 2nd grade of mags. and colls., from May 4, vice R. Cornish.

Eddis, Lieut. W. K., offcg. comdt., Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave for 6 m.

Hodgson, Lieut. G. C., is appd. to act as comdt. of Calcutta Light Horse, during abs. of Lieut. W. K. Eddis.

Waller, R. M., mag. and coll., Monghyr : leave for 6 m. and 15 days is commuted to priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days, from April 9.

Pritchard, R. N. W., assist. supt. of police, is posted temply. to dist. of Gya.

Hampton, A. R. G., offcg. assist. supt. of police, Serajganj, Pubna, is transf. temply. to 24-Pergunnahs dist.

Byrne, St. Q., offcg. assist. supt. of police, Lohardugga, is transf. to Serajganj, Pubna.

Macphail, Rev. Dr. J. M., Free Church Mission, Chakai, Monghyr, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians, and is also appd. a registrar of births and deaths.

Macdonald, Rev. J. M., is appd. chaplain of Howrah.

Brockway, Rev. W. G., L.M.S., Berhampore, Murshidabad, is licensed to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians, respectively, and is also appd. a registrar of births and deaths.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Government Gazette* of May 14, 1891.)

Macauliffe, M., divl. judge, Sialkot, has obtained furl. to Europe, on med. cert., for 5 m., from May 16.

Clark, W. O., offcg. divl. judge, Lahore, is transf. in same capacity to Peshawur, where he assumed charge of duties on May 4.

Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., divl. judge, is transf. from Ferozepore to Sialkot, where he assumed charge of duties on May 6.

Parker, E. W., registrar of Chief Court, Punjab, is appd. to offic. as divl. judge of Lahore as a temp. arrangement, from May 1.

Bailey, F. L., dep. registrar of Chief Court, Punjab, is appd. to offic. as registrar of that Court as a temp. arrangement, from May 1.

Clark, Surg. W. R., whose servs. have been placed temply. at disp. of this Govt., is appd. to offic. as professor of anatomy in Lahore Medical College, from April 18.

Macnamara, Surg. R. J., offcg. civil surg., 2nd class, is confd. in his appt. from April 4.

FitzGerald, H. G., offcg. dist. supt. of police, Kangra, is, on being relieved of his offcg. appt., att. temply. to Kangra dist., in his sub. capacity.

Mullaly, J. J., exec. eng., Swat River Canal div., is allowed furl. for 10 m., from May 8.

Phelan, A. B., exec. eng., 1st grade, is appd. to offic. as supt. of works, from April 27, during abs., on priv. leave, of Major S. L. Jacob, R.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of May 16, 1891.)

Dalby, C. J., assist. eng., Bengal-Nagpore Railway, Jharsugra, is appd. a mag. of 3rd class in Sambalpore dist.

Playfair, H. A., dist. supt. of police, on completion of his special duty in Nerbudda div., is reposted to Bhandara dist.

Duff, J. G. J., is reposted to Bilaspore dist. as assist. dist. supt. of police.

Caccia, A. M. F., assist. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, att. to Hoshangabad Forest div., is transf. to Saugor Forest div.

Glass, J. G. H., C.I.E., suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp. rank, and sec. to Chief Commr., Public Works Dept., Central Provs., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 9.

Peters, Col. E. N., R.E., exec. eng., 1st grade, Jubbulpore div., assumed charge of office of suptdg. eng. and sec. to Chief Commr., Public Works Dept., Central Provs., on May 9.

Howell, A. T. C., forester, 1st grade, Mandla Forest div., is prom. to ranger, 5th grade, from April 1, and posted to Nimar Forest div.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of May 16, 1891.)

Leslie, Lieut. W. C. C., offcg. canton. mag., Fyzabad, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days, from May 15.

Cadell, A., commr., Rohilkhand div. : furl. for 8 m. is commuted to special leave on urgent priv. affs., from date on which he availed himself of same.

Moule, H. F. D'O., offcg. commr., Lucknow div., is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from June 1.

Young, W., C.S.I., judicial commr., Oude, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 10 days, from May 20.

Parsons, Capt. J. H., 4th Bengal Cav., is appd. to offic. as canton. mag., Fyzabad.

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Mullock, F. B., dep. commr., Lucknow, is appd. to hold charge of current duties of office of commr., Lucknow div., in add. to other duties.

Taylor, F. E., officg. under-sec. to Govt., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, is posted to Allahabad as assist. mag.

Reid, P. B., assist. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Allahabad to Benares.

Kitchin, Rev. B., chaplain of Fyzabad, is transf. to chaplaincy of Roorkee, from May 10.

Macdonald, Rev. J. M., chaplain of Roorkee: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, from May 1.

Harington, Capt. A. H., resigns his commission in Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps, from May 3.

Fagan, A. M., assist. eng., 1st grade, is appd. to offic. as exec. eng., Etawah div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Simpson, S. J., exec. eng., 3rd grade, dist. eng., Gorakhpore, is appd. to offic. as divl. eng., Gorakhpore.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of May 16, 1891.)

Chichester, R. E., has been elected a member of Tezpore Local Board, vice C. Peters, resigned.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Golaghat Local Board:—

Wallace, A.	**Cambridge**, E. W. P.	**Hext**, W. R.
Butler, W.	**Bishop**, Dr. S. O.	**Kentish**, A. P.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Jorhat Local Board:—

Huttman, J.	**Begg**, J.	**Lawrie**, W. M.
Rolfe, J. H. H.	**Scarth**, E.	**Begg**, M.

The following gentlemen have been elected commrs. of Dibrugarh Municipality:—

Trotman, T. H., Ward No. 1. | **Stritch**, T. J., Ward No. 2.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Coxe, H. R. H., C.S., under-sec. to chief commr., is granted priv. leave for 7 days, in continuation of priv. leave.

Godber, G. E., extra assist. commr., 4th grade, is prom. to be extra assist. commr., 3rd grade.

The following gentlemen are reappd. commrs. for Port of Rangoon:—

Cumming, Col. W. G., R.E.	**Krauss**, H.
Rigg, H., M.I.C.E.	**Glendinning**, G. P.

Cumming, Col. W. G., R.E., is appd. to be chairman of commrs. for Port of Rangoon.

Wilson, Capt. G., Indian Marine, has resigned appt. as commr. for Port of Rangoon.

Boar, E. G., extra assist. commr., has passed exam. in revenue, including treasury, by higher standard.

McLeod, C. F., assist. eng., 1st grade, Rangoon div., is granted priv. leave for 1 m. from May 19, 1889.

Curry, W. E., examr. of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, tempy., assumed charge of office of examr. of accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, on May 4.

Millar, E., myook, is appd. to be a mag., 2nd class, in Yamethin dist.

Alban, Capt. W. G., comdt., Mandalay military police batt., is granted priv. leave for 1 m.

Hertz, H. F., officg. dist. supt. of police, is granted priv. leave for 3 m.

Mahon, B., is appd. to be 2nd lieut. in Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, vice Mr. Merrifield, placed on Unattached List.

Phillips, E. A. W., assist. eng., 1st grade, is posted to 1st circle of superintendence.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 19, 1891.)

Gibson, E., C.S.: furl. for I year is ext. to end of October.

Horsfall, T. M., is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge, South Arcot.

Hyde, Surg.-Major H., dist. surg., Tinnevelly, is appd. to act as dist. surg., Trichinopoly.

Fife, Lieut. R. D'A., acting canton. mag. of Poonamallee, in the dist. of Chinglepoot, is appd. a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George, and a mag. of the 3rd class.

Turnbull, S. R., has been elected to serve as a trustee of the harbour of Madras.

Barker, J. P., is appd. a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Mercara.

Prideaux, Lieut.-Col. R. A., dep. judge advocate-gen., is appd. a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.

Dunlop, A. J., of H.H. the Nizam's Service, is appd. a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.

VanDerwart, G. D. H., is appd. a lay trustee of Emmanuel Church, South Black Town.

McMaster, B., is posted to Balasore sub-div. as assist. commr. of Salt and Abkari rev.

Oddie, H. J., exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Vullupuram-Guntakal State Railway, is granted priv. leave for 7 weeks, from June 1.

Irwin, H., C.I.E., suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp. rank, consulting architect to Govt., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 11.

Powell, C., insp., Salt and Abkari Dept., is granted furl. for 1 year, from March 3.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 19, 1891.)

Bradstreet, Col. C. R., Gen. List, Inf., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

Saunders, Major M. W., R.A., assist. adj.-gen., Belgaum dist., is granted furl. out of India, on med. cert., for 6 m., from May 9.

Plant, Col. W. C., Indian Staff Corps, on vacating civil appt. on April 28, is perm. to reside out of India.

Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., Indian Staff Corps, is perm. to return to duty.

Caulfeild, Capt. F. W. J., Indian Staff Corps, Burma police, is granted ext. of leave for 5 m., on med. cert.

The servs. of undermen. officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of India:—

Ternan, Lieut.-Col. A. G. B., assist. adj.-gen., Myingyan dist.

Stone, Lieut. W. R., 31st Madras Inf.

The following appts. are made in South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Bell, Capt. R. A., to offic. as adj., from May 1.	**Munro**, J. H., C.S., to be lieut.
Macleane, C. D., C.S., to be capt.	**Scott**, C., to be 2nd lieut.

The undermen. 2nd lieuts., Madras Railway Volunteers, are appd. lieuts., to complete establishment:—

Pawley, F. A. | **Lefébure**, E. E. | **Pogson**, C. A.

McIlwaine, 2nd Lieut. W. St. J., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is transf. to Supernumerary List.

Chamier, Capt. W., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, is transf. to Supernumerary List, from May 1.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 15, 1891.

An exchange of batts. between the following officers, Oxfordshire Light Inf., is sanc.:—

Childers, Lieut. E. M., from 2nd to 1st batt.

Stanton, Lieut. E. A., from 1st to 2nd batt.

Tulloch, Lieut. A. C., on absorption from Seconded List, has been posted to No. 21 batty. Eastern div., Royal Art., and ordered to join it for duty.

The undermen. officers having passed an exam. in army signalling at Poona Central School, are qualified for appts. named, and granted certificates accordingly:—

Dauncey, Lieut. G., 21st Hussars, instructor.

Lascelles, Lieut. A. E., 1st Norfolk Regt., instructor.

Elton, Capt. A. B., 2nd (P.W.O.) Yorkshire Regt., instructor.

Hodgson, Lieut. W. G., 17th Madras Inf., instructor.

Brock, Lieut. J. C., 23rd W.L.I., instructor.

Bird, Col. G. C., C.B., Staff Corps, having vacated his appt. of comdt., 1st Punjab Cav., is perm. to reside at Bangalore, on the expiration of his 2 m. leave in India on priv. affs.

The undermen. officers will proc. to Bangalore for the purpose of being examined for admission to the Staff College:—

Govan, Capt. J. L., 1st batt. Norfolk Regt., staff officer, Wellington depot.

Lloyd, Capt. H. R., 2nd batt. Somersetshire Light Inf.

Geoghegan, Lieut. S., wing officer, 14th Madras Inf., attached to 11th Madras Inf., is directed to rejoin the former regt. for duty.

Clifford, Lieut. A. F., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, leave to Europe is extended to Jan. 31, 1892.

Harris, Surg. F. W. H. D., med. staff: 6 m. leave to England, on priv. affs., is canc.

The undermen. candidates have passed in Hindustani, according to tests specified:—

Higher Standard.

Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., Staff Corps.

Sutton, Lieut. F. G. H., Staff Corps.

Powell, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps.

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Lower Standard.

Lawrenson, 2nd Lieut. T. G. P., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, probnr., Staff Corps.

Kekewich, Major R. G., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, military sec., is appd. to offic. as aide-de-camp on H.E.'s personal Staff, from March 6, pending appt. of a permanent aide-de-camp.

Home, Lieut. R. E., R.A., is appd. station Staff officer, Thayetmyo, from April 1, no qualified officer being available for station Staff duties alone.

Johnston, Lieut. H. W., wing officer and officg. adj., 7th Madras Inf., is confd. in latter appt., dated Oct. 30, 1890.

Laffan, Surg.-Major G., M.D., and Surg. T. H. **Corkery**, Med. Staff, on arrival from England, will do duty Rangoon dist.

The undermen. officers has leave of abs. :—

Begbie, Col. E. W., Gen. List Inf., assist. adj.-gen., Rangoon dist., priv. leave for 60 days, from April 27.

Chapman, Lieut. L. P., company comdr., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to New Zealand, for 4 m., on priv. affs.

Spencer, Major C. F. H., 2nd batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, for 60 days, from April 25, on med. cert.

Darling, Hon. Capt. and Paymr. R. W. L., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, in India, for 1 year.

Brodie, Surg.-Major J. FitzG., M.D., Med. Staff, to England, for 182 days, on med. cert.

Ingham, Surg. W. H. M., Indian Med. Serv., for 182 days, from March 25, in India, on med. cert.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 21, 1891.)

The following appts. are made with effect from date of Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald handing over charge of his duties at Aden :—

Ashby, Capt. J. S., to act as 2nd assist. political resident, Aden.

Merewether, Lieut. H. D., to act as 3rd assist. political resident, Aden.

Colomb, Capt. R. P., to act as 4th assist. political resident, Aden.

Davies, Capt. J., to act as 5th assist. political resident, Aden.

The following appts. are made with effect from Capt. G. B. O'Donnell's return to duty :—

O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., to act as 3rd assist. political resident, Aden.

Merewether, Lieut. H. D., to act as 4th assist. political resident, Aden.

Colomb, Capt. R. P., to act as 5th assist. political resident, Aden.

Davies, Capt. J., to act as 6th assist. political resident, Aden.

Conway-Poole, Lieut. W. T., 1st batt., Connaught Rangers, is appd. sub. *pro tem.* aide-de-camp to Resident from March 24 and until return of Lieut. J. O. Mennie from furl.

Carter, Lieut. J. R. B. G., 8th Bombay Inf., is appd. to be canton. mag. at Malegaon, in add. to military duties, vice Lieut. W. H. Errington, 1st Bombay Inf., transf., and a mag. of 1st class within limits of military canton. of Malegaon.

The following appts. are made from date of retirement of M. B. Baker, C.S. :—

Hosking, E., C.S., to be a 1st grade judge, vice M. B. Baker.

Aston, H. F., C.S., to be a 2nd grade judge, vice E. Hosking.

Hart-Davies, T., C.S., to be joint judge and sess. judge, Ahmedabad.

Whitworth, G. C., C.S., to be judge and sess. judge, Nasik, vice M. B. Baker.

Steward, A. B., C.S., to be judge and sess. judge, Khandesh, vice G. C. Whitworth, and to take up appt. on return to duty.

Horsley, W. H., C.S., to be judge and sess. judge, Ratnagiri, vice A. B. Steward, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge, Hyderabad.

Lang, B., received charge of office of advocate-gen., Bombay, on May 9.

Lambert, R. P., police probnr., Hyderabad, passed on April 14 lower standard exam. in Sindhi and law according to test prescribed for exam. of police probnrs.

Cooke, J. V., police probnr., Kurrachee, passed on April 15 the higher standard examination in Marathi and law according to test prescribed.

Macpherson, C. G. W., C.I.E., received charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Belgaum, on May 11.

Hervey, H. L., assist. coll. and mag., 1st class, Bijapore dist., is appd. a visitor of district gaol, Bijapore.

Greenwood, E., vice-principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, availed himself on April 20 of leave granted to him.

Quicke, Surg. W. H., is appd. to act as professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, in add. to his other duties, until relieved by Surg. H. P. Dimmock.

Wiltshire, C. P. B., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Poona.

Brown, R. C., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Poona.

Weir, J. W. A., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Surat.

Maconochie, E., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Panch Mahals.

Lawrence, H. S., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. coll., Kaira.

Francis, F. W., is appd. divl. insp., Land Records and Agriculture, Southern div.

Holland, H. L., is appd. assist. settlement officer in charge of Talukdari Estates Survey.

Wingate, A., C.S., C.I.E. : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., from return to duty of J. Pollen, C.S., LL.D., who is appd. to act as coll. of salt revenue.

Fry, T. D., C.S., is appd. assist. coll., Satara.

Silcock, H. F., C.S., on his return from priv. leave, is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Khandesh, and dist. registrar, Khandesh, and member and president of Local Board established for Khandesh dist., during abs. of W. W. Loch, C.S.

Winchester, C. B., C.S., on return from priv. leave, is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Kolaba, and dist. registrar, Kolaba, and member and president of Local Board established for Kolaba dist.

Snow, P. C. H., C.S., is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Sholapore, and dist. registrar, Sholapore, and member and president of Local Board established for Sholapore dist., from June 1.

Cappel, E. L., C.S., is appd. sub. *pro tem.* director of Land Records and Agriculture, from June 1.

Todd, J. H., C.S., is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Thana, and dist. registrar, Thana, and member and president of Local Board, estab. for Thana dist., during abs. of W. F. Sinclair, C.S.

Cumine, A., C.S., on his ret. to duty, is appd. coll. and dist. mag., Ratnagiri, and dist. registrar, Ratnagiri, and member and president of Local Board, estab. for Ratnagiri dist.

Wingate, A., C.S., C.I.E., should be seconded from date of his deputation under Govt. of India, and following sub. proms. should have effect from date of his deputation :—

Todd, J. H., C.S., to be junior coll. and coll. and dist. mag., Kanara, and dist. registrar, Kanara, and member and president of Local Board, estab. for Kanara dist., but to act in Thana as already ordered.

Drew, W. W., C.S., to be 1st assist. coll., vice J. H. Todd.

Rand, W. C., C.S., to be 2nd assist. coll., vice W. W. Drew.

Seymour, L. W., is appd. supt., Sind Revenue Survey, in add. to his own duties, during abs. of H. K. Disney.

Forgan, Rev. J., Free Church Mission : appt. as registrar of births and deaths, for Presidency of Bombay, is canc.

Winter, H. E., C.S., coll. of Kolaba, is allowed furl., on med. cert., for 1 year, from May 23.

Bulkley, H. G., assist. coll. of Salt Revenue, is allowed priv. leave of abs., for 1 m. and 14 days, from May 18.

Sinclair, W. F., C.S., coll. of Thana, is allowed furl., on med. cert., for 6 m.

Davidson, Surg.-Major D. C., is allowed an ext., by 8 days, of priv. leave for 40 days, granted to him March 31.

Betham, G. K., dep. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, and divl. forest officer, Kolaba-Ratnagiri, is allowed leave, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Ritchie, A. S. M., assist. eng., 1st grade, is allowed furl., for 2 years, from July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Harrison, G. McC., is appd. to act as exec. eng., Fuleli Canals.

Henderson, H., received charge of office of supt. of police, G.I.P. Railway, on May 6.

Hervey, H. L., received charge of office of 2nd assist. coll., Bijapore, on May 1.

Boyd, C. C., received charge of Rannebennore, Hangal, Karaji, and Kod Talukas of the Dharwar dist., on May 6.

Ferguson, Surg. A. F., M.B., C.M., received charge of office of dep. sanitary commr., Central Registration dist., on May 12.

Marriott, F. W., assist. supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on April 20, and embarked for England on May 1 on 1 year's leave, on med. cert.

Talbot, W. A., received charge of divl. forest office, Northern div. of Kanara, on May 2.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 21, 1891.)

Carson, Surg.-Major W. P., M.B., Indian Med. Service, is appd. to act as med. storekeeper, Bombay, during abs. of Surg.-Major J. Parker.

Budd, Lieut. N. A. H., Staff Corps : servs. are replaced at disp. of H.E. the Comdr.-in-Chief from date of his arrival in Bombay.

Forbes, Capt. A. W., 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Cavalry (Poona Horse) : servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, from June 1.

Phillipps, Capt. C. R., officg. dep. assist. adj.-gen., is appd. dep. assist. adj.-gen., vice Capt. A. B. Mein, resigned, from March 24.

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Reilly, Major R. E. D., Staff Corps (2nd in comd., 28th Bombay Inf.), assist. adj.-gen., Sind dist., is granted leave to proc. out of India on med. cert., for 1 year.

Merewether, Col. G. L. C., R.E., chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. from date on which he may avail himself of it during current month.

The following persons are authorised to pilot their respective vessels in port of Bombay :—

Smith, J. Y., master, dredger *Kuphus*.

Clements, J., master, dredger *Teredo*.

The following are licensed to solemnise marriages under provisions of Indian Christian Marriage Act XV. :—

Wieland, Rev. G. | **Risch**, Rev. H.

Rountree, Rev. H. T. H., is appd. chaplain of Nimach, on being relieved of chaplaincy of Disa and Abu.

Beck, Rev. J. H., M.A., is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Devlali.

Bowen, Rev. E. J., M.A., chaplain of Belgaum, is granted furl. for 18 m., from June 9.

Badham, Rev. C. H., M.A., is appd. chaplain of Belgaum on return from priv. leave.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., M.A., chaplain of Dharwar, is appd. to act as chaplain of Belgaum from June 3 till return of Rev. C. H. Badham.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 15, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Rowlandson, Lieut. A. T., 2nd batt. Royal Lancaster Regt., a candidate for Staff Corps, to offic. as wing officer, 30th Bombay Inf. (3rd Belooch batt.), on probn., dated Feb. 17.

Jacob, Lieut. W. S., wing officer, 16th Bombay Inf., will rejoin his regt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

White, Capt. H. S., 17th Field batty., is transf. to 22nd Field batty. Royal Art.

Hanwell, Capt. J., is posted to 17th Field batty. Royal Art., on absorption from Seconded List.

Hudson, Lieut. T. R. C., 28th Field batty. Royal Art., is placed upon Seconded List, from April 11, on appt. as subaltern in No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain batty.

The undermen. are granted leave of abs. :—

Faulknor, Lieut. A. A. M. M. (Staff Corps), 2nd Bombay Inf. (Grenadiers), in India, from March 26 to April 4, on priv. affs., in ext. of leave out of India.

Snell, 2nd Lieut. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 6 m., out of India, on priv. affs.

Marriott, Capt. F. W., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 1 year, out of India, on med. cert.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, June 4.

Factory Work in India.—MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the letter of Mr. Holt S. Hallett on night-work in Indian factories, which appeared in the *Times* of May 20; whether he was aware that Mrs. Pechey Phipson, who for the last seven years had medically attended native Indian females, declared in her recent lecture delivered in Bombay that "a Hindoo girl of fifteen is about equal to an English girl of eleven, instead of the reverse, and that statements to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindoo family life were totally misleading"; whether his attention had been called to the grave evils which result from night-work in factories in India; whether he was aware that girls in India from fourteen upwards were classed as women, and did the same work as men; whether his attention had been drawn to the statement of Mr. Robert Baker, one of her Majesty's senior inspectors of factories, given before the last Factory and Workshops Act Commission in this country, wherein he declared that "all night-work for anybody is very injurious," and that this was a fair sample of the views held by each of her Majesty's inspectors of factories, and by every medical man who had been consulted on the subject; whether his attention had been drawn to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Bliss that "the Indian idea of night is that it is a cool and pleasant time, when all work which does not require a better light than can be easily and readily afforded can best be done"; whether as a fact the temperature in Indian factories was usually very high, even at night being frequently 95 deg.; whether the new Indian Factory Act afforded any protection to hands employed in factories working less than four months in the year, or where less than fifty hands were employed; whether his attention had been drawn to the evidence given before the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, proving "that five-sevenths of the small ginning factories are in a dangerous condition," that "the same set of hands work both night and day, with half an hour's rest in the evening. The same set continue working day and night for about eight days. . . . The hands who work these long hours frequently die;" and whether Mr. Holt Hallett's statement that children under the new Act were allowed to work 168 hours a week in the minor factories and workshops was correct.

SIR J. GORST: The answer to paragraphs 1 and 2 is yes; 3, night-work for women is very much restricted by the Indian Factory Act, and is absolutely prohibited for children; 4, girls of fourteen and upwards are classed as women, but the Secretary of State is not aware that they do the same work as men. The answer to paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 is yes; 8, the Act empowers the Local Government to apply its provisions to factories employing twenty hands and upwards, provided that they work more than four months in the year. The answer to paragraph 9 is yes; 10, in factories and workshops employing less than twenty hands there is no restriction on the length of children's labour.

The Treatment of Indian Coolies.—MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the telegram from Rangoon, which appeared in the *Times* of June 1, regarding the treatment of Indian coolies returning from the Chin Hills; whether the Government had any information regarding the alleged harshness and neglect with which it was stated they had been treated; and whether inquiry would be made into the accuracy of these statements.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no information which corroborates this statement.

Mrs. Grimwood.—MR. LABOUCHERE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was an Indian Order which could be conferred upon ladies for distinguished services in India; and whether, if so, it was intended to confer it on Mrs. Grimwood.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State regrets, in view of the courage and devotion exhibited by Mrs. Grimwood during the attack upon the Manipore Residency and the retreat, that there is no Indian Order which can by its statutes be conferred on ladies for distinguished services.

MR. LABOUCHERE asked for what services the Star of India was conferred on ladies.

SIR J. GORST: I think the Star of India is not conferred on ladies. It is restricted to the male sex.

Purchase Officers.—GENERAL FRASER asked the Secretary of State for War, in view of the great anxiety experienced by the purchase officers of the Army relative to their position as affected by Royal Warrants, when it was probable that the Army Estimates would be brought before the House, and when an opportunity would be given for the alleged grievances of the officers to be fully discussed.

MR. E. STANHOPE: I should wish to point out to my hon. and gallant friend that the great anxiety of the purchase officers for a debate on this subject might have been gratified either on Feb. 19 or 23 or March 5, in Committee on Army Estimates, or some effort might have been made to obtain a day by ballot. It will be for my right hon. friend the leader of the House to fix the day when Army Estimates can again be taken, but personally I shall be very glad to discuss this matter as soon as possible.

Friday, June 5.

Mrs. Grimwood.—MR. LABOUCHERE asked the Under Secretary for India whether he was aware that the only British ladies eligible for the Imperial Order of the Crown of India were the Royal Princesses and the wives and other female relations of former or actual Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys of India, and Governors of Madras and Bombay; and whether he would consider the advisability of rendering all other British ladies who might, like Mrs. Grimwood, have performed distinguished services in India eligible. (Hear, hear.)

SIR J. GORST: The reply to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. With regard to the second paragraph, I have ascertained that the Secretary of State does not propose to suggest any alteration in the status of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. My noble friend, who has not yet received the official reports of the attack on the Manipore Residency, authorises me to say that when they have been received he will gladly consider whether it is open to him to make any representation on Mrs. Grimwood's behalf. (Cheers.)

MR. J. M. MACLRAN: Are not the Government now in a position to give an express assurance that her Majesty will be advised to confer a special mark of favour on this brave lady, who at a most trying time, and at the greatest personal risk, has upheld the honour of the British name in India? (Cheers.)

SIR J. GORST: No official reports have yet been received, and, further, there is the question what order or distinction could be conferred on this lady. There is an order for conspicuous bravery, but I do not know whether that order is restricted to men, or whether the circumstances of the case are such as would bring Mrs. Grimwood within the purview of the conditions of this order. All I can say is that the Secretary of State will, as soon as the official report is received, consider whether there is any mark of public distinction that can be conferred on Mrs. Grimwood. (Cheers.)

Our Relations with Manipore.—MR. MACLEAN asked the Under Secretary for India whether there was any record in the India Office of the acceptance, by Rajah Chandra Kirti Sinh, of Manipore, in 1852, of the "very material alteration in the relations of the Government of India with Manipore," described in the dispatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company of May 5, 1852, which had just been presented to Parliament; and whether there was any official correspondence to show what action was taken by the Government of India in 1885, on the death of Chandra Kirti Sinh, to secure the recognition by the new Rajah, deposed last year and now living in Calcutta, of the position assumed by the British Government of "pledged protectors of the Rajah."

SIR J. GORST: The answer to the first paragraph of the hon. member's question is in the negative; the answer to the second paragraph is in the affirmative. There is a despatch of June 23, 1886, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Government of India, and a reply from the Government of India of July 23 of the same year.

MR. MACLEAN: Will my right hon. friend produce those papers?

SIR J. GORST: Yes; if the hon. gentleman will move for them they shall be given as an unopposed return.

Monday, June 8.

The Magazine Rifle.—COLONEL EYRE asked the Secretary of State for War whether regiments under orders for India, now armed with the magazine rifle, would, on proceeding to India, exchange the magazine rifle for the Martini.

MR. E. STANHOPE: This question is at present under discussion between the India Office and the War Office.

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INDIA OFFICE.

From June 2 to June 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Gen Sir G. T. Chesney, *K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.*, B. R.E.
Col. R. M. Jennings, B. Cav.
Col. D. W. Inglis, B. Inf.
Col. C. H. Garbett, S.C.
Col. C. Egan, S.C.
Col. H. P. Peacock, B. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, B. R.E.
Major P. H. Wallerstein, S.C.
Major G. W. Anson, S.C.
Capt. G. A. Money, S.C.
Capt. L. S. Newmarch, B.
Lieut. W. J. Ryder, S.C.
Surg.-Major D. D. Cunningham, Indian Med. Dept.
Surg.-Major P. J. Freyer, *M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major S. H. Browne, *M.D.*, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson, B. Med. Estab.
Surg. C. W. E. Foster, B. Med. Estab.
Surg. W. Deane, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. J. White, B. Cov.
Mr. C. F. Worsley, B. Cov.
Mr. A. Christie, B. Cov.
Mr. A. Cadell, B. Cov.
Mr. J. Kennedy, B. Cov.
Mr. J. J. McLean, B. Cov.
Mr. H. F. Evans, B. Cov.
Mr. O. H. Brookes, B.
Mr. A. Hayes, B.
Mr. T. Y. Johnstone, B.
Mr. E. M. Davies, B.
Mr. R. F. Young, B.
Mr. C. C. Hicks, B.
Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, B.
Mr. W. Causley, B.
Mr. H. Blair, B.
Mr. G. Hawkes, B.
Mr. H. Slade, B.
Mr. F. W. Peterson, B.
Mr. J. E. Cooke, B.
Mr. G. A. C. Laval, B.
Col. A. J. Shaw, M. Inf.
Major M. W. Saunders, M. R.A.
Mr. P. T. S. Large, M.
Mr. C. E. Brasier, M.
Col. A. R. T. McRae, Bo. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. J. De B. Lynch, S.C.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mayhew, S.C.
Capt. J. B. R. Butler, S.C.
Lieut. F. R. E. Lock, S.C.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. P. S. Turnbull, *M.D.*, Bo. Med. Estab.
Brig.-Surg. R. Bowman, Indian Med. Dept.
Surg.-Major A. W. F. Street, Bo. Med. Estab.
Mr. E. G. Oliver, Bo.
Mr. J. Sumner, Bo.
Mr. H. Scannell, Bo.
Mr. S. Macdonald, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. A. P. Broome, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Lieut. D. Beames, S.C., 4 mo.
Mr. J. C. E. Branson, B. Cov., 3 mo. furl.
Mr. G. P. Spooner, B., 6 mo. furl.
Col. J. O. Goldie, S.C., 3 mo.
Surg.-Major R. Pemberton, M. Med. Estab., 4 mo. furl. on M.C. (This cancels permission previously given to return.)
Capt. G. B. O'Donnell, S.C., 4 mo. furl. on M.C. (This cancels permission, previously given, to return.)

COMMERCIAL.

New Three per Cent. Indian Loan.—The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared to receive at the Chief Cashier's office at the Bank of England, to-morrow, June 10, at or before two o'clock, tenders for a Three per Cent. loan of 2,600,000*l.*, at the price of 92*l.* per cent., on security of stock to be created under the East India Loan Acts, in order to provide funds for the discharge of debentures and for the construction, &c., of railways in India through the agency of companies. This stock will be consolidated with the India Three per Cent. stock now existing. Trustees are empowered to invest in this stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the trust. Copies of the prospectus, containing full particulars, and forms of tender may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's office, Bank of England; or of Mr. Willie A. W. Scott, the broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council (Messrs. Sheppards, Pellys, Scott and Co.), 57 Old Broad Street. No tender will be received unless upon the printed form. Instalments may be paid up in full on and after June 18, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on May 14, made no change in the rate of interest, the official minimum remaining unchanged at 4 per cent.

Below are given the figures of the Bank's statement for the week ending May 12 :—

LIABILITIES.

Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 28,87,632	Increase
Do. at Branches	7,98.555	Decrease
Other Deposits	2,56,126	Increase
Post Bills	35,784	Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 4,87,650	Increase
Loans	89,604	Increase
Accounts of Credits	4,39,194	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	8,055	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	4,51,746	Increase
Do. at Branches	27,16,557	Increase

Analysis of the above figures shows a further decrease of over 5¾ lacs in the public demand, made up as follows :—By an increase of over 2½ lacs in the "Other Deposits," together with a decrease of over 4⅜ lacs in "Accounts of Credits" and nearly ⅛th of a lac in Mercantile Bills, minus a decrease o f about ⅜ths of a lac in "Post Bills," coupled with an increase of ⅞ths of a lac in "Loans." The Treasury Balance at Head Office stands augmented by 28⅞ lacs, while there is a decrease of nearly 8 lacs at the Branches. The Bank's investments were increased by 4⅞ lacs. The final result of these changes is an increase of over 4½ lacs in the cash at Head Office, and over 27⅛ lacs at the Branches, making the exact total 4,96,07,217 rs., equal to 56·1 per cent. of the current liabilities of the Bank, against a proportion of 54·0 per cent. of last week.

TEA.—On May 14, rather over 3,000 chests were sold by public action, the prices given were rather below those paid on the 1st and 8th, owing chiefly to unfavourable telegrams from London of the state of market there.

GUNNIES.—The market has been very quiet and closes weak with a lower tendency. For early delivery there is no business of any importance; the country seems to be satisfied for the present, and the U.K. and other outside markets unable to pay the prices asked. Forward some speculative sales of plain goods are reported.

HESSIANS also are quiet, but prices steady.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The share market is hardly able to sustain operations in more than one description of stock at a time, as is well exemplified by the transactions of the past two or three weeks. A fortnight ago jute mill shares were all the rage, and scarcely any others were dealt in or inquired for, with the result that gold was depressed. Last week the demand for jute continued, though not to such a large extent, and Press shares came in for a measure of support. The week under review shows that gold shares have once again been in the ascendant, and that other stocks are comparatively neglected, with little or nothing doing in them. The volume of business in jute shares has fallen off considerably, and prices ruled a shade easier, but close firm again. There does not seem any desire to sell except at full rates, and considering the prospects of cheap money for some time to come, and the large profits being earned by the mills, it is not expected that a lower range of prices will prevail. Less business, too, has been reported in Press shares, as well as in tea stocks, which for the present are as it were in suspense, pending the play out of the present gold rush.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106·1
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107·8
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 13/16d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 15/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Cotton Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	56 — 57
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102½—103
Dunbar Mills	70	51 — 52
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102

Cotton Spinning Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Goosery Mills	200	172
Muir Mills	200	180 —190
Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —102
Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104

Railway Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	R. 100	150
Deoghur	100	72

Railway Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Tarkessur	R. 100	121 —122

Tea Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	59
Arcuttipore	100	45
Baintbarree	100	120 —125
Balasun	100	85x
Bengal	100	66 — 67
Bishnauth	200	173
Borelli	£10	160 —165
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25
Central Cachar	200	111 —112
Central Terai	100	27
Chandypore	100	25
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Cherra	£10	75 — 80
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25
Darjeeling	100	120
Dehing	90	37 — 38
Dehra Dhoon	100	45
Dejoo	£10	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	99 —100
Dhunsiri	100	40 — 45
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136
Do. (A.)	£10	156
Do. (B.)	£10	168
Durrung	R. 100	56
Eastern Cachar	100	36 — 37
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100
East India	100	39 — 40
Ellenbarrie	100	115
Endogram	£10	nom.
Gielle	R. 100	60 — 61
Good Hope	100	180 —200
Grob	100	34 — 35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102
Holta	100	42 — 43
Hoolmaree	100	120
Hoolungoree	100	68 — 69
Hope	100	200
Hotewar	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100
Indian Terai	R. 100	100
Iringmara	100	100
Jetinga	100	60 — 61
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—
Jokai	£10	170
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19
Kettela	100	nom.

Tea Companies.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Khobong	R. 100	110
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —102
Kuttal	100	195
Lackatoorah	100	57x
Leesh River	£10	£10
Longview (Darjeeling)	100	50
Loobah	100	100
Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Majagram	R. 100	—
Manabarre	100	100
Mesai	100	100
Mim	100	80 — 82
Mohurgong	100	50
Monacherra	100	nom.
Moran	80	30 dis.
Mothola	100	115
Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Nahartoli	100	nom.
Nedeem	100	250
New Mutual	30	40
North-Western Cachar	100	35 — 40
Panitola	—	—
Pashok	100	85
Phoolbarrie	100	100
Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Punkabaree	100	52
Puttareah	100	40
Rajabarie	100	75
Runglee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	70 — 75
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Singell	100	50
Singlo	100	120
Singtom	100	100
Soom	100	85
Springside	100	67 — 68
Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Teesta Valley	100	100 —102
Ting Ling	100	95
Tingri	100	100 —102
Tukvar	200	175 —180
Washabarree	100	110

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MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	9½— 9⅝
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78
Do. 7 p.c. Debs..	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	40
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	470
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97
Calcutta Steam Nav...	100	135 —136
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110
CawnporeWoollenMills	50	60 — 61
Do. 7 p.c. Debs...	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egérton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs. ..	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	65 — 66
Howrah Docking	500	110
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	93 — 94
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½–101½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery....	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs. ..	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	250
Titaghur Paper Mills..	100	138
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs...	—	102½

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100
Camperdown	100	115
Canal	100	104 —105
Chitpore	100	90 — 91

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	98 — 99
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Strand Bank	100	81 — 82
Watson's Patent	100	100 —101

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore	£10	100 —101
Budge Budge	R. 80	120 —121
Fort Gloster.....	100	99 —100
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs..	—	102½
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs...	—	—

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Gourepore	R. 100	122—123
Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	100—101½
Kamarhatty.....	50	134—135
Kanknarrah	59	70— 71
Union.....	75	160

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Agra Savings	R. 100	115
Allahabad	100	200
Alliance of Simla	100	166
Bank of Bengal	500	1010
Bank of Madras	500	895—900
Bank of Upper India..	100	140—142
Himalaya	100	110

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Mussoorie Savings....	100	106—107
Oude Commercial	100	111
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	110
Uncovenanted Service.	100	—

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800
Burrakur	100	155
Equitable	250	162½

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
New Beerbhoom.....	R. 100	173
Raneegunge.....	100	48 — 49
Do. 8 p.c Debs...	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.
Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, May 22.

The principal feature in the week has been a revival of activity in wheat, considerable purchases for export having been made in that staple at advancing rates. Otherwise business, affected partly by holidays on the other side, has been quiet, transactions in cotton having been upon a small scale from day to day, though with exporters more in the market than local consumers; and seeds have been taken to only a moderate extent, though the feeling has been steady throughout. Exchange has been weak and drooping, and a further decline of $\frac{1}{8}d.$ in Bank bills and of 3-22$d.$ in private paper has been established. Government paper, after fluctuating a little, has returned to last week's quotation for Four per Cents. Money is even more plentiful than of late. Shares are without animation. Freights have been weak, and lacking takers unless at lower rates; but latterly there has been more inquiry again at slightly higher quotations. Imports are unchanged, both as to the volume of business passing and prices of staple manufactures.

MONEY.—The withdrawal of 36½ lacs of private deposits, which was the principal feature in the Presidency Bank's return issued at the beginning of last week, and was the main cause of the decrease in the Bank's cash balance of some 32 lacs, was followed in the week covered by the statement published on May 18 by an increase under the same item of within 4 lacs of that amount, and an addition to the cash balance of 29⅜ lacs, indicating the continued superabundance of money with the Bank, which has also been apparent in the open market. The figures of the last weekly return disclosed, moreover, in every item going to indicate the position of the trade demand, a contraction in that direction, both loans and bills discounted having decreased materially, the total diminution in requirements under that head having been no less than 46⅜ lacs, compared with an increase of 20 lacs in the previous week. If anything, the feeling has been still easier meantime; but no change was made at the Board meeting on the 21st, and 4 per cent. remains the minimum.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—Generally speaking there has been no change in the market for grey goods in any way, and most of the business reported has been made up of retail purchases by upcountry buyers, both dealers and buyers having been willing to do business at current rates, which are the same as quoted last week. Supplies are in the same position as before. In bleached goods, a moderate demand has been felt for jacconets, nainsooks, and mulls at previous rates. Dyed, printed, and Turkey red goods show no change. In local goods only a small business has transpired at gradually drooping prices. The clearances of imported goods from the bazaar during the week are estimated at 3,700 packages; those of local goods, at 1,500 bales.

YARN.—The market for imported twist has been quiet, and only a moderate business has transpired, but prices are quite unchanged.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in copper at an advance of 4 annas per cwt., the market having closed steady at the rise. In yellow metal only a small business has transpired; but sheathing has advanced 4 annas per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged. Iron has been in moderate request, at an advance of 8 annas to 1 rupee in British round and square nail, but a decline of 4 to 8 annas in sheets and hoops. The market is steady.

COAL.—Inquiry for this mineral has been slack, but rates may be called unchanged, the only transaction which has transpired being the sale of some 2,000 tons Powell's Duffryn, for June shipment, at 15½ rs. per ton. The market was quiet and weak at closing.

Exports.—Cotton has been a quiet market throughout the week, but not without some fluctuations in price. At the beginning of the week Bengals, Broach, and Dharwar declined 1 rs. to 2 rs. per candy, while good Bhownugger advanced 2 rs., and subsequently fine Belatee was quoted 2 rs. higher. The demand from the mills especially has been slack, only about 3,000 bales, consisting mainly of Julgaum and other Oomra descriptions, Dharwar and Comta, having been taken in that direction, while the reported purchases for export have reached about 4,500 bales, made up chiefly of Dharwar, Bengals, and Bhownugger. The market closes quiet, with prices 2 rs. to 3 rs. per candy higher in Belatee, Khandeish, and Westerns; and 1 rs. to 2 rs. lower in Bengals, Broach, and Dharwars, compared with those ruling a week ago.

The week's receipts of this season's crop of cotton have been 65,500 bales, compared with 71,100 bales arrived during the previous week, and 89,200 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in this season's receipts as against those for 1889-90 for the same period is now 228,200 bales.

WHEAT.—Transactions were on a moderate scale at the beginning of the week, though afterwards the market became firm in tone and active, a large business being reported daily, and prices further advancing 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

SEEDS were taken to only a small extent in a quiet market at the close of last and the beginning of the present week; but subsequently, though no movement took place in prices, the return of business became moderate, and the tone of the market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105⅝
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	102½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	108

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 13/16d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at four months' sight.....	1s. 4 15/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 13/16d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	—
Ditto, at three months' sight	—

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R
Agra	£12	120
Bank of Bombay....	R. 500	957½

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
National Bk. of India	£12½	180
New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown....	R. 200	260
Back Bay Baths	50	40
Badham Pile	100	90
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom
Bombay Fire Ins. ..	1000	910
Bombay Flour Mill..	500	920
BombayLand& Bldg	500	630
Bombay-Burma Trading.....	1500	3575
Do., New Issue ..	625	895
Clydesdale Dyeing..	500	—
Cooper, Madon	100	—
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180
Empire Fire.....	1000	1000
Geyer & Co.....	70	70 nom.
Indian Fire	1000	1100
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
John Roberts & Co..	R. 100	95
Kemp & Co.....	175	300
Kurrachee Landing.	300	105
MaharaneeIce Mnfg.	100	40
Marcks & Co.	100	97
M. M. Mody & Co..	200	—
Napier Foundry	200	60
Napier Hotel	100	50
Oriental Life Assnce.	50	160
Oriental Loan	20	19
Phillips & Co.	100	70
Port Canning Co. ..	1000	415
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Royal Flour Mill ..	100	50
Soundy & Co	100	80
Southwell & Austin .	100	60
Telephone Co.....	25	15
Thacker & Co.....	100	90
Treacher & Co.	500	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400
Albert Edward Mills	500	100
Alfred Manufacture..	500	100
Alliance.....	1000	527½
Anglo-Indian	100	90
Bellary	500	500
Bombay Cotton ...	500	400
Bombay United	1000	750
Central India	500	1055
City of Bombay	1000	995
Colaba Land & Mill	700	640
Connaught Mills....	500	627½
Coorla Mills.....	1000	470
David Mill	500	490
Dhun Mills	1000	820x
Empress	500	622½
Framjee Petit	1000	600
Gordon Mills	1000	115
Hindustan.....	1000	800
Hingunghat Mill ..	500	660
Howard & Bulloughs	500	622½
Imperial Cotton	500	330
Indian Manufactrg .	1000	975x
Jaffer Ali	500	345
James Greaves	500	632½
Jamshed Manfg..	250	225
Jewraz Baloo	1000	810
Khandeish	1000	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Leopold.....	100	200
Luxmidas	1000	1002½
Madras United	1000	1900
Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Maharaja Mysore ..	100	105
Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Manockjee Petit....	1000	1325
Mazagon	250	117½
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1600x
National	1000	170
New Great Eastern..	1000	800
Oriental.....	625	422½
People of India	250	15
Presidency Mills ..	1000	1150
Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Queen Mills.....	1000	710
Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Sassoon	1000	1400
Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Soonderdas	1000	550
Southern India	500	120
Southern Mahratta..	250	277½
Star of India	1000	560
Syadesh Mills	500	470
Victoria Mills	1000	360
Western India	1000	757½

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar.....	R. 1250	950
Albert Ginning	500	450
Albert (Kurrachee)..	1100	790
Apollo	2200	205
Bellary	1000	350
Bombay Cotton	125	120
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	91
Colaba	1880	320
East India	1000	1360
Fort	8500	950
French	500	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	430x
Khanganna	450	420

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Mercantile	125	60
Mofussil	400	442½
Munmar M.	250	292½
New Berar	500	560
New Indian	125	98½
Prince of Wales	500	335
Sabapathy (Bellary).	50	500
Sassoon	500	500
Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
Sind	750	410
Volkart	1000	805

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LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Parramatta*, arrived at Brindisi May 30; due at Plymouth June 8; at London June 9.

From Sydney for London.—Mrs. Dymond, Mrs. Burkekin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Max Rown and child, Rev. — McClinchie, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Kelsey, Mr. Clerk, Mrs. Capper, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Miss Bulford, Col. A. Parsons, Mr. A. L. Pettie, Mr. Francis Tandy, Miss Purdie, Mr. A. P. Thomson, Capt. N. A. Gabrielson, Mr. Lars Benisten, Mr. A. Smith, Miss Dillon, Mr. Bolland, Miss Bolland, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Holland, Miss Prangley.

From Sydney for Brindisi.—Mr. Menzies.

From Melbourne for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, Mr. G. B. Currie, Mr. K. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Casey, Mr. E. Whitehead, Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and child, Miss M. L. Saunders, Mr. James Pitcher, Miss Mahony, Mr. J. Bean, Mr. G. Hickner, Mr. R. W. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy and child, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. E. C. Chapman, Mr. C. Lacy, Mr. W. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. J. Emery, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. James Dunster, Mr. T. Downs, Mr. Yeoman, Miss Yeoman, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Rolliston and infant, Rev. H. J. Brownell, Mrs. F. M. Douglas, Mr. J. Kemp, Mr. P. Mitchellhill, Mr. W. Orr, Mr. W. K. Griffith, Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Rohte, Mr. C. F. de Grant, Mr. Connibere, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Rowe, Mr. J. C. Day, Mr. Welchman.

From Melbourne for Venice.—Signor Angelo Cavazzi.

From Melbourne for Brindisi.—Mr. J. Macdonald.

From Adelaide for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Mofflin and family.

From Auckland for London.—Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Osborne and child, Mr. H. J. Phillips, Mr. Symons, Mr. Larkworthy, Mr. W. Playfair, Mrs. Denyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Harrall and two children, Mr. R. Osborne, Mr. McDonell, Mr. Paddon, Mr. Samuel.

From Napier for London.—Mr. A. S. White, Miss White.

From Cairns for London.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Chard and child.

From Lyttleton for London.—Rev. T. Flavelle.

From Brisbane for London.—Miss Atkinson.

From Mackay for London.—Mr. Samuel Lowther.

From Dunedin for London.—Mr. A. E. Allen.

From Rockhampton for London.—Mr. McIver.

From Hobart for London.—Mr. W. F. Brownell.

From Albany for London.—Mr. H. Hare, Mrs. A. Goodson, Miss Annibal, Hon. S. Burt.

From Yokohama for Venice.—Mr. Coulson.

From Yokohama for London.—Miss Gregory.

From Shanghai for London.—Mrs. Shaw.

From Singapore for Brindisi.—Mr. A. H. Curtis.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. J. Beckingham, Mr. G. Bateman, Mr. Eyre.

From Colombo for London.—Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.

From Colombo for Venice.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Maye and family.

From Colombo for Brindisi.—Mr. Breeks.

From Calcutta for Brindisi.—Mr. Forbes.

From Bombay for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and family, Miss Swift, Col. and Mrs. Butter, Mr. and Mrs. Swellingham, Surg.-Major Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mrs. Sounday, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Gymer, Mrs. Biddy and family, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Bigmore, Mr. O'Gorman.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Lieut. J. F. Carter, Dr. E. Reilly, Mr. G. Mann, Mr. Schoen, Mr. J. J. Page, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wroughton, Mr. Cowie, Mr. C. Dwyer.

From Bombay for Suez.—Mr. Krogman.

From Suez for Brindisi.—Mr. D. Wells.

From Port Said for Brindisi.—Mr. K. V. Bacon, Mr. P. Netalogue.

From Aden for London.—Mr. Geo. Bulley, Mr. J. Runge.

From Ismailia for London.—Capt. Palmer, Lieut. Rosher, Capt. Besant, Mr. Du Plat Taylor, Mr. Pritt, Mr. Loney, Mr. Randall, Mr. S. Stanley.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

June 5, per *Oriental*; June 14, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. J. Hodding, Capt. H. James Pryce, Dr. W. Huntley, Mr. W. G. Kelly, Capt. E. J. Sharpe, Major M. K. Martin, Mrs. John Beaton, Mr. McNicol, Mr. G. Kelly, Mr. Lawson, Mr. E. Garner, Mrs. J. Bartley, Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. N. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Lawrie, Miss Lawrie, Mr. W. Triggs, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Mr. C. Brown, Mrs. Deans. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. O. Banks, Mr. T. Giles, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Col. Rolland, Mr. R. Galloway, Mr. E. Hiptoolla, Mr. J. Bristed, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Col. Vernon, Mr. G. S. Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. Wadley, Capt. Robertson, Lieut. J. W. P. Roy.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. M. Stephens. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Miss Hughes.

For Ismailia.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Kelly, Major Eyton, Mrs. Eyton, child, and two servants.

For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. Eric Dawson, Mr. G. G. Amirayan, Mr. G. W. B. Batchelor and friend, Mr. E. R. Stavert.

For Brindisi.—*From London*: Capt. Van der Meulen and servant.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. S. Douglas, Assistant-Paymaster R. B. Marwood, Mrs. Dorrington and infant, Mrs. Williams and infant.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Surg. R. Cottell, Miss Crass, Staff-Surg. C. G. Macaulay, Capt. J. G. Colborne, Miss Parkinson.

Per *Duke of Devonshire* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 5.

For Colombo.—Mr. S. H. Reynolds.
For Calcutta.—Mr. George Gray.

Per *Ethiopia* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 8.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal.
For Mombasa.—Mr. J. Roscoe.

Per *Clan Matheson* (Clan Line), from Liverpool May 24.

For Colombo.—Miss Sinclair.
For Calcutta.—Miss Oakley, Mr. E. Ramshaw.
For Madras.—Mr. J. E. Colledge.

Per *Clan Grant* (Clan Line), from Liverpool June 6.

For Colombo.—Mr. R. J. Drummond, Mr. Dyson Blair.
For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Brien.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and child.

PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

Per *Clan Macpherson* (Clan Line), to London, from Calcutta May 6.

From Calcutta.—Mr. Mackinnon, Miss Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, two Misses Hart, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. J. C. Perivanich, Mr. G. George, Master George, Mr. R. C. George.

From Madras.—Mrs. Wilkins, Dr. J. R. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and family, Mr. B. Harris, Rev. J. S. Aaron, Mr. Glengael Madden, Miss Glengael Madden, Col. Bradstreet, Mr. N. and Mrs. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Cromartie and two children.

From Colombo.—Mr. Chakond, Mr. A. Orchard, Mrs. Wardrop and three children, Mr. Macleod and three children, Capt. Harsard, Mrs. and Miss Harsard, Mr. Owen Gould, Mr. W. Taylor, Miss E. Brown, Mr. A. Finch.

Per *Clan Drummond* (Clan Line), for Marseilles and London, from Bombay May 10.

Capt. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Scott, Mr. H. W. V. Colbrook, Mr. A. H. Thomson, Surg.-Major Machutcheon, Mr. Hitchins, Mr. French, Mrs. French, Mr. Abdool Shariff, Mr. Mahomed Shariff, Col. Martelle, Mrs. Martelle, Rev. G. Watling, Mrs. Watling.

Per *City of Venice* (City Line).

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson and child, Mrs. Gibbons, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Manger, Mr. G. H. Stamforth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collier, Mr. Collier, jun., Mr. Mellodews, Mr. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hyghet, Miss Carlyle, Mr. J. B. Thomson.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from June to October.

June 12, per *Rosetta*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Dr. Holman, Dr. Kenny, Qrmr. H. C. Cumber, Mr. J. Vasey.
For Tuticorin (*via* Colombo).—*From London*: Rev. J. A. Sharrock.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Geo. Batchelor.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tomkins and family.

June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Rev. and Mrs. W. Kendall and two infants, Mr. Donald, Miss Pilbrow, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. W. Hammond, Mrs. Newstead, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Miss Thurkettle, Mr. White, Mr. W. B. Marks. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schiele.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. W. Kinmont, Mr. Weiler, Mr. R. Thomson, Rev. W. Campbell-Lahore, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. Lamplugh, Mr. A. F. Stevens, Mr. J. C. Logan, Mr. T. Wyld, Mr. A. Younie, Miss Peter, Mrs. D. Little.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne, Mrs. F. B. Oldham.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Small, Miss E. T. Kilburn, Mr. Turrall, General Owen.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. Geo. Davison, Mr. J. Gregson.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mrs. Lyons.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Boyce, Mr. G. B. Baxter, Sergt.-Major Exines.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins, Mr. Fry, Mr. Hague, Rajah Narayen, Mr. W. Kelly, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. S. P. Leggatt, Mr. Mozamdar, Mr. Ghande. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, General W. O. Barnard, Surg.-Major J. P. Greany, Capt. Fagan, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. W. A. Moran, Mr. Gover, Col. Ewing, Lieut. A. A. P. Campbell, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. James Willis, Col. W. Cooke, Mr. Bennett.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Lieut. A. L. Phillips.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mrs. Brander. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Major J. North, Col. J. Pennycuick, Mr. E. W. Middlemas.

For Brindisi.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Page and family.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. W. Oxtoby, Capt G. S Goldsmid, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Adkins and child, Surg.-Major Downie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. J. Bexfield, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Mammoth, Capt. Yate, Mr. A. A. Hall, Col. J. McMullen.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Mr. J. F. Ritson.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Stanhope Ingham, Col. M. W Gossett.

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For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey, Miss Morris.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Capt. J. E. Martini, Colour-Sergt. Dukes, Colour-Sergt. Aldridge.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Laval.
For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer, Miss Atkinson, Mr. A. Neild.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. Holland.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Gibson, Miss Gibson.
For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.
For Lyttelton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.
For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. J. Heppel.
For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes, Mr. H. C. Belford.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Elliot.
For Manilla.—*From London*: Mr. Wilson.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily, Mr. W. W. Clifford, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Playle, Mr. O. Morgan, Major Elliott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Hill, Mr. L. H. Spence, Surg.-Major B. O'Brien, Col. C. H. Marshall, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Mr. F. B. Maclaran.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley, Mr. Terris, Mr. D. Sinclair. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. C. A. Macdonald.
For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. A. H. Meartheer, Mrs. Child, Mr. G. D. Maccabe.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Milne.
For Wellington.—*From London*: Mr. Williams.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. T. Wills.
For Singapore.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Sloan.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Reddie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. S. Walker, Col. G. Henry, Rev. F. Montgomery, Col. Wighton, Mr. H. Collett, Col. Amyatt Binney, Col. Macleod, Mr. Weedon, Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. D. J. Roberts.

July 16, per *Clyde*; July 26, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Windsor, Mr. J. G. Down, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. R. B Stewart, Mr. C. C. Macleod.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Bailey.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. S. F. Judre.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott, Mr. C. S. Fellowes, Capt. Wilson.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Mr. H. A. Benjamin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Benjamin.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Davies.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pigon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bull.

Aug. 7, per *Thames*, for Calcutta.

For Malta.—*From London*: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. J. F. Fisher.

Aug. 7, per *Carthage*; Aug. 16, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. G. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. C. Carter, Mr. G. H. Wyld.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Rev. C. Connor.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. Pain. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Burn, Major Johnstone Douglas.

Aug. 13, per *Bokhara*; Aug. 23, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Capt. R. S. Heygate.

Aug. 21, per *Victoria*; Aug. 30, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, two Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Lyall.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss M. Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. A. H. Parker, Mr. Kornblum, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw and family, Mrs. Gill, Miss Curry.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Liddell and two infants.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Col. Skinner.

Aug. 27, per *Ravenna*; Sept. 6, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Lamb.

Sept. 3, per *Khedive*; Sept. 12, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Miss M. B. Hemphill.

Sept. 3, per *Shannon*; Sept 13, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. David Greig.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. B. W. Blood.

Sept. 10, per *Peshawur*; Sept. 20, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. R. C. Williams, Miss Causley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Trimearne, Mr. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Hon. Mr. Vernon.

Sept. 17, per *Bengal*; Sept. 26, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Capt. and Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Perman. *From Naples*: Mr. F. J. Marsden.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. A. Morgan.
For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harding, Miss Harding.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. E. Cooper.

Sept. 17, per *Valetta*; Sept. 27, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Right Hon. Lord Sheffield's party, Rev. W. J. Colyn. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. James Fairfax and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. B. Severs, Mr. J. McEvoy, Mrs. Crook, Miss Townsend.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. Fisher, Miss Fisher, and two ladies.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son.
For Napier.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Williams and two ladies.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. C. H. H. Cook and two children.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Capt. Harbord, Col. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Ottley, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Surg.-Major D. D. Cunningham, Miss Dunlop.
For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cameron and infant.

Sept. 24, per *Rosetta*; Oct. 4, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. and Mr. Phillips, Capt. Clough, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Somerville.

Oct. 1, per *Coromandel*; Oct. 10, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Woodroffe, two Messrs. Woodroffe, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lermit, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. Shearman Ranson. *From Naples*: Mr. T. Naylor, Dr. Allen.
For Colombo.—*From London*: General Massey, Miss Massey. *From Naples*: Mr. H. A. Kirk.
For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Clutton.

Oct. 2, per *Arcadia*; Oct. 11, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. H. G. Gourlay, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, two Messrs. Calvert.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mrs. Slater and two daughters, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. J. Thomson, Mrs. Cole and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. F. Walker.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mrs. Street, Miss Rooke.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Dr. and Mrs. Honeyman and family, Rev. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Blott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Saville, Col. R. Studdy, Col. Davison, Mr. E. W. Sutton.

Oct. 3, per *Oriental*; Oct. 10, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser and family, Mrs. G. Sanders and family, Miss Donkin, Mrs. W. Donkin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer and infant, Mr. Clement, Miss Flint, Mrs. Hodding, Mrs. Priestley and two children, Miss Liddell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Browne. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Franks, Mr. E. F. Whitney, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Vernon Schalch, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. C. L. Johnstone, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Lauder, Mrs. J. P. Greany and infant, Col. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. C. Evitt Frost, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Hext, Miss Powlett, Miss M. Powlett, Mrs. Spencer.
For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. Merritt and family.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.

For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser, Miss Bestall, Miss Edmeades.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. Moorhouse, Mr. J. Grieve.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick, Mr. Richards, Mr. W J. Simmons.
For Aden.—Mrs. A. Brazier and infant.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children, Miss Hoyle, Mr. J. J. Leech.

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Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 24.

For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Grierson Jackson, two children, infant, and governess.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 4.

For Bombay and Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tighe, three children, and European nurse.

Per *Locksley Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Sept. 22; from Marseilles Sept. 30.

For Kurrachee.—*From Liverpool*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Mair, two children, and European nurse, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Farwell and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maunsell. *From Marseilles*: Col. B. Blood, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Halliday.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Oct. 29; from Marseilles Nov. 6.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Henderson, three children, and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holderness, two children, and European nurse. *From Marseilles*: Capt. and Mrs. R. Gartside Tipping, two children, and European nurse, Miss Gartside Tipping.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack, Mr. and Mrs. Harbury, infant, and ayah, Dr. Hamilton.

Per *Amazone* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 12.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. Tyndall, Mr. Rook, Mr. Phillipowski.
For Zanzibar.—Rev. — Hine, Rev. — Hood.
For Mayotte.—Mme. Adam.
For Diego Suarez.—Messrs. de Jonquières, Blondeau, du Fournet, Mornet, Grenet, Verdier, Abéré.
For Tamatave.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Moore.
For Reunion.—Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Haye, Mr. Bouquet.

Per *Melbourne* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 14.

For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Metcalfe, two children, and nurse, Mr. R. K. Ritchie, Mr. H. Creasy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davidson, Mr. K. Homfray, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. C. E. Dunlop, Mr. L. Hampton.
For Singapore.—Mr. E. J. Smith, Mr. W. W. Douglas, Mr. Velthuysen, Mr. Wynoldy, Mr. Van Laar, Mr. Hamilton.
For Hong Kong.—Mr. P. Kirschbaum.
For Yokohama.—Mr. M. Oishi.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Peshawur* (May 17).—From *London*—Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. G. J. Baugh, Second-Lieut. W. J. A. Brackenbury, Capt. W. H. Campbell, Second-Lieut. H. W. Cooke, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Dickins, Second-Lieut. J. Duncan, Second-Lieut. K. Eastwood, Second-Lieut. F. L. Fosbery, Second-Lieut. A. E. Glasgow, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Second-Lieut. M. H. Henderson, Mrs. Hiller, Second-Lieut. A. F. Hitchcock, Mrs. Holden, Second-Lieut. A. L. Jacob, Mrs. R. Kennedy, Second-Lieut. T. M. Langton, Mrs. Martin, Mr. S. R. Master, Second-Lieut. A. B. Minchin, Second-Lieut. F. H. Norie, Mr. G. Oldham, Mr. Oswal Fateh Chand, Miss A. Owen, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Second-Lieut. G. F. Pocock, Mrs. Rix, Capt. A. H. Rutherford, Second-Lieut. W. G. Smith, Mr. P. Tait, Second-Lieut. J. Vaughan, Second-Lieut. H. J. Williams. From *London* to *Madras*—Mrs. Woodlands. From *London* to *Hong Kong*—Mr. Rimington. From *London* to *Shanghai*—Miss Jeffery. From *Brindisi*—Col. G. M. Abbott, Mr. H. Bromley, Major W. M. Campbell; Mr. J. Davidson; Capt. G. H. Hancock, Capt. J. Kirk, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Marshall, Dr. J. Pollen, Major R. G. Richardson, Mr. G. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, Mr. H. W. Warden. From *Brindisi* to *Kurrachee*—Mr. F. J. Iven. From *Aden*—Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee, Mr. and Mrs. Moossabhoy Bhanjee.

Per *R. Rubattino* (May 19).—From *Genoa*—Mr. A. Montenerd, Mr. T. D. Harvie, Mrs. Harvie, Mr. S. Sabadhicary, Col. Sparks, Mrs. Sparks, Mr. P. W. Gallo.

Per *Imperator* (May 19).—From *Trieste*—Mr. and Mrs. Pertile, Miss Links, Surg. Aquinas, Mr. A. Varges, Mr. T. Onass, Mr. A. Cumine. From *Suez*—Consul F. Roberts.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Clyde* (May 23).—For *Brindisi*—Mr. James Moore, Major H. J. Lyster, Col. W. Briscoe, Mr. W. A. East, Mr. F. F. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. A. S. Orr, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Fenton, junr., Mr. Chichester, Mr. Wright, Col. Goodfellow, Mr. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. Zollinger, Mr. Barrow, Mr. O. Flynn, Col. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. Garstin, Capt. Elderton, Capt. Goodson Adye, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Lieut. C. B. Rawlinson, Mr. R. Alexander, Mr. Kirby, Mr. R. E. Peake, Rev. W. B. Preston, Mrs. and Miss Jefferson, Mr. Sturrock, Capt. Heyman, Capt. W. W. Hancock, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Pease, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Sorabjee. For *Gibraltar*—Two Messrs. Valladares. For *Ismailia*—Mr. A. Simons, Mr. Lovett. For *London*—Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Miss Lizzie Duncan, Master A. W. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Caron and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ashwood, Mrs. Turner, Mr. H. S. Symons, Major Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mr. A. Pennell, Mr. G. H. Hallum, Mr. and Mrs. Southern, Rev. A. Fentiman, Miss Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Rev. J. Israel, Miss Elliott, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. J. J. Emery, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Kleinecht, Mr. Ashdown, Miss Gye, Mr. Mullaly, Mr. and Mrs. Dermot Morris, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Carnall, Mr. Varas, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Pyrke, Mr. Growse, Mr. Godsal, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. W. A. Wittrick, Mr. H. Caie, Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Harman Singh Aulawalia, Col. and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Pears, Mr. Bridweslee, Mr. R. Moir, Mrs. Morris, Lieut. Rouse, Sergeant Wingrove.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—May 12: Comillal, Ferris, from Rangoon. 13: St. Hubert, McPherson, Singapore; Nerbudda, Anderson, Bombay; Canara, Clarke, Moulmein. 14: Secundra, Kendall, Madras; Chindwara, Smith, Bombay. 15: Abeona, Lewis, Cardiff; Maharaja, Edge, Rangoon; Traveller, Hannay, Liverpool; Paul Revere, Mullin, Bombay. 16: Purnea, England, Singapore.

Vessels Departed.—May 12: Niemen, Restitution, Bucephalus, Vandalia. 13: Avona, Dunkeld, Puritan. 14: Patna. 15: Euphrates, Shahzada. 16: Alton Tower, Malda. 17: Pentakota, Palitana, Nawab, Khandalla.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 11: Selene, from Colombo; Chusan, Calcutta. 13: Kangra, Calcutta; Mayo, Calcutta; Kola, Rangoon; Mancra, Calcutta. 14: Nuddea, Rangoon. 15: Niemen, Calcutta. 16: Kola, Negapatam; Waverley, Bombay; Tannadice, Singapore. 18: Nuddea, Negapatam; Abington, Cardiff; Clan Ranald, Glasgow.

Vessels Departed.—May 11: Maharani, for Rangoon; Chusan, London; Selene, Calcutta. 13: Sirdhana, Rangoon; Kola, Negapatam; Manora, London. 17: Tannadice, Singapore.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—May 15: Mobile, Cronin, from Suakin; Thibet, Brown, Yokohama. 16: Clio, Colman, Hull; Penwith, Williams, Port Said; Assyria, Houstoun, Busreh; Lemy, Woolverton, Port Said; Oaklands, Moore, Newcastle; Elecktra, Bellen, Trieste; Romola, Merifield, Barcelona; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; Zampa, Chisholm, Kurrachee; Bendo, Campbell, Marseilles. 17: Rydal Hall, Bewiss, Liverpool; Lawada, Warington, Calcutta; Peshawur, Wheler, London. 18: Clyde, Parfit, Shanghai; Abbeymoor, Bruhn, Palermo. 19: Colaba, Brown, False Point; Byculla, Mitchell, Moulmein; Clan Graham, Alexanderson, Liverpool; Ehrenfels, Kayser, Antwerp; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Booldana, Wood, Akyab; Imperator, Bechtinger, Trieste; Chingford, Stewart, Malta; Himalaya, Foster, Calcutta; Avala, Newell, Cardiff; Gwalior, Jephson, Hong Kong; R. Rubattino, Merello, Genoa. 20: Crauford, Eleney, Port Said; Methley Hall, Wilcox, Perim; Gutenfels, Thormann, Port Said; Regal, Hikins, Batoum. 21: Cape Comorin, Patrige, Plyth; Aislaby, Dennis, Port Said; Khiwa, Shumacker, Jeddah; Armenia, Read, Liverpool; Resolution, Caseton, Cardiff; Imaum, Poland, Marseilles.

Vessels Departed.—May 15: Arab, Newey, for Antwerp; Roma, Taylor, Havre; Fzilka, Livingstone, Rangoon, &c. 16: Britannia, Brown, Marseilles; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee, &c.; Nadir, Mason, Calcutta, &c.; Malwa, Preston, Aden. 17: Barnham, Lawson, Liverpool; Douglas Hill, Williams, Port Said. 18: Chupra, Brown, Galle; Baghdad, Whitehead, Persian Gulf; Maria Teresa, Deperis, Trieste, &c.; Henzada, Brown, Rangoon, &c. 19: Sarmatia, Verrill, Genoa, &c.; Harewood, Thompson, Marseilles. 20: Mobile, Cronin, Jeddah; Rosemorran, Notman, Antwerp; Trewellard, Beckerly, Hull; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee, &c.; Leny, Woolverton, Port Said; Inchgarvie, Major, Dunkirk; Manchester, McMullen, Antwerp; Pocahontas, James, Marseilles. 21: Incharran, McDonald, Havre; Dragoman, Nash, Marseilles; Ellora, Sheldrick, Calcutta, &c.; Lawada, Warington, Rangoon, &c.; Restormel, Richards, Hamburg, &c. 23: Clyde, Parfitt, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Collin—May 14, at Darjeeling, wife of E. W. Collin, C.S., son

Curry—May 9, at Quetta, wife of T. E. Curry, Public Works Dept., son

Forbes—May 10, at Agra, wife of G. Forbes, C.S., daughter

Goldsmith—May 16, at Royapetta, Madras, wife of the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, Church Missionary Society, son

Hobson—June 3, at Mentone, France, wife of E. A. Hobson, late settlement officer, Berar, daughter

Morrison—May 11, at Mhow, wife of Major R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars, son

Mosse—May 31, at Poona, wife of Lieut. W. O. Mosse, 20th Bombay Inf., son

Peake—May 12, at Mangalore, wife of T. P. Peake, Forest Dept., daughter

Tucker—May 3, at Pegu, wife of A. H. Tucker, Punjab Police, daughter

Wemyss—April 26, at Les Palmiers, Moka, Mauritius, wife of of Alexander Wemyss, New Oriental Bank, son

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MARRIAGES.

Harrison—De Dombal—May 12, at Calcutta, Robert John, son of R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., late B.C.S., to Evelyn, daughter of T. De Dombal.

Murray—Peyton—May 23, at Jersey, Lieut. H. B. Murray, 34th Pioneers, Bengal Staff Corps, to Kate May, daughter of the late Capt. L. W. Peyton, R.N.

Ryves—Davies—May 13, at Allahabad, A. E. Ryves, barrister-at-law, Mussoorie, to Kate Coleman, daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Davies, of Pen-y-clawdd, Monmouthshire

Trueman—Morris—June 2, at Buenos Ayres, T. B. Trueman, son of Col. Trueman, late Bombay Staff Corps, to Amy Geraldine Morris, daughter of H. Morris, Eccles, Lancashire

Whyte—Archibald—May 8, at the Presbyterian Church, Rangoon, George Anderson Whyte, superintending engineer, Bulloch Bros. and Co., to Mary Archibald, daughter of Robert Archibald, Esq., Milnathort, Scotland

DEATHS.

Bray—April 5, at Endawgyi, Upper Burma, Capt. N. A. Bray, 2nd batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, aged 36

Finch—May 12, at Kasauli, Rainald Vere Franklyn, infant son of Capt. E. H. F. Finch, East Lancashire Regt.

Ford—June 3, at Rawul Pindi, H. R. K. Ford, 2nd lieut. Bedfordshire Regt., aged 21

Galloway—May 23, at Fort Saskatchewan, T. H. Galloway, late Royal Navy, aged 35

Laurie—May 11, at Agra Patna, Ceylon, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Buxton Laurie, and daughter of Major C. S. Benning, of Dunstable, Beds.

Lysons—June 2, at Zurich, Switzerland, F. B. Lysons, son of General Sir Daniel Lysons

Ross—June 2, at Poona, May, wife of Capt. W. Ross, aged 26

Tait—May 23, at Gadechi, Kattiawar, India, Isabel Alice, the dearly loved and loving wife of W. Wingrove Tait, Esq., and only child of the late Harry Hanslappe Gore, late of Potton, Bedfordshire, aged 21. (By telegram)

AT HOME

BIRTHS.

Bird—May 29, at Norwich, wife of Capt. Bird, 8th Hussars, son

Cochran—June 2, at Southfields, wife of Comdr. C. Cochran, R.N., daughter

Douglass—May 31, at Ealing, wife of Major Douglass, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son

Fanshawe—June 1, at Holmleigh, Albany Road, Bedford, wife of J. C. Fanshawe, Esq. (district superintendent, Burma Police), son

Henderson—June 5, at Ashton-under-Lyne, wife of Capt. R. Henderson, the Manchester Regt., son

Monckton—May 31, at Clifton, Bristol, wife of Lieut. H. G. Monckton, R.N., H.M.S. *Calypso*, son

Murray—June 1, at Porchester Gate, wife of J. R. Murray, Hants Art., daughter

Parr—May 29, wife of Rev. W. C. Parr, chaplain to the Forces, son

Stafford—June 7, at South Kensington, wife of Col. H. Stafford, son

Thompson—June 3, at Hull, wife of Staff-Surg. W. Thompson, H.M.S. *Audacious*, daughter, stillborn

MARRIAGES.

Attwater—Fuller—June 6, at Hammersmith, H. P. Attwater, of the Board of Agriculture, to Mary Augusta Phoebe, daughter of the late G. C. R. Fuller, 9th Lancers

Bickford—Phillips—June 2, at Brownswood Park, Robert, son of Capt. J. E. Bickford, R.N., to Mary Elizabeth Phillips

Bignold—Longe—June 3, at Spixworth, Charles Arthur Bathurst, son of Lieut.-Col. Bignold, to Henrietta Charlotte Longe

Carlyon—Spedding—June 2, at Hanover Square, T. B. Carlyon to Florence Mary, daughter of R. D. Spedding, B.C.S., Commissioner, Agra Division, N.-W. P., India

Close—Stuart—June 2, at Knightsbridge, Major Close, 13th Hussars, to Lady Muriel Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Castlestuart

Cooper—Fegen—June 1, at Bedford, G. W. Cooper to Gertrude Edith, daughter of the late W. B. Fegen, Fleet surgeon, R.N.

Corbett—Lucas—June 2, at Chelsea, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Corbett, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Fanny Gertrude Lucas

Dunbar—Baxter—June 2, at Hanover Square, L. S. B. Dunbar, 2nd Bedfordshire Regt., to Louie Baxter

Grout—Becher—June 4, at Sydenham, J. O. Grout to Rose Blanche, daughter of Major-Gen. A. Becher, late of the Bombay Staff Corps

Gwyn—Faithfull—June 3, at Folkestone, Blanche Annie, daughter of Gen. H. W. Gwyn, to F. E. Faithfull

Heald—Bolst—June 3, at Edinburgh, F. Heald, of Dagupan, Luzon, Philippines, British Vice-Consul, to Helen Kate, widow of H. J. Bolst, I.C.S.

Hobbs—Breton—June 3, at Southsea, J. S. Hobbs, 1st Gloster (28th) Regt., to Edith Mary, daughter of the late Major J. Breton, 53rd Regt.

Hughes-Onslow—Whitehead—June 3, at Escrick, York, A. Hughes-Onslow, capt. 10th Royal Hussars, to Anne Kathleen Whitehead

Jeans—Gaubert—June 4, at Bushey, Lawrence Usticke, son of the late W. D. Jeans, C.B., R.N., to Lucy Alice Gaubert

Jones—Blanchard—June 3, at Alverstoke, J. G. Jones, capt. Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Malabar*, to Harriette Blanchard

Kennedy—Marwood—June 4, at Cheltenham, Charles Moore, son of J. P. Kennedy, formerly Standing Counsel to the Government of India, to Ellinor Edith Marwood

Mangles—Fagan—June 2, at Brompton, Major-Gen. C. Mangles, C.B., to Frances, widow of the late Capt. W. Fagan, late 12th Lancers

Marigold—Barker—June 2, at Kensington, J. A. Marigold to Clare Agnes Aveling, daughter of the late Capt. Barker

Mills—Money—June 2, at Marylebone, Col. H. J. Mills, C.B., dep. commy.-gen. of ordnance, Headquarters Staff, Horse Guards, War Office, to Mrs. Alice Ethel Gausden Money

Perkins—Beale—June 2, at Windsor, C. G. Perkins, lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Agnes Octavia Beale

Sailby—Stoughton—June 3, at Eaton Square, Capt. T. M. J. Sailby, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to Beatrice Mary Stoughton

Silver—McMurdo—June 3, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, J. A. Silver to Agnes Eveline, daughter of the late Col. E. McMurdo

Steevens—Blackburn—June 6, in London, Lieut.-Col. J. Steevens, O.S.D., to Alice Kate Blackburn

Stewart—Cliffe—June 3, at South Kensington, Capt. the Hon. Randolph Stewart, son of the late Earl of Galloway, to Amy Mary Cliffe

Tagart—Riley—June 4, at Brompton, Major F. D. Tagart, 18th Hussars, to Frances Mauriceux Riley

Talby—Stoughton—June 3, at Eaton Square, Capt. T. M. J. Talby, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to Beatrice Mary Stoughton

Tweedale—Chambers—June 3, at Cranley Gardens, Clarens, son of Capt. Tweedale, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Violet Chambers

Wilkie—Reynolds—June 3, at Spanish Place, Capt. E. O. H. Wilkie, Worcestershire Regt., son of General H. Wilkie, to Helen Gertrude (Nellie) Reynolds

Wood—Edgcumbe—June 2, at Clifton, Major W. Wood, 1st batt. Essex Regt., to Anne Hamilton, widow of P. Edgcumbe, formerly capt. in H.M.'s 44th Regt.

DEATHS.

Aldrich—June 2, at Croydon, Admiral R. D. Aldrich, aged 82

Alexander—June 4, at Croydon, Georgiana, daughter of the late G. Alexander, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 57

Ashton—June 5, at Leamington, J. Ashton, hon. col., 3rd batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 68

Barrett—May 28, at Ballater, G. MacD. Barrett, lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 26

Birch—May 28, Major-Gen. E. Birch, aged 58

Bishop—June 4, at Leytonstone, Capt. H. K. Bishop, for nearly fifty years in the Hudson's Bay Company's Service, aged 69

Bruce—June 1, at West Hampstead, F. McC. Bruce, late capt. Royal Berkshire Regt., aged 42

Campbell—June 4, off Lismore, Argyllshire, Donald, son of the late Major D. P. Campbell, aged 28

Clarkson—May 30, at Bury, Lancashire, T. H. Clarkson, colonel commanding 20th Regimental District, aged 57

Close—June 4, at Clanricarde Gardens, Col. F. A. Close, late H.M. Indian Army, aged 79

Congreve—June 1, at West Brighton, George Cedric Morgan, son of Capt. G. T. Congrieve, aged 16 months

Cooke-Yarborough—June 2, at Tunbridge Wells, Col. C. Cooke-Yarborough, C.B., aged 83

Ffarington—May 30, at Wallington, Surrey, William, son of the late Admiral Ffarington, aged 76

Forbes—May 30, at Bournemouth, Major-Gen. H. Forbes (retired), Bengal Staff Corps, aged 64

Garnier—June 4, at Farnham, Surrey, K. Garnier, retired commander R.N., aged 45

Gaskell—May 28, at Southgate, Mrs. Frances Maria Gaskell, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Williamson, commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, aged 74

Harper—June 3, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, of influenza, Edith, younger daughter of G. Harper, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 16

Higgins—June 2, at Cornwall Gardens, Lieut.-Col. R. T. Higgins, late the King's Own Scottish Borderers

Hunt—June 1, at Onslow Gardens, Lieut.-Col. E. D'A. Hunt, late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 64

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Jenkins—May 30, at Welshpool, Jane, widow of the late Commodore G. Jenkins, I.N., C.B.

Lewes—June 4, at Manareifed, Boncath, Anna, widow of Col. Lewes, aged 72

Littlejohn—June 4, at Clifton, the Rev. W. D. Littlejohn, formerly of the 71st Bengal Native Inf., H.E.I.C.S., aged 83

Lowder—June 4, at Forest Hill, Gen. S. N. Lowder, C.B., late Royal Marines, aged 79

MacAdam—May 29, at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, James Hare, son of the late Col. J. MacAdam, aged 32

Mathew—May 18, at Belgrave Square, Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of the late Gen. Mathew, aged 78

Mathewes—June 1, in London, John, son of the late J. G. R. Mathewes, lieut.-col. H.M.'s 91st Foot, aged 74

McGrigor—June 7, at Bryanston Square, W. J. McGrigor, hon. major, 2nd batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, son of the late Sir J. McGrigor, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.T.S., K.C., Director-Gen. Army Med. Dept., aged 74

Moyers—May 26, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Major W. Moyers, late capt. (28th) Gloucester Regt., aged 45

Murray-Prior—May 29, at Southsea, Jemima, daughter of the late Col. Murray-Prior, aged 77

Roland—June 1, in Edinburgh, Wilhelmina Miller, widow of Capt. G. Roland

Ryley—May 31, at Weston-super-Mare, Lieut.-Col. J. S. G. Ryley, late Bengal Cav., H.E.I.C.S., aged 83

Scobie—May 31, at Smooside, Sutherlandshire, Bessie Mackay, daughter of the late Capt. M. J. Scobie, H.E.I.C.S., aged 82

Scott—June 8, Blanche Katherine, daughter of the late Major-Gen. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., aged 20

Synge—May 29, at Inagh Bridge, county Clare, Georgiana, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. C. Synge

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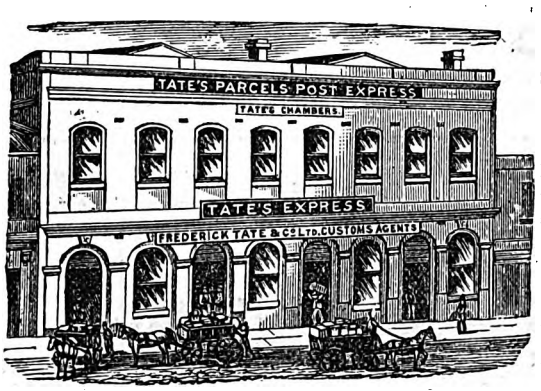
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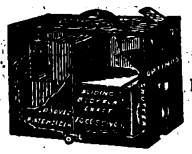
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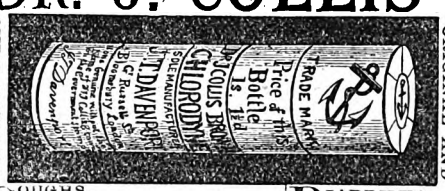
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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1716.] MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

BY the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to May 26; Madras, May 27; Bombay, May 29.

The first intimation of the monsoon in Ceylon this year arrived just four days earlier than last year, on the 19th instead of the 23rd of May.

Although the question is not quite settled, it is most probable that a medal will be given for Manipore and Miranzai. Should it be given for Manipore, says the *Bombay Gazette*, the Calcutta Pioneers will find themselves decorated with the frontier medal.

The important post of Governor-General's Agent at Beloochistan, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Colonel Sir O. St. John, is not yet filled up, and the Government, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, seems puzzled to find among the senior political officers anyone fitted to carry on Sir R. G. Sandeman's work there.

A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Mail*, suggests that a public reception be given to Lieutenant Grant on his arrival there *en route* to Ootacamund.

A Reuter telegram from Simla says:—Doctors Rake and Buckmaster have succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus in serum. They were assisted in their researches by Surgeon-Major Thomson.

According to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* the Government of India is about to consider thoroughly the question of legislating for the protection of labour in mines, and it is not improbable that legislation may be undertaken this year. There are, however, very few underground mines, except in Bengal and in the Central Provinces, and even there the number of persons employed is not great.

The committee recently appointed to inquire into the subject of European and Eurasian pauperism in Calcutta has begun its work, census papers are being taken, and statistics of charities are being collected. The question, the above quoted correspondent says, is to be considered of opening avenues of employment and extending the powers of the law dealing with professional beggars.

The British Indian Association, a body representing the landholders of Bengal, propose to hold a meeting on June 17 to consider the advisability of petitioning the Secretary of State on the subject of the Age of Consent Act.

The question of linking up the metre-gauge systems of Bengal and Bombay is understood to be in active discussion at home, with every prospect of the only proper settlement being at last arrived at.

Koujup, near Manipore, which is over 5,000 feet above sea-level, has been selected as a site for a sanitarium.

Fighting has been going on in Swat for the possession of Maniyar, and the Malik of Migur, having ousted his rival of the Babuzai clan, is in occupation.

The Khans of Aladana and Thanna in Swat are also fighting, and it is probable that the result will be the capture of Thanna, and the establishment of a strong foothold in Swat by Mura Khan.

A small rising has occurred in Gilghit, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states, but it causes little anxiety and is not likely to assume any importance. The news received from the British agent, Colonel Durand, dated June 5, stated that he was at Chalt with 500 men. The chiefs of the Hunza and Nagar tribes appeared to be afraid to attack, and had communicated with him by letter. The 3rd Regiment of the Cashmere Imperial Service troops has been ordered from Jamoo to Gilghit, but it is believed that its services will not be needed, and that the affair will take a peaceful turn before it arrives.

A telegram from Captain G. H. Butcher, of the 42nd Goorkha Rifles, with reference to the "Story of Manipore," requests us to "contradict the statement connected with his name." Captain Butcher is only mentioned twice in the narrative, once as having shot five Maniporis during the retreat, and again as having reserved two cartridges, one for himself and the other for Mrs. Grimwood, in the event of their falling into the hands of the enemy. These statements not only appeared in the *Englishman*, but were telegraphed independently to the *Times* on the express authority of Mrs. Grimwood. Probably a letter from Captain Butcher may clear up the misunderstanding.

Owing to the departure of the mail a day earlier we are unable to give our usual Latest "Gazette of India" Notifications, and the Latest Bombay Army Orders.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BENARES, June 10.—The trial is proceeding here of the persons implicated in the disturbances in this city in April last, arising out of the demolition of a temple to provide a site for the waterworks. A number of cases have already been dealt with, and most of the prisoners have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment with heavy fines. A special judge has been appointed to try the remainder of the rioters.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, June 14.—Further details from Madras show that the recent outbreak at Vizagapatam was led by three men, one of whom was concerned in the Rumpa rebellion some years ago. Apparently their object was to obtain arms and ammunition and to attack the neighbouring village. They seized and burnt a police-station about fifty miles from Vizagapatam town, killing three constables. When pursued they dispersed. One ringleader has been captured, and no further outbreaks have been reported.

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The weather reports from Upper India appear so far to justify the alarming forecast of the Meteorological Department. The Bombay branch of the monsoon current continues to be very weak, and is being driven back by pressure from the north. Unless matters mend soon the rainfall is likely to be very deficient in Rajpootana, the Southern Punjab, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. A week ago the monsoon seemed to have set in throughout Bengal, but in this province, too, the current appears to have been checked, as the rain has ceased and excessive heat prevails.—*Times.*

The following telegram from the Governor of Madras was received at the India Office on Saturday:—"South-west monsoon has burst, and good rain has fallen throughout Malabar and South Canara. Rainfall fair in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and Salem. Condition of North Arcot and Chingleput unchanged; 8,353 employed on special work in former district, 6,892 in latter district. Number on gratuitous relief in North Arcot, 1,494; in Chingleput, 166. Price of rice slightly risen, dry grain stationary."

GUP.

THE *Pioneer* correspondent writes from Simla on May 17:—On all hands there is abundant proof now that the season is advancing. Every week little parties are made up for picnics to the glen, or to Mashobra or other of the many suitable spots near Simla. Mashobra is specially in favour, for there, far from the madding crowd, under the odorous pines, with the ground carpeted thick with the fallen pine needles, existence must be, indeed, what an enthusiastic resident calls heavenly. The fine band of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment is, I believe, shortly expected here for the season. There will be a dance at Government House on the 21st, and there are rumours of a projected smoking concert and other entertainments during the race week. On the first of next month a concert is announced with the object of benefiting the various institutions which are connected with Lady Roberts' name. And lastly, the most telling sign of all is that the first wedding of the season is fixed for the 20th inst. The pressing want, however, is still men. Now that the little wars seem to be nearly over it is to be hoped these will come in their scores.

An important incident in connection with the Simla Races is that Scott (senior), the well-known steeplechase jockey, who does not wish to take out a licence as a jockey this season, has been refused permission by the Calcutta Turf Club to ride even his own horse, that body seemingly recognising that he must carry the professional penalties, and to do so must have a licence.

The Devil's Dance at Ooty, described in our last issue, has caused some excitement in Madras. The following additional account of it is from a local paper:—The great feature of a ball given at Ootacamund the other evening by Sir James Dormer, the Madras Commander-in-Chief, was a set of Lancers, danced by eight men attired as devils in black coats, knee breeches, black stockings, shoes, and black gauze wings, with long black tails and horns. When the first discordant crash of fiendish music was heard (the introduction to the Bogie Man Lancers), each devil seized a reluctant angel and dragged her to a place in the set. The angels were most becomingly attired in loose flowing robes of white, with silver girdles, and stars in their hair, flowing wing sleeves, and a big spray of lilies in their hands. The devils and angels danced as follows:—

Devils.		*Angels.*
H.E. the Governor	and	Miss Dormer.
H.E. the Commander-in-Chief	,,	Lady Wenlock.
Captain Lawley	,,	Miss Garstin.
General Kenney Herbert	,,	Miss Galton.
Captain Cavaye	,,	Miss Lockhart.
Captain Baring	,,	Miss E. Dormer.
Lord Douglas Compton	,,	Miss L. Dormer.
Captain Bethune	,,	Miss M. Dormer.

The devils danced with the most wonderful fiendish grace and agility, dragging their partners, whirling them round and pirouetting round them. They finished up with a wild, rapid waltz, ended by giving yells of triumph and truly unearthly shrieks.

It would have been too much to expect, says the *Bombay Gazette*, that the strange scene at a recent ball at Ootacamund would pass without protest from people who take their neighbours' pleasures sadly. Somebody writes to the Madras papers that "the Christian people of Ootacamund are intensely pained and indignant at the disgrace committed on Christianity by those persons who acted the part of 'angels' and 'fallen angels' in the Fancy Ball given in this place on the 13th inst., and are resolved to protest publicly against such conduct. A protest is being prepared, and will shortly be presented." If Lord Wenlock has to receive a deputation on the subject he will not be greatly helped in drawing up a reply by the apology that the *Mail* has invented, that it would be hard for anyone to say what exact connection there is between Christianity, "in the proper sense of the terms, and angels—whether fallen or not." Lord Wenlock, who has been just long enough in the country to be diplomatic, would do better to tell the protesting deputation that there are two sides to every question, and that an impartial Governor was not doing greatly amiss in seeing to it that while the angels were so adequately represented, even the devils had their due. Madras, nevertheless, would do well if, in organising its entertainments in future, it were to act on the principle that the devil is not a desirable acquaintance, even in a ballroom. The *Mail* condemns the whole thing as a mistake, made more glaring by the want of dignity displayed in it by the chief actors. A Governor whose personal staff is adequate should feel that he is thereby relieved from all personal obligation to supply the society of a hill station with amusement. What is Triboulet for if Francois Premier persists in playing the part of court jester? For all which considerations we hope that *diableries* will not again be heard of in the social administration of the Madras Presidency.

A Darjeeling note (May 21) in the *Englishman* says:—The Lieutenant-Governor, with Messrs. Paul and Buckland and an aide-de-camp, is touring in Sikkim. Major-General Lord Frankfort has returned from his inspection at Gnatong. I hear he had fairly good weather, and enjoyed the trip. The usual Birthday Ball is to take place at the Shrubbery on the 29th. It is to be hoped that the night will be fine. Usually it is the reverse. Whether it is that there are more people here now than usual, or that they have become more religious, I know not, but the church is crowded now as it never was before, some persons actually being unable to obtain seats.

After all, is the Maharaja (of Mysore) going to England? I am afraid, says a writer in the *Madras Times*, there is no truth in the statement, which is freely going the round of the newspapers now. A high officer who is intimately connected with the palace told me the other day that the first intimation of his visit to England reached the Maharaja from that country. However, the talk about his going has done one good. It has set him a-thinking, and I am given to understand that a conference of pandits will be held to discuss whether the Maharaja can go without losing caste. I also learn that the subject will be proposed to the Mutradipaties for their opinions.

The *Times of India* correspondent writes from Mahableshwur (May 22):—A very noticeable feature at the Fancy Dress Ball which came off last night at "Bella Vista," Government House, was that a larger number than usual appeared in ordinary evening dress, which rather spoiled an otherwise brilliant and very pleasant function. It is usual at a fancy dress ball for the guests to don fancy costume. Of course a few always do appear in evening dress; but it is hardly the correct thing on an occasion like this for young gentlemen to wear ordinary evening dress. About half the number of gentlemen present wore ordinary dress, which was rather a pity. Her Excellency Lady Harris as "Esmeralda" looked particularly well in a dress of white and gold, with a red cap and sash, and heavy coin trimmings. The only other "Esmeralda" in the room was Miss Howard, who looked charming in her very becoming dress. Mrs. Nugent made a great impression as "Silver Queen" in a sparkling white silk dress, which suited her very well. The "Peasants" and "Maids" of sorts were all smart-looking and prim, as also were the "Gypsies." Miss Croft, as Lady Teazle, was very prettily dressed. Indeed, it was remarked that some of the dresses worn last night were the most expensive and the prettiest dresses which have been seen at a fancy ball. The "Cambridge M.A." looked very dignified, while "The Bride," "Water Lily," "Violets," "Sunflower," "Liberty Silks," "Blush Rose," and "Magpie" looked sweetly pretty. "My Great Grandmother" was very good indeed, while Mrs. Little's fancy dress looked remarkably well.

As to the gentlemen, there can be no doubt that the Government House Staff formed as handsome a group as has been seen at any similar function. His Excellency was dressed in the handsome costume of the Tickham Hunt, his genial Military Secretary having donned the equally bright-looking dress of the "Belvoir Hunt," Captain Cox, A.D.C., and Captain Gott also appearing in hunt dress. Captain Fowle, A.D.C., looked remarkably well in his dark costume "Black Brunswicker." Dr. Nevins, of the Gaekwar's Staff, made an uncommonly good "Mahratta," while Major Potts as the "Ameer of Sind" and Mr. W. Hughes as "Arabi Pacha" were very well disguised. Sir George Greaves appeared in hunt dress, and looked very well too. Mr. Burder, Dr. Collis Barry, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Snow looked very well in their fancy costumes. The "Moghulai" costume of Major Lister, R.E., and the "Flunkey" of Major Spratt, R.E., were also good. There is not much to say of the others.

Dancing commenced shortly after 9.30 P.M. to the strains of the Governor's Band, who were stationed in the verandah at one end of the brilliantly lighted dancing-hall, the floor of which had been polished to a nicety. His Excellency the Governor danced the first set of Lancers with Mrs. Moore, and the second set with the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, whom he took in to supper. His Excellency danced the fifth waltz with Mrs. Nugent—the "Silver Queen." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief danced the first set of Lancers with Lady Harris, and he took her ladyship in to supper.

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On May 18 almost everybody in Mahableshwur found their way to "The Glade," a beautifully shady spot on the way to Carnac Point, to witness one of the most interesting cricket-matches that has ever been played here. Some of the ladies who took part in the match were quite experts with the bat, particularly Miss Howard, whose brilliant batting formed quite the feature of the game. She is quite a recruit in the game, as a matter of fact, but one would hardly have thought so from the freedom with which she knocked the balls about all over the place, making several boundary hits, some of which scored four, while others scored two. Several bowlers tried to get her out, but she treated them all alike. There was no attempt at a mere defence of the wickets, but every ball was hit at with the object of making as many runs as possible. In her first innings Miss Howard, however, was not given the opportunity of doing much, for when she stepped forward to strike out at a slow ball served to her by Colonel Rhodes, she was cleverly stumped by his Excellency Lord Harris, who made a good wicket-keeper, in spite of having to use only his left hand. She rushed back to avert this disaster, but unfortunately let the bat drop out of her hand before she had got back within the crease. She made up for this, however, when she went in to bat for the second time, by treating the field to a great deal of leather-hunting, and running up her score to 28 before being dismissed. She ran very well indeed, and missed no opportunity of adding to the score. Her performance was certainly a very creditable one, and she most thoroughly deserved the great applause which greeted her on vacating her place at the wickets. Major Von Donop also batted remarkably well, and between himself and Miss Howard they made a stand which quite demoralised the field. Major Leach displayed grand form also, and indulged in some free hitting in the second innings, though he could do nothing in the first innings. Her Excellency Lady Harris captained one of the teams, while Mrs. Pinhey from Bombay captained the other. Each side was made up of six ladies and five gentlemen, the conditions being that the gentlemen should bat left-handed with a broomstick (rather a thick one, by the way), and should bowl and field with the left hand also. In fielding, Mrs. Hensley, a new arrival from Secunderabad, where she had captained a team with success, greatly distinguished herself by making some very clever catches, which earned for her the applause of the spectators.

THE GRAVE BESIDE THE ROAD.

A STORY OF OCHTERLONY'S, MARCH 1815.

I know nothing which should keep a gentleman from sleep,
The sleep which he enjoys, I may remark,
Because he has been shown on a piece of mouldering stone
The name of Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

I sure can live without her who nothing knew about her,
Save this record on her tombstone, save the mark!
That 'tis years and years ago since they laid this lady low
In the grass beside the road, this Mrs. Clark.

The words go on to say, in a strange eccentric way,
That the tombstone was erected as a mark
Of a common sentiment in the Twentieth Regiment
For the lady, Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

She was but a soldier's wife, and she followed to the strife
The husband she had wed, and in the dark
The hand that she had wed was the hand that stretched her dead,
He was such a cautious sentry, Private Clark.

For the battle-thunder fills all day long the echoing hills,
The woods were battle-lighted till the dark
Threw its solemn sable shield o'er the blood-besprinkled field,
And the vagrant Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

"Ah! my God, if he be dead let me share his lowly bed,
Let me stretch me where he lieth stiff and stark.
On that dear breast to lie, ah! 'twere happiness to die,"
Wept this foolish Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

Then she climbed a darkening height towards a point of twinkling light
That glimmered o'er the valley through the dark.
By that twinkling light he stood in the picket-guarded wood,
Private Murphy *alias* Joe Dalrymple Clark.

Now what is this he hears as he lends his listening ears,
Bustling footsteps creeping towards him in the dark?
"Who goes there?" and no reply save a wild convulsive cry—
Heaven help you, Private Joe Dalrymple Clark!

Did no pitying angel stand by that all too ready hand
To whisper that her bosom was the mark?
No; the fatal bullet sped and the faithful bosom bled,
She hath fallen, Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

She lived long enough to say, "Oh for twenty miles to-day
I have followed on your steps from dawn till dark.
At last, dear love, we meet, and even death is sweet."
For God's sake seize his musket! hold him, soldiers! Private Murphy *alias* Joe Dalrymple Clark.

She had a little child and they say it crowed and smiled
On the bosom that was lying stiff and stark.
They took it from her breast and they laid her down to rest
In the grass beside the road, this Mrs. Clark.

I know nothing which should keep a gentleman from sleep,
The sleep which he enjoys, I may remark,
But my spectacles are damp, there's a fog about the camp,
Heaven help you, Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

With the light about His feet He hath met her who will meet
Every poor forlorn wanderer of the dark;
To the Pilgrim of the Night He hath op'd the gates of light,
She hath entered, Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

Heaven's softest dews be shed on her lone and lowly bed!
Heaven's justice keep her memory from the dark,
Heaven's stars their watches keep o'er the long eternal sleep
Of the faithful Mrs. Anastasia Clark.

GEORGE A. STACK.

—*Pioneer.*

PERSONAL.

MR. POGSON, C.I.E., Government astronomer, Madras, was lying seriously ill at his residence when the mail left.

Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., on his return from leave, acts as political agent, Janjira.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., acts as political agent, Akalkote, with effect from June 1, 1891.

Mr. Evan Maconochie, C.S., will do duty as assistant political agent, Narukot.

Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, C.S., has been appointed to act as assistant political agent for the Surgana State.

Mr. A. Hill, F.C.H., acts as executive engineer, Belgaum, during the absence of Colonel Cruickshank.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., on return from leave, acts as political agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel W. Scott.

Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., on return from leave, acts as Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Mr. Howard W. Warden, M.I.C.E., has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway, from May 18, 1891.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S., on his return from privilege leave, acts as political agent for the Dangs in the Khandeshi district during the absence of Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S.

Colonel John Robertson, C.I.E., has accepted the presidentship of the Simla Municipality. Under the new arrangements Colonel Robertson will take up his appointment in October. The salary of the post is 500 rs. a month.

Major Rivers Howe, C.V.R., chief superintendent of the office of the Comptroller-General, has been promoted into the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, and has been appointed assistant accountant-general of the Punjab. Major Howe has rendered yeoman service to the department, and his promotion, says the *Englishman*, will give general satisfaction. By his transfer the Calcutta Volunteers will lose a good officer. The appointment has been made as a special mark of satisfaction by the Government of India.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

General S. M. Lowder, C.B.—The death is announced at Forest Hill, London, S.E., of General Samuel Netterville Lowder, C.B. General Lowder was born in 1812, and joined the Royal Marines in 1833. He became captain in 1848, and in 1854 was present at the action of Esknaes, in the Gulf of Finland, in the war with Russia. He also took a part in the operations before Bomarsund, and was in command of the detachment of Royal Marines at the surrender of Fort Prasto. In 1855 Captain Lowder served with the Baltic Expedition. For his services he received the medal and the brevet rank of major. General Lowder commanded the battalion of Royal Marines employed on special service in Mexico in 1861 and 1862, during the troublesome times preceding the election of Maximilian as Emperor. He was an aide-de-camp to her Majesty from 1863 to 1868, and deputy adjutant-general to the Royal Marines from 1867 to 1872. His wife died last year.

One more survivor of the Balaclava charge, **Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond D'Arcy Hunt**, has died recently. Born on Feb. 5, 1827, he entered the Army in October 1847, and served with the 9th Lancers in the last Punjab campaign, being present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujerat, for which he received medal and clasps. He also served with distinction in the Inniskilling Dragoons during the Crimean War, taking part in the battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For this he received medal and clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh. He became major of the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1858, and lieutenant-colonel in February 1861.

News has been received of the death at Malta, while playing polo, of **Major F. R. S. Hemphill**, of the 1st Berkshire Regiment, his death having been caused by a severe fall. Major Hemphill, who had seen just over sixteen years' service, and had only recently been promoted to the rank of major, served in the Egyptian and Soudan expeditions.

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The colonelcy of the 9th (the Queen's Royal) Lancers has become vacant by the death, on June 10, of **General Sir Archibald Little, G.C.B.** This officer, who was in his eighty-first year, joined the Army in 1831, and became full general and was placed on the Retired List in 1880. He served at Sobraon in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, and in the Mutiny was wounded at the relief of Lucknow, and commanded at Dilkoosha, the battle of Cawnpore, and the actions of Seraighat and Khudargunge. General Little died at Upton House, Tetbury. He had been colonel of the 9th Lancers since 1875.

Captain A. Griffin.—The Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes on May 25 :—The injuries sustained by Captain A. Griffin on Monday last were, as we feared, most serious. After lingering in great pain for five days, he died yesterday at 5 P.M. The terrible fall from his dog-cart down the bank dislocated his neck, and although every medical assistance was tried, it was only a matter of time, as his lower limbs were paralysed from the time of the fall. Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Smith put their house at Captain Griffin's disposal, and their kindness was most deeply felt by him. Mr. A. C. Smith cheered him up to the last, and almost the last words he uttered were a murmur of thanks to the kind people who had done their best for him in his last trouble. Yesterday afternoon the funeral service was read over Captain Griffin at St. Thomas's Cemetery at 4.15 P.M. Nearly all the residents of Ootacamund attended the funeral. We noticed the Hon. Mr. Garston, Colonel A. Hutchins, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Colonel Hope, Colonel Liardet, General Clementson, Captain Begbie, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, the Hon. Mr. G. Hammett, and a great many others. The coffin was carried from the hearse to the church by Colonel A. C. Smith, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Large, Mr. Wapshare, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Griffin. The Bishop of Madras, the Rev. J. Morley, and Rev. Pritchett Shaw all assisted in the service. The grave-yard was thronged with people, and the coffin was covered with beautiful white flowers, the gifts of loving friends.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says :—We regret to hear of the death, from heat apoplexy following an attack of Arracan fever, of **Mr. Walter Huntley**, the local agent of the Bank of Bengal. The greater portion of Mr. Huntley's service has been spent in Burma, he having been accountant in the Rangoon office some years ago, and having afterwards been agent first in Akyab and then in Moulmein. His promotion to the management of the Rangoon agency is comparatively recent. In all three places Mr. Huntley has been very popular, and his sudden death in the prime of life will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and two young children to mourn his loss.

A report has reached Simla of the death of **Mr. Lennard**, a well-known sportsman, who was travelling in the neighbourhood of Gilghit, and though it lacks confirmation, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, it is generally believed to be true.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams, from the correspondent of the *Times* at Calcutta, have been received since our last issue :—

JUNE 9.—The Senaputty's written defence alleges that, seeing the troops gathered round the Residency, he thought the durbar was a trap, and that he fought in self-defence, and did not begin till the British troops opened fire. He adds that the murders were committed while he was asleep, and the Tongal General is alone responsible for them. The statement concludes by referring to the good service done by the prisoner and the Manipori troops in the Naga war of 1879.

JUNE 10.—The trial of the Regent at Manipore began yesterday before the same Court which had tried the Senaputty. The evidence was very similar to that in the former trial, and the same two Bengalee pleaders defended the accused. The execution of the Tongal General has been postponed, as he may be required to give evidence.

JUNE 11.—The trial of the Regent of Manipore was continued to-day. Captain Butcher aud Lieutenant Chatterton were examined. Their evidence added little to what is already known. Lieutenant Chatterton stated that the letter replying to Mr. Quinton's was signed by the Regent, and expressed readiness on his part to cease firing if the troops surrendered their arms and accoutrements. The charges against the prisoner are—first, waging war against the Queen ; second, abetting murder. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

JUNE 14.—Yesterday afternoon the Court appointed for the trial of the Senaputty gave judgment. The finding of the Court on the first count—namely, waging war against the Queen—was Guilty ; on the second count, the abetment of murder, Guilty ; and on the third count, murder, Not guilty, as the accused was not actually present at the executions. The Court passed sentence of death on the prisoner, subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

In the Regent's trial the case for the prosecution closed on Thursday, and the Court then adjourned till Monday to give the prisoner time to prepare his defence. The greater part of the evidence was a repetition of what is already known, but some few new pieces of information came out. For instance, Captain Butcher stated that during the retreat from the Residency he saw some mounted messengers leave the palace and communicate with the villages along the route, whereupon the villagers fired on the retreating troops.

The Government has published an interesting account, by Jemadar Birdal Nagarkote, of the 43rd Goorkhas, who commanded a detachment at Langthobal, of the manner in which he brought a little party of thirty-three rifles safely to Tammoo. Although he was threatened by a large force of Maniporis who were fresh from their triumph at the Residency, the Jemadar showed no panic, but retreated in good order, taking a number of transport coolies with the Government stores which were under his charge. The enemy attacked the Goorkhas several times on the march, but they made good their retreat without loss, and on reaching Tammoo they returned with Major Grant and took part in his gallant exploits at Thobal. General Collett, in forwarding his report, remarks that the Jemadar acted in a highly creditable manner, and the Government has recognised his skill and courage by admitting him to the Second Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadore. A similar honour has been bestowed on Subhadar Mahtal Din, of the 12th Burma Regiment, while a step of rank and a donation of six months' pay have been granted to the non-commissioned officers and men of Major Grant's party.

LATER.—The judgment in the Senaputty's case discusses the evidence at some length, and finds that it is clearly proved that the accused intended to resist ; that he directed the fighting ; that the Maniporis fired first ; that the accused could have saved the officers, but made no effort to do so, and that he acquiesced in the murders. As the proceedings must be sent for consideration to Simla, which is fourteen days' post from Manipore, it will be some time before the prisoner's fate is finally settled. The delay in confirming the Tongal General's sentence is due to the fact that the papers on his case had not reached Simla up to yesterday.

LITTLE OF INTEREST which has not been anticipated by telegraph is found respecting Manipore in the papers received by this mail. We select a few items.

HOW THE SENAPUTTY WAS CAPTURED.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* (May 24) says :—The Jobraj is now under a guard of the 43rd Goorkha Rifles. His capture was effected by one of Major Maxwell's constables, who was visiting a suspected house. It was intended to surround the house by night if the Jobraj was there, it being thought that an attempt by day would be unsuccessful and would arouse suspicion. The Jobraj, however, saw the constable approaching and made a bolt for it. The constable overtook him, and the two men had a tussle in which the Jobraj got the best of it and nearly strangled the other. At this juncture another of Major Maxwell's men came up and threw a lump of earth at the Jobraj, cutting his mouth badly, and the two having overpowered him, impressed the services of a Manipori, who carried him on his back to the fort. The Jobraj has had a rough time of it, and walks with difficulty. He is a sturdy man, and in appearance not unlike a Goorkha.

MR. QUINTON AND MR. GRIMWOOD.

The *Times* brought by the mail, says the *Pioneer*, contains a long letter, addressed from Cachar, from Mrs. Grimwood to her sister-in-law. The letter contains a graphic account of the fighting at Manipore and the subsequent retreat—when it was written Mrs. Grimwood was still ignorant of her husband's fate—but it is perhaps a pity that it should have been published without revision. As it stands, it contains one important misstatement, the result it must be of a misapprehension, which has entirely misled the whole English press. "Frank," writes Mrs. Grimwood, "must have told you about the chief coming with 450 men of the 42nd Goorkhas. They kept us in the dark as to their real reasons for coming until they arrived on March 22." Had this been so, the burden of responsibility resting on Mr. Quinton would undoubtedly have been even heavier than it is, and we not unnaturally find the *St. James's Gazette* declaring that "Mr. Grimwood, the Resident, seems entirely exonerated by the fact that he was not consulted." Now it is possible that Mr. Grimwood's suggestions may have been disregarded, but that he was not made acquainted with Mr. Quinton's designs until the latter's arrival at Manipore is, as we have already stated, quite a mistake. Lieutenant Gurdon arrived at Manipore on March 15, nine days before the disaster, and in pursuance of instructions received from the Chief Commissioner at once informed Mr. Grimwood of the intentions of Government. It is quite possible—indeed in the circumstances exceedingly probable—that Mr. Grimwood did not let his wife know everything until March 22, and this may explain the mistake ; but it is none the less unfortunate. It is to be feared that none of the chief actors concerned in the disastrous affair can be relieved of responsibility : the exact share of blame to be apportioned to each it may never be possible to determine ; but let us at least endeavour to avoid unjustly exculpating one at the expense of the others.

LORD RIPON'S ATTITUDE.

The *Englishman* has the following remarks on Lord Ripon's attitude regarding the Manipore disaster :—Lord Ripon's daily display of energetic interest in Manipore affairs has not failed to attract attention in India. The people of England have, and have had ever since the disaster at Manipore became known to them, the extraordinary spectacle of a past ruler of India, who must be thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties which beset Indian administration, especially in connection with the Native States, endeavouring at every opportunity to discredit and embarrass the action of the present Government. Before the Indian Government can possibly put the home authorities in possession of the facts, and while yet public opinion is influenced entirely by the incomplete reports in the newspapers and by the speculative comments based upon them in editorial columns, we hear constantly of questions put by Lord Ripon which can have only one object, that is, manifestly to inform the public that in his opinion the present Government of India is incapable of performing the functions of its office. No one should know better than Lord Ripon the mischievous and hampering effect of interference by the Parliament of England with matters of Indian administration, and it is to men of his experience that any Government of India should look for reasonable support and fair endorsement in critical moments, or at all events for silence until circumstances make comment fair. But Lord Ripon is not bound by the ethics of courtesy. Apparently he is not even bound by any consideration of the accuracy of the statements which he makes to the Lords under the guise of questions. Lord Ripon, so the telegram runs, called attention to a Government of India proclamation putting heavy sums on the heads of those concerned in the outbreak at Manipore. But the rewards offered were for the captives alive, and not dead. This makes a difference ; but even had the Marquess been right in his facts, the proposal was not one of such an outrageous character as to form any excuse for his eager and mischievous intermeddling.

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Capital remarks :—It seems to us that the whole of this miserable imbroglio is due to the absence of the Government at Simla. The mind of a man is insensibly affected by the atmosphere in which he dwells, and if the Government of India choose to withdraw themselves from the reach of all honest public opinion, they can hardly feel surprised if they fail to gauge the popular sentiment. Had Lord Lansdowne been in a position to consult any unofficial gentlemen of any education and standing, and with any knowledge of the true English feeling in such matters, he would never have gone so grievously astray. But, surrounded by officers whose advancement and success depended on his goodwill, he could hardly expect to get impartial and indifferent advice. The consequence is that British honour has been trailed through the mire, and the Home Government may be driven to ask him to resign.

THE FUTURE OF MANIPORE.

A DELUSIVE IDYL.

THE *Calcutta Englishman* says :—Sir James Johnstone's schemes for the future of Manipore do honour to his heart. They are the natural, the spontaneous expression of a very becoming sense of gratitude. We all know how attractive the Indian life appears in the reminiscences of those who can look back upon it from the safe vantage-ground of pension and retirement. It is easy to imagine that the retrospect, in the case of an ex-Resident at Manipore, must be exceptionally agreeable. It involves no sordid memories of dull days spent in the grind of cutchery. It is almost touching to see how the veteran Resident's thoughts turn fondly to "stately little processions," to "royal festivals," to boat races and dances, to "the thousand and one pretty ceremonies inseparable from a Native court, and which give a zest to native life." It reminds one of Ali Baba. We all remember how with the lightest, most whimsical touch he displays the weaknesses and vices of his raja, but goes on to say, with his knack of apt quotation : "Do not turn this beautiful temple of ancient days into a mere mill for decrees and budgets, but sweep it and purify it, and render it a fitting shrine for the homage and tribute of antique loyalty, that proud submission, that subordination of the heart which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." That is what we would all like to do, and we can easily sympathise with Sir James Johnstone when he writes to the *Times* to say that you have only to "carefully select and officer, and give him the fullest powers," to "let the State be covered with roads," and "hasten to carry the much-needed railway through the State into Burma," and the thing is done. The wish is characteristic, not only of the man, but of a whole race of men, of the Indian official who learns to love the scene of his labours with a zeal which blinds him to the stern needs of Indian administration, and to the fact that India is a poor country.

No one would grudge the ex-Resident his roads and railways. Every Indian official who cares for his district cries for railways and roads. An advocate for railways in Manipore has the advantage of, indirectly, crying out for railways for many other regions, seeing that, after all, Goalundo is about the nearest existing railway station to Manipore. How is the average reader of the *Times* to realise that Goalundo is on the banks of the Padma, and that the Padma and many other streams interpose difficulties almost as serious as those afforded by the strip of sea between Dover and Calais? No existing Indian railway can touch Manipore. An offshoot of the Chittagong-Assam line might possibly run through Manipore to Burma. But that line, much desired of Assam planters, has only reached the stage of survey and estimates. A branch line over the hills which separate Cachar from Manipore has not yet reached even that stage of embryonic growth. It may be a perfectly feasible project. Its execution would give sincere pleasure to everyone interested in Eastern India. But even in Europe such a scheme could hardly be realised offhand. Meanwhile the problem of settling Manipore is one of practical and immediate urgency. The Government of India has to select a settlement which shall be best for the Manipuris themselves and for their neighbours. It has, so far as we can see, a free field of choice. The ex-maharaja appears to have been ejected from his kingdom, if not by the mass of his subjects, at all events by that portion of them who chose to take an interest in the task of government. If the Supreme Government resented his extrusion, it was, so far as we know, on the express grounds that it was not for Tikendrajit, or any other subject, to play the part of a king-maker. The usurper, whom charity requires us to regard as the tool of Tikendrajit, has practically placed himself beyond the range of the most complacent charity. The field seems fairly open. The settlement of Manipore may be made in two ways. We may have, as Sir James Johnstone suggests, a revived raja, with a strong Resident to look after him, and roads and railways to prevent him from doing much mischief. The objection to this plan is that roads and railways cannot be made in a day, especially in remote valleys which present considerable natural obstacles and are without a large supply of human labour to meet such obstacles.

The other alternative is to reduce the Manipuris of Manipore to the self-elected state of the Manipuris outside Manipore, who are to the former as the Irishmen out of Ireland are to those who still dwell in the distressful country, namely, many more in numbers. It is well known that a majority of the Manipuri race, refugees, apparently, from the conditions of the indigenous government, live in Sylhet and Cachar. These acquiese, happily enough, in the common incidents of British rule, and it has to be proved that their brethren in Manipore itself would be better off under the rule of a maharaja, aided by a Resident supported by roads and railways, especially as the railways and roads are not likely to be made in the near future. The latter aids to locomotion and good government must needs be paid for. Manipore clearly cannot pay for them. In India the cry for economy is at least as loud as the cry for indigenous institutions. The planters of Cachar demand roads as vehemently as Sir James himself, and apparently cry in vain. If we are to have a maharaja in Manipore again, it is clear that he must begin his rule without the roads and the railways which the ex-Resident, with no apparent sign of irony, desires as an indispensable condition of renewed semi-independence. The strong Resident, the only other condition, is easily supplied. But it seems clear that he could more effectually secure justice for the Manipuri people, whom we are loath to hold responsible for the recent massacres, if he be not the *maire du palais* of a raja. The Penal Code is not so attractive to a romantic mind as political influence. But there seems no very obvious reason, at present, why the people of Manipore should be subjected, rather than their neighbours, to the indirect methods of political influence. We all know that Tikendrajit, long before his last performance, was guilty of crimes which under a system of Penal Code would not have been visited with the punishment they actually obtained, of fictitious banishment to an island in a lake. It would have been better for Manipore, perhaps for Tikendrajit himself, had he been taught that crime brings real and deterrent punishment.

We have to think not only of the Manipuris, but of the races who surround them. On three sides is British territory, on the south are the wild and unexplored Lushai hills now gradually coming under the influence of Mr. McCabe. The physical and political conditions are very much the same as those of the Cachar Valley, once the seat of an ancient and famous raja, whose rule is not only not regretted, but is forgotten. Are there any particular reasons why we should relegate the Manipuris of Manipore to conditions from which the Manipuris of Sylhet and Cachir have escaped? The boat races and pageants on which Sir James Johnstone's memory dwells lovingly furnished no doubt a picturesque and quaint representation of the mixed Hindu and Naga customs of the race. But such things are luxuries and have to be paid for. If such a thing as a wise, masterful, enlightened Native ruler were possible in those parts, we might give him not only Manipore but the Lushai hills alongside, inhabited by a kindred race. The plan would save India expense and trouble. Parliament would be pleased by so magnanimous a concession to Native opinion. The vernacular newspapers would have to seek for some fresh grievance in place of the woes of the house of Arjan. The concession would bear a false air of being politic, generous, and popular. But anyone who knows Eastern India will have no difficulty in deciding that it is not for the good of that part of the Manipuri race which lives in the Imphal Valley to be entrusted with Armstrong guns, Residents, flagstaffs, and other vanities of that sort. Even if the roads and railways were forthcoming, it seems of doubtful utility to prop up expensive pageants for which the Manipuri ryots, and not we, have to pay. There are not only the Manipuris who have to be considered. There are the subject tribes, Nagas and Kukis, hewers of wood and drawers of water; convenient scapegoats in time of trouble, and probably not enthusiastic admirers of Manipore rule.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

"TAXPAYER" writes the following sharp, we have reason to believe only too well-founded, criticism on the Black Mountain Expedition, to the *Pioneer* :—

As an exponent and powerful supporter of the present frontier policy of the Government of India—a policy once called "Mischievous Activity," now euphemised as "Forward"—you can perhaps explain one of its latest developments. I allude to the causes, conduct and object of the Black Mountain Expedition, 1891. So far as is known to the public the Black Mountain tribes had been on their best behaviour since their punishment in 1888, the date of the last expedition. On the principle of letting sleeping curs lie it would, one would think, have been wise to have left them alone. But no : in October last it was decided "to test the temper of the tribes," in other words to stir them up. Accordingly a strong force was sent to the Black Mountain to perambulate within our nominal, but their actual tribal, border. As was anticipated, Hashim Ali's *loosewalahs* resented the invasion by firing a harmless fusilade from a safe distance as the troops marched up the hill. Whereupon, for the third time in Black Mountain history, they marched down again, instead of then and there exacting punishment for the insult. That insult was the ostensible cause of the big expedition, which was launched nearly two months ago. Of course there could be no opposition to 7,000 troops ; nor was there. A bridge of boats was dragged up the Indus ; the river crossed ; the two brigades united, the trans-Indus hills partly ascended, the objective being Baio, a few miles further up the mountain. This Baio, it seems, is a village common to Akazais, Chigharzais and Bonerwals. Hence the Baiowals, as expected, in honour bound began a game of brag, collected to the number of ten or fifteen hundred, waved flags, danced war dances and shouted defiantly : "Come on ; but by jingo if you do we'll—run away." Upon this demonstration our army was halted for three weeks, grumbling sorely at the inaction. But behind that army all was action and decision of purpose. The reserve brigade was mobilised and pushed to the front. A fourth brigade was formed at Hoti Mardan to demonstrate on the Boner frontier. Finally, when 12,000 perfectly equipped troops were ready to eat up Akazais, Chigharzais, Bonerwals, and all other zais and wals who might come in their way, the expectant army was faced rearwards, and for the fourth time in Black Mountain history meekly marched down hill again ; the zais and wals being, I presume, apologetically informed that it was all a mistake—there had never been any intention of occupying Baio, since which strategic movement to the rear that army reduced to its original strength of 7,000 men is sitting on a deserted hill-top cis-Indus wondering what the whole show meant and means. And what does it mean, I ask? Everything done and left undone by actual and possible enemies from the insulting fusillade in October last up to date was exactly foreseen. Government seems first to have deliberately sought a pretext for the expedition by trailing its coat within our nominal border, and having provoked a show of opposition on the part of one small faction leisurely prepared a large expedition, leisurely marched its army some miles up the Indus, leisurely bridged the river, crossed it, and then spasmodically met the Baiowal brag (waving flags, &c.), by British counter-brag (calling out two more brigades), and finally

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peacefully withdrew cis-Indus, having accomplished nothing beyond spending some fourteen or fifteen lacs of rupees and destroying a few huts worth a hundred rupees or so. This Black Mountain mystery wants clearing up. Why was a pretext sought for an expedition? Why was the insult of October last not punished then and there? The tribes generally were passive and behaving well. The force on the spot was sufficient to go to Hashim Ali's village and destroy his cottages and those of his adherents. An expedition being determined on, why was it launched on such a large scale, if Baio and the Chigharzai country were not to be visited? As they were not, what was the object in crossing the Indus at all? What in keeping the force inactive for weeks about Palosi? What in withdrawing cis-Indus? What in calling out the reserve? What in mobilising a force at Hoti Mardan? What is now the use of keeping 7,000 troops on a hill-top cis-Indus? The Black Mountain camp-of-exercise, on service conditions—for the expedition is nothing more—must already have cost many lacs. Why let more heavy expenditure be incurred? There is no enemy worthy of the name cis-Indus. If the Black Mountain itself is to be annexed that would be a reason for leaving a couple of native regiments up there for the summer, or permanently; but why keep two brigades there? And what is the use of annexing the country? It has no strategic value. It can never give us good recruits as its people are not warlike. It can never yield us revenue. Annexation would simply mean an extra permanent charge of several lacs a year for posts and garrisons. If the object of the expedition was simply the capture of Hashim Ali, that ruffian's cousins and his aunts would probably have gladly captured him for the Sarkar for a few hundred or thousand rupees, or better, he himself would have willingly exchanged the life of a hunted and hungry wolf for the luxury and safety of a pension of 10 rs. a month and a plot of land in British territory. Expeditions cost money, and India is too poor to waste lacs on unnecessary expeditions. If this Black Mountain camp-of-exercise is a specimen of the way the Government of India works its "forward policy" the sooner we revert to "masterly inactivity" and consolidate our frontiers within our frontiers, the better for India and India's taxpayers. If many lacs are to be spent on an expedition whenever some petty trans-frontier ruffian exhibits his impotent hostility towards us, the little wars which seem inseparable from the "forward policy" as now conducted will be unending.

I, as a taxpayer, protest against needless expenditure, and so far as my lights go this Black Mountain Expedition of 1891 is a case in point. From inception up to the present situation there has been seemingly an entire absence not only of statesmanship but of ordinary business prudence. The confidence of taxpayers in the wisdom of the Government of India, so far at least as regards the conduct of its present "forward policy," if not in that policy itself, is being shaken. If you can remove the impression you will do a good work.

In reference to the above, "Taxpayer and Soldier" also writes to the *Pioneer*:—

I have read with much interest both "Taxpayer's" letter and your leading article on the subject of the Black Mountain. May I be permitted to make a few remarks on both? It was no doubt the Provincial Government which was responsible primarily both for the so-called promenade in October and for the present punitive expedition. That it is expedient to insist on the terms of a treaty being carried out few will deny, but in this particular case there are two questions to be asked: first, why were the terms of the treaty allowed to remain in abeyance for two years when the effects of the expedition had more or less died out, instead of being carried out immediately, while the memory of the punishment was still fresh in the minds of the tribesmen; secondly, when it was tardily resolved to attempt the march along the crest, why was not either a small force of a hundred men or so, accompanied by tribal representatives, sent to carry out the ceremony (as I believe was the idea as originally understood both by ourselves and the tribesmen), or a force sufficiently strong, not only to overcome opposition, but to inflict summary punishment if opposition were offered, despatched at a more suitable time of the year? Perhaps as so long a period had been allowed to elapse, the first alternative would have been risky, but had it been done promptly after the 1888 expedition, and repeated periodically, there would have been no risk, and the periodical marching of the normal Aghi garrison along the crest would have been a more logical outcome of the Battye-Urmston episode than the attempt to do it with a strong force. In fact it was our duty to show the tribes that by the moral force acquired by means of the expedition we asserted and upheld the right to march small bodies of troops similar in strength to Major Battye's party along our own border line. If we could not do that, the expedition of 1888 was thrown away, and so it has proved, not by any fault of execution by the military, but by the neglect of the responsible authorities to avail themselves of the terms that the military had fought for and acquired. Regarding the Chagarzai question, our past and present attitude is incomprehensible. In 1888 the Provincial Government tied the hands of the military by giving assurances to this tribe that if they abstained, as a tribe, from joining the combination against us, we would not enter their country. What was the result? Combine against us they did not (a few of the young bloods no doubt joined in for the fun of the thing), but they gave an asylum to Hashim Ali and his following, and to their wives and cattle, and also to the Hindustanis, and allowed their country to become a base of operations against us. The same thing has apparently occurred in the present expedition, and our troops are sitting idle and disgusted in a deserted country, while Hashim Ali and Co. cock moral snooks at us from behind the Chagarzai border. No wonder frontier expeditions are abortive when so conducted, but if the sillier answer recently given by an Under-Secretary of State to a silly question by a humanitarian M.P. is to guide our policy in future, and our frontier expeditions to be conducted according to the rules of European warfare, is there not some rule about belligerents taking refuge in neutral territory?

ORDERS have been issued, says a *Times* telegram from Calcutta (June 11), for the reduction of the Black Mountain Force. The Welsh Fusiliers and the 9th Mountain Battery will occupy Mnimal on the crest of the Black Mountain. The 28th Punjab Infantry will remain at Oghi. The 4th Sikhs, the 1st Goorkhas, and the fourth company of sappers will be quartered at Serf till Hashim Ali is given up. The remainder of the troops are to return to India.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegrams:—

SERI, May 19.—No reliable news has been got as to the submission of the Akazais, so here we stay until they do come in. All is quiet; there was not even any firing into the camp last night. The health of the troops is good. The infantry in working parties are employed felling trees for hut-building, the pioneers and sappers in road-making. A thunderstorm with heavy rain has just come on again. The sooner the huts are built the better. They are estimated to cost 60,000 rs., but the final approval of the Government has not yet been obtained to the pattern of hut proposed by the engineers, who say that nothing cheaper will afford proper shelter through a monsoon. These huts, moreover, may be required to shelter our troops for some months of the winter, for here we shall stay until the tribes submit to our demands, which are such as will render them powerless to give trouble in the future, and to these demands they will not submit until they are in the last extremity.

MAY 21.—Affairs here are very peaceful. The Hassanzai villagers with their wives and cattle are gradually returning to their homes. There is no news of the Akazais coming in, but for the last night or two they have left off firing into the camp at Kand. Stormy weather continues.

MAY 22.—General Hammond arrived here to-day to confer with General Elles. We have got information that the Akazai jirgah is assembled at Kamach with a view to coming in to notify the submission of their tribe. Our informers also tell of how twenty-five of the Hindoostani fanatics have started on the war path, have crossed the river, and are coming to pay our pickets a visit. We only hope they will make some decent attempt to re-establish their reputation. The 11th Bengal Infantry leave this on the 24th. The 1st Goorkhas are expected at Abbottabad on the 26th, and here on the 30th. They are to stay at Seri. They are only 490 strong. We all like this climate, in spite of frequent storms and downpours of rain.

MAY 23.—The Akazai tribe has surrendered. About half of the total number of representative men of the tribe who make up the jirgah have arrived in camp. They say the rest will be in to-morrow. If so, all that will remain to be done will be the intimating to the tribes the intentions of Government as to what we intend to do to secure ourselves against any trouble in the future. It is improbable that these tribes will be able to surrender Hashim Ali to us, he being too strongly protected by the Chagarzais and Boner-wals. The 37th Dogras are transferred to the 2nd Brigade, vice the 11th Bengal Infantry, ordered to India. The 1st Goorkhas, on arrival, will be attached to the 1st Brigade. No. 9 Mountain Battery is to come to Seri on the 25th, No. 1 Mountain Battery going to Abu Kotal. General Hammond is still here.

MAY 24.—All the members of the Akazai and Hashanzai jirgahs are now in here. Our terms will probably be officially notified to them to-morrow. We all expect the force to be broken up at an early date, and that the 1st Goorkhas will be one of the two regiments that are to stay behind at this place in the huts which are being built and progressing rapidly.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

BREAKING UP OF THE FORCE.

THE *Pioneer* prints the following telegrams:—

SANGAR, May 19.—The Daulatzai jirgahs having been summoned to Hangu on the 20th, Mr. Spencer left to-day to bring them up to Mastaon, where General Lockhart will receive them on the 21st.

Major Legh returns from Kohat to-morrow, whither he went in company with Mr. Udny, Commissioner of the Peshawur division.

The health of the troops continues good. Continual thunderstorms help to keep the air cool, but the sun is gaining power day by day.

The Public Works Department are hard at work on the new posts which are being built of cut stone. The post at Gulistan is nearly finished, and work has now commenced at Dhar and Sangar picket hill.

MAY 20.—Nothing is yet known here as to the reasons for the recall of the troops. The whole country is reported quiet.

The weather continues bad. Thunderstorms are of daily occurrence. The troops are tired of the inaction of the last few days, and are looking forward to a speedy return to their comrades.

MAY 21.—No. 3 Mountain Battery probably leaves here for Hangu to-morrow or next day, on their way to Rawul Pindi. The remainder of the force hope this is the commencement of the break-up of the force, but no further orders have yet been issued. The Daulatzai jirgah has come in and will be received by General Lockhart to-morrow at Mastaon.

Lieutenant Currie, attached to 5th Goorkhas, rejoins to 2nd Sikhs at Dera Ismail Khan immediately.

MAY 22.—Orders have again come for the break-up of the force and the return of the British troops to India. The Manchester Regiment and the 60th Rifles start this morning for Sialkote and Rawul Pindi; No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.A., leaves to-morrow for Rawul Pindi, and from thence marches to the Murree Hill; the 19th Bengal Lancers move to Jhelum, the 5th Goorkhas and No. 2 Deraja Mountain Battery to Abbottabad, the 19th Punjab Infantry to Rawul Pindi, the 27th Punjab Infantry to Jullundur, and the 4th Goorkhas to Pattancote. The Peshawur Mountain Battery, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 15th Sikhs, and the 29th Punjab Infantry remain in occupation of the posts on the Samana range. The 1st Punjab Infantry and 3rd Sikhs return to their respective frontier stations.

Both yesterday and to day swarms of locusts have been passing overhead from north to south.

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THE BURMA-CHINESE FRONTIER.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* is informed on the best authority that the Chinese Government have initiated negotiations with our Government for the purpose of arriving at some settlement in regard to the delimitation of the Burma-Chinese frontier. It has been generally supposed that the delay in carrying out one of the provisions of the Convention of 1886 was due to the habitual dilatoriness of the Chinese Government; but this is not so. The Chinese do not desire to press for a complete detailed delimitation of the frontier, if that course be inconvenient to the Government of India. They are prepared to enter upon such a delimitation at once, but they do not press the point. They are, however, urging that it is most desirable that certain general principles should be laid down between the two Governments, and details worked out at the convenience of both. The reason which chiefly moves the Chinese to this course is that the British by their surveys and explorations are acquiring a detailed knowledge of the whole frontier region, which the Chinese cannot hope to equal, and they fear that when the time for delimitation arrives, they will thus be placed at a great disadvantage. They say the British would be in a position to bargain for that with which they are intimately acquainted, while the other side will have no knowledge of the respective values of their concessions or acquisitions.

In reply to the suggestion that they, too, might set about investing the frontier districts as the British are doing, they reply they have nobody qualified to investigate thoroughly the region, or to advise them in regard to such points as strategic importance, mineral wealth, commercial advantages and the like, and therefore they desire, now that both parties are in a position more nearly approaching equality than they will be a year or two hence, to have certain general principles, laid down by mutual agreement, by which both parties will abide ever after, whatever may be revealed by subsequent discoveries and explorations. With regard to these general principles the chief one is that the Taiping river shall be the boundary between the two counties, at least in its lower course, just before it enters the Irrawaddy. They abandon altogether the proposition so strenuously supported by the late Marquis Tseng, when Ambassador in London, that the Shweli should be their boundary, for they feel that, whatever might have been the case in 1885, when the whole matter was more or less of a *tabula rasa*, our five years' occupation of Upper Burma puts the cession of any portion of any territory governed by Theebaw out of the question. The scheme of owning Bhamo and opening it to trade on conditions similar to those at the coast parts of China, which was a pet idea of the Marquis Tseng, has therefore been abandoned absolutely.

The Chinese, however, desire to extend to the Irrawaddy, and are ambitious of having a port of their own on the river close to Bhamo, where their trade can be carried on just as it is on the Russian frontier between the adjacent town of Kakhta and Maimachin, one being on the Russian side and the other on the Chinese. There are other general principles which the Chinese desire to lay down; but this is the principal one, and they are now pressing the point on the British authorities. Both the British and Indian Governments are desirous of meeting the Chinese in every possible way, for it is recognised, and has been officially admitted, that the conduct of the Chinese, not only in regard to Burma, but also with reference to Sikkim, has been characterised by the utmost friendliness and good faith; but there are difficulties in the way of admitting the general outlines for which the Chinese contend, and these may delay negotiations for a time. The latter are, however, being urged by the Chinese on our Government with that perseverance and tenacity of purpose which are characteristic of their diplomacy.

THE INDIAN FINANCES.

A RESOLUTION is issued in the *Gazette of India* showing the leading figures of the audited accounts of the year 1889–90 of the estimates for that year and of the accounts of the preceding year. The total revenue in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,977,160 rx., while the total expenditure fell short of the estimate by 833,691 rx. Of this total improvement of 2,810,851 rx., 1,189,796 rx. occurred in the provincial and local section of the accounts, the improvement in the Imperial section being 1,621,055 rx. The revenue in England also exceeded the estimate by 121,668*l.* and exchange on it by 51,075 rx., while the expenditure in England was less by 321,277*l.* and exchange on it by 390,658 rx. The total improvement in England in exchange was 884,678 rx., which with the improvement of 1,621,055 rx., which occurred in the Imperial section, raised the surplus of 106,300 rx., anticipated in the Budget estimate, to 2,612,033 rx. The improvement of 1,977,160 rx. in the revenue of India occurred chiefly under the principal heads of revenue, the total of which exceeded the estimate by 1,918,000 rx. Of this amount 589,699 rx. occurred under Land Revenue and 323,056 rx. under Opium, the prices obtained at the monthly sales of Bengal opium having been higher than expected; and the remainder was fairly equally distributed over the other heads, with the exception of tributes from Native States, the realisations of which were slightly less than the Budget Estimate. Of other groups of heads, the Irrigation and Civil Departments showed improvements of 101,778 rx. and 92,151 rx., while Miscellaneous and Railways showed a decrease of 85,686 rx. and 81,023 rx. The variations in the other groups were unimportant. The saving of 833,691 rx. in expenditure in India occurred chiefly under the group of Direct Demands on Revenues, under which the decrease was 818,297 rx., being almost entirely due to partial failure of the opium crop. Other decreases were—Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments, 73,828 rx.; Railway Revenue Account, 171,836 rx.; Army, 162,905 rx.; Special Defence Works, 144,564 rx.; while there was an increase of 499,500 rx. under Famine Relief and Insurance owing to partial restoration of the famine insurance grant. The improvement of 1,189,796 rx. in provincial and local sections of the Accounts was the net result of an increase in the Revenue of 1,256,336 rx., 490,000 rx. arising from postponement to 1890-91 of the special contribution from Provincial to Imperial revenues, and an excess in the total estimated expenditure of 66,540 rx. The increase of 121,668*l.* in revenue in England occurred mainly under interest, 105,633*l.*, and decrease in expenditure, 321,277*l.*, chiefly under army and special defence works. A saving of 390,658 rx. in exchange on expenditure in England arose partly from the actual average of the rate of the year having been higher than that adopted in the Budget Estimate, namely, 1*s.* 4·566*d.* as against 1*s.* 4·38*d.* Land revenue collections considerably exceeded both the Budget Estimate of the year and the collections of the previous year. The causes are: 1st, extended cultivation in Burma, following the establishment of order in the country; 2nd, changes in date of payment; 3rd, realisation in Bengal, North-West Provinces and Punjab of revenue due on 1888-89 not collected in that year on account of scarcity and other reasons; 4th, revision of settlements in some districts of the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay; 5th, collection in March, 1890, in some districts of Madras and Central Provinces of revenue not due till the following month; and 6th, large sales of land in Bombay for cultivation and extensive rate of cultivation in Sind. Fifty-seven thousand chests of opium were sold at an average price of 1,136 rs. per chest. After five successive years of bumper opium crops in Bengal, the crops seriously failed in 1889–90, the production being only 38,305 chests. The reserve stock, which amounted to 31,010,931 in December, will be 18,770 chests only on December 31, 1891. The import duties increase is ascribed to a larger importation of kerosine oil, of arms and ammunition in Bengal, and of spirits in Bombay. The Post Office revenue is speedily increasing. The telegraph revenue increases slowly, with the gradual expansion of traffic. The imports of and coinage of silver were large.

ANCIENT RUINS.

THE archæological discoveries of Dr. Stein in the Punjab forcibly point to the fact that the British official, civil or military, is, as a rule, but a fly on the wheel of Government with little leisure for the cultivation of arts and ologies. Within easy distance of the cantonments of the Punjab by rail is a region teeming in archæological interest, well worthy of exploration and research; but the cares of office and duty make the more distant and cooler sanitaria in the Himalaya not so much a luxury as a necessity for the restoration of jaded energies and often of failing health to many who might with profit add a chapter to the as yet unwritten history of India. But for the score or so of dry records of measurements buried in the blue-bound archæological official reports of General Cunningham and his confreres, very little light has been thrown for the benefit of the reading public on the dark ages of India, and upon that mysterious and highly civilised state of society which existed in this country from the pre-Macedonian era to that of the Mahomedan conquest. It is to this period that the magnificent ruins at Amb in the Salt Range lately visited by Dr. Stein belong. Far in the recesses of an almost unknown tangle of mountains, deep in a distant and gloomy gorge, over which towers majestically the cloud-capped summit of Mount Sakesar at the western extremity of the range, are the ruins of a city of gigantic proportions girt with walls of colossal height and cyclopean masonry. It is covered with remains of splendid temples and stairways, embellished with ornamentation of excellent design and workmanship essentially Greek in character. Who and what were the people who lavished so much energy and skill on so desolate and unapproachable a site? For miles around there is nothing but a labyrinth of tortuous and dark ravines overshadowed by towering cliffs, while beyond stretches to the horizon the dreary waste of the Thall desert. To the geologist these precipitous cliffs, from the torrent beds below to the peak of Sakesar, present great interest, and are rich in magnificent fossil forms. The silurian of the river courses is capped with massive limestone, probably carboniferous, full of most exquisitely preserved specimens of the products of gigantic size, resplendent with the most exquisite play of colour on the perfectly-preserved mother-of-pearl. Higher up the mountain side huge ammonites are found, graduating through every form of mezozoic life to the rich deposits of the tertiary and nummulitic shells of the summit. While here and there immense splashes of scarlet marl add colour and beauty to the view, and indicate the presence of the salt, which from the earliest ages has formed the wealth of the locality, and which may have been the object which drew hither the earliest settlers, and amongst them the race whose traces we still find in the ruined cities.

Who and what were they? A highly civilised race from all appearances, imbued with the art and cultivation of the Greeks. Were they led here and settled as a commercial community, or was it the strong position and fertile valleys of the interior which harboured them securely from the outer world in the dark ages of Indian history? At Kabaki and elsewhere in the neighbourhood are similar remains, in which Greek coins and sculptured gems are constantly turning up. From the essentially Hindoo character of the ecclesiastical remains, it would appear that these early inhabitants were the Hindooised Yachati Turks who succeeded the Seleucidæ. They were in all probability the contemporaries of Yen Kiao Chang, otherwise known as Hima Kadphises, whose effigy is familiar on the Indo-Sythic coins of the period: a truculent Turk of Brahminical tendencies or toleration, as the obverse of the coins bears the figure of a purely Hindoo dhoti-clad attendant leading the bull Nandi, and the Hindoo trident is a conspicuous monogram on the coins. To this race also belonged the later Rajas Kanishka, Havishka, and Jashka, the Kanerki Oorki, and Bazdeo of the numismatists, who held sway from Cabul and Cashmere to the confluences of the five waters in the early years of our present era. The presence of the Greek inscription on the earlier series of these coins, in conjunction with the Aryan characters on the obverse, recalls to mind the interesting fact that the Greek language, according to the most eminent authorities, had in the closing centuries of the B.C. period taken so firm a hold in the country that it was freely spoken in the villages of the Punjab. Such

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are a few of the interesting features of this strange and little-known region, rarely visited by the white man save by a few sportsmen in quest of the oorial.—*Pioneer.*

AN INDIAN SOLOMON.

ONCE upon a time there was a beautiful Indian girl who had four lovers. They were all of equal rank, only one was much richer than the others. She could not make up her mind which of the four lovers to choose for a husband. While she hesitated, she caught a fever and died. You will think the story ends here, but it does not. The girl was carried to her grave, followed by her four lovers. When the grave was opened one of them killed himself on the grave, and was buried with the girl. Another got up into a tree, and spent the night saying "Boh and Bah," to keep off the jackals from eating the bodies. The rich lover went back to his fine house and spent the night in weeping and lamenting. The fourth lover put on the dress of a holy pilgrim and started for a distant shrine. Soon after he had left his native village he came to a wood. In the wood he saw a house. He went and looked in at the window and he saw an old woman baking bread, and a child playing noisily about. The old woman told the child to be quiet, or she would kill her. The child took no notice, and went on making as much noise as before. Then the old woman took hold of her and strangled her, and threw her body in the corner. When the pilgrim saw this he rushed in and asked the old woman what she meant. "What's the matter?" said she; "there's nothing to make a fuss about. I have only quieted her." Then she went to a cupboard and took out a bottle containing some white powder, with which she sprinkled the child, who at once jumped up and began playing about as noisily as before. When the pilgrim saw this he said to the old woman, "I am a very holy man on my way to a shrine, and you must give me shelter for the night." The old woman said she would, and so he stayed. In the night he got up quietly and went to the cupboard, and took the powder and went away back to the village as quickly as he could. When he got there he collected the villagers and told them to open the grave. As soon as it was opened they saw the bodies of the girl and of the lover who had killed himself just as they had left them, and the other lover was still crying "Boh and Bah" in the tree. The pilgrim then sprinkled the girl with the powder, and some of it falling on the body of the lover they both jumped up and seemed in perfect health. Then the lovers all began to claim the lady again. The first said, "I ought to have you, for I died for you." The one in the tree said, "If it had not been for me, you could not have come to life again, for the jackals would have eaten you." The third said, "Did I not go home and weep all night?" and the fourth said, "You must be mine, for I brought you to life again." Then, as the girl could not still decide which of the four to marry, it was resolved that the matter should be brought before the raja and that he should decide it. So the raja assembled his court with great pomp, and called the lady and all the lovers before him. He listened with great attention to each as he set forth his claim. When he had heard all, he said, "As I find myself quite unable to decide between so many rivals, I see the only one way out of the difficulty is that I should marry the lady myself."

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Return of Surgeon-General Markey.—Deputy Surg.-General E. C. Markey, who was suddenly ordered to Manipore on April 25, appears to have been told on arrival at Mandalay that his services would not be required, for he returned to Madras on May 15. Manipore was occupied on April 28, and it must have been well known long before then that no more medical officers would be required; yet, says an Indian paper, owing to bungling somewhere, Government has been put to the expense of transport both ways, and Deputy Surg.-General Markey, and the other medical officers who accompanied him, must also be considerably out of pocket by this useless move.

The Manufacture of Steel Projectiles.—About six months ago the Director-General of Ordnance and Magazines in India, Major-Gen. Walker, inspected the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, when he selected four Ordnance artificers—Messrs. Bailey, Blazey, Graham, and Tate—to be sent to England to acquire a knowlege of the manufacture of steel projectiles in the large arsenals. The Government of India has approved of General Walker's recommendation, and the men were to leave for England by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Goorkha*, sailing from Madras on or about June 13. In sanctioning the measure the Government of India observed that it is of the utmost importance that India should, especially in time of war, be independent of England for the supply of steel projectiles. The men will undergo one year's course of instruction in England, and, besides being provided with accommodation and rations, will each receive during that period 5*l.* per mensem, and will be furnished with a kit of warm clothing before leaving India. The contemplated abolition of the Ordnance Artificer Corps will in no way interfere with the above arrangement.

The Mess and Band Funds of "Converted" Regiments.—When we wrote recently upon the action of Government in confiscating the mess and band funds of the "converted" regiments, and handing them over to the new corps created in their stead, says the *Pioneer*, it was under the impression that in Madras the similar orders that appeared last year had been subsequently revoked. Unfortunately that does not appear to be correct; for in the case of the 10th Madras Infantry, at any rate, the balance that remained to credit of these funds after the accounts had been closed has been handed over to the 10th Burma. Unfortunately the same step has already been taken in the case of one of the recently disbanded Bengal regiments, which to a certain extent weakens the position of the rest. Nevertheless, we believe that legal opinion is strongly favourable to the rights of the officers dispossessed, and though of course it has necessarily been delivered on an *ex parte* statement of the facts, we strongly suspect the military lawyers would be found of precisely the same opinion. It is difficult to see why the officers concerned should submit to be deprived of their rights, though it is no doubt difficult for them to take action. But the case is so clear that one is almost compelled to believe that the authorities must to some extent have relied upon their reluctance to appeal to the law, and the impediments that would beset such a course, before they decided to lay hands upon the property.

Bombay Army Headquarters are to be re-established at Poona on June 8.

Col. G. C. Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been appointed Quartermaster-General, Bombay army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General F. J. S. Adam, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Col. E. Carrington, 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt., has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bombay army, vice Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg.

Col. W. B. Butlin, commanding 1st batt. Cheshire Regt. at Bulgaum, would be placed on half-pay on May 14 on completing four years' service as lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion.

Col. J. M. Madden, General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough for one year.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Browne, General List, Bombay Infantry, commandant, 12th Bombay Inf., has been granted leave for one year.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Charles John Anderson, Staff Corps, has been admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from May 20, 1891.

Major Bloomfield, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to act as military secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from June 1, when Major Spratt, R.E., goes on three months' privilege leave.

Major Le Gallais, of the 8th Hussars, now at home, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the Commander-in-Chief's staff in place of Major Clowes, who belongs to the same regiment. The latter comes home to rejoin his regiment as second-in-command.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India under article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.:—Capt. A. L. Carroll, Royal Art., ordnance officer, 3rd class (m.c.), for six months; and Capt. E. S. F. Walker, Royal Art., ordnance officer, 3rd class (m.c.), for six months.

Capt. C. W. Park, 2nd Devonshire Regt., who has been officiating deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Burma district, has been appointed to officiate as deputy-assistant adjutant-general of the Mandalay district, vice Capt. A. B. Murray, 10th Burma batt., who has proceeded to England on furlough on medical certificate.

Capt. R. Light, 17th Regt. Bombay Native Inf., passed an examination in Somali on May 5, 1891.

Brig.-Surg. R. Bowman, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Surg.-Major S. M. Salaman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, superintendent Yerrowda Central Gaol, has been allowed furlough to Europe for five months. Mr. A. G. Mackenzie acts for him.

Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut. C. S. Warwick has resigned his probationary appointment in the 32nd Madras Inf., and has been posted to the 2nd batt. Devonshire Regt., pending further orders.

BENGAL.

OUR latest advices from Calcutta are to May 26.

The Return of the Pioneers.—At a dinner given by the Calcutta Volunteers at the headquarters to Captain Cox and the Pioneers who went to Manipore, Colonel Chatterton, commandant, in the course of a speech which was applauded to the echo, stated that his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, while offering his congratulations, asked as a token of appreciation of his enterprise and zeal in the cause of volunteering, to be permitted to present Captain Cox with a sword, to replace the one lost by the sinking of the boat in which Captain Cox lost all his belongings, papers and weapons, and narrowly escaped with his own life. The Viceroy also desired to convey his congratulations, and welcomed them back to Calcutta.

The Recent Riot in Calcutta.—The chief mullah, Ally Yar Khan, who was in charge of the mosque, as also the Mahomedan preacher, Nasirul-Huq, have absconded, and are still at large, says a Calcutta paper. A relative of the former, named Ameer Ally, who took an active part in the riot, was among those injured, and died at the Medical College Hospital. Thirty-nine of the rioters who were injured are still under medical treatment. A few of them are said to be in a hopeless condition. About twelve members of the Calcutta police force met with serious injuries, among whom a native police constable has died. Superintendents E. Robertson and Srinath Pal are reported to be improving, while Inspector Yasubuddin is still in a critical condition. Superintendent Merriman, who received a bad cut under the left eye, got an attack of sunstroke. He had left the Police Office to take his breakfast when on reaching his quarters he fell down in a fit. His condition at first gave occasion for alarm, but he is recovering. No further disturbance has taken place at the scene of the occurrence. The police are still on special duty there. In a day or two such of the rioters as have been arrested will be placed on their trial before Mr. Baker, the District Magistrate of Alipore.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta.—There is a satisfactory increase in the volume of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign and Indian ports during the year 1890-91. In the foreign trade, the growth is confined entirely to imports, which amounted to nearly 30 crores of rupees, as against a little over 26 crores in the previous year. Exports, on the other hand, declined from 38 to 26 crores, leaving a net increase of some 140 lacs in the total volume of this branch of trade. The coasting trade showed a general and rapid increase, the imports into Calcutta amounting to 406 lacs as against 329 lacs, and the exports to 714 lacs as against 590 lacs—a net gain of

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nearly 200 lacs on both heads. This is the more satisfactory, since the previous two years have shown a decrease of between 50 and 80 lacs. In the foreign and coasting trade combined, the figures for 1890-91 show an increase of nearly 3½ crores, or 4·63 per cent. over those of 1889 90, which in their turn, as compared with 1888-89, were almost stationary.

The Foreign Trade of Calcutta. n the statistics of the foreign trade of Calcutta last year it is noteworthy that, with the exception of dutiable goods, the increase in the value of importations has been general. The total of 366 lacs is, indeed, the highest yet recorded. The decline in exports took place under free produce, which contracted by over 8 per cent.; while the export of dutiable produce, on the other hand, increased by about 26 per cent. The decrease in exports of Indian produce, though partly due to a falling off in some of the items of produce, is attributed in a great measure to a reduction in the average price. Of imports, cotton manufactures are still the most important, heading the list with 13½ crores, an increase of more than 42 lacs over the previous year. Metals account for over two crores, woollen stuffs for 75 lacs, and machinery for 81 lacs. In exports raw jute comes first with 6½ crores, opium next with 6 crores, and tea third with 5 crores. In comparing these figures with those of previous years, it is necessary, however, to make allowance in all cases for fluctuation in market prices. In some cases it will be found that, although the total money value has increased, the bulk of the trade shows a decided diminution.

The superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal, who has hitherto discharged the duties of the new office, is henceforth to be designated director of the Botanical Survey of India in addition to his other titles.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to May 27.

The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., accompanied by Major Martin, private secretary, Dr. McGann, and Mr. Desaraj Urs., A.D.C., left Ootacamund on May 20 for Mysore, and, says the *Madras Times*, of May 27, he will doubtless receive a cordial welcome both at Bangalore and at Mysore. Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, C.S.I., prior to returning to Mysore, proceeded to Calicut last Sunday. In the course of a week or two, his Highness will welcome H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who proposes to pay the State a visit about June 1. The Mysore Prince has very pleasant recollections of the time when he visited Baroda two years ago, and he will doubtless do his utmost to make the Gaekwar's visit pleasant; but the notice given has been rather short, and it may not be possible to make such extensive preparations as would have been feasible had more time been allowed. It is interesting to note that it is nearly a century since a Mahratta Prince visited Mysore.

The Administration of Law and Justice.—The Bangalore *Daily Post* gives some particulars of the new scheme suggested by Sir Oliver St. John in regard to the administration of law and justice in the civil and military station at Bangalore. It appears from the *Post* that, under the recommendation of Sir Oliver St. John, the British Resident, concurred in by Mr. Crawford when he was the Assistant Resident, a scheme was submitted to, and has received the approval of, the Government of India. This scheme is to appoint a Subordinate Judge on a salary of 700 rs. or 800 rs. a month, with jurisdiction limited to 5,000 rs. in original cases; further, to have two Assistant Residents, the first of whom (with an increment of 500 rs. to his usual salary) should have original jurisdiction in suits above 5,000 rs., also hear appeals from the District Magistrate and Second Magistrate's Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court, and the Munsiff's Court, and be invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. This, says the *Madras Times*, is certainly a sweeping scheme of reorganisation; and consequently it is one that ought not to be brought into force without the most thorough inquiry into the matter. If, as is now stated, Mr. Crawford has changed his opinion, that is one reason more why hasty changes should be deprecated. The object of the new scheme appears to be to strengthen the power of the Resident and to increase his establishment. It might be difficult to quote a precedent to prove the wisdom of any such course, and it would assuredly not be easy to make out that the Political Department is the proper field wherein to select men to decide large original suits and appeals.

Tea in Madras.—The total area of land under tea cultivation in the Madras Presidency, including Travancore, during the year 1890, was 22,214 acres, of which 14,305 acres were in Travancore. The number of plantations was 151, viz., forty-seven in Travancore, ninety-one in the Nilgiris, seven in Wynaad, three in Madura, and three in Vizagapatam. The crop was not harvested on the last three estates, which had an area of only 8½ acres, as the plant did not thrive. In Madura there were only 6½ acres, which were not worked during the year. There has been a considerable expansion of the tea industry on the Nilgiris, where, out of the approximate yield for the whole Presidency of 1,836,983 lbs., the out-turn was 1,010,404 lbs. This is attributed to the Ouchterlony Trust having recently erected a large factory, and to a large number of young plants coming into bearing in the Ouchterlony Valley, and the greater attention paid to tea estate of late. The yield of the Travancore estates amounted to 804,979 lbs., and in Wynaad 21,600 lbs. The highest yield per acre was achieved on Pathanapuram in Travancore, where it stood at 642 lbs., followed by Shencottah 370 lbs., Wynaad 300 lbs. The average yield of the estates on the Nilgiris was 202 lbs. The cost of cultivation varied from 100 rs. per acre on Menachel estate to 30 rs. on Shencottah. The cost in the Nilgiris and Wynaad was 50 rs. per acre. The cost of manufacture was lowest on the Nilgiris, 1 anna per lb., and highest in Wynaad, 4 annas per lb. In Travancore it ranged from 1 anna 3 pies to 3 annas 10 pies. Of the total area of 22,214 acres, 8,124 acres are under mature plants, 2,744 under immature plants, and 11,346 acres have not yet been planted.

The Government of India has sanctioned an additional allotment of one lac of rupees for loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act, for the Madras Presidency. The amount is to be principally utilised in the districts threatened with famine.

The Government of Madras finds it impossible at present to provide funds for the proposed line of railway from Palghaut to Dindigul, about which the inhabitants of Palghaut memorialised the Governor in Council in February. The survey by the Madras Railway Company for a line from Palghaut to Kurapatnam, at the head of the water communication with Cochin, has, however, been recently sanctioned.

There appears, says the *Englishman*, to be a widespread distrust in certain parts of Madras of the Government relief works, which have been instituted to afford subsistence to the starving pariah. In one village the inhabitants, although dying by inches, refuse point blank to accept this means of relief, on the ground that those who went away to the works in the last famine never returned, and that they prefer to starve, if necessary, in their own homes.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to May 29.—There are few items of special interest beyond those which may be found in other columns :—

The Clock Tower Tragedy.—At the resumption of the inquiry on May 20, the Parsee child, Navazbai Shapurjee, was taken up the tower, and pointed out the place where she and her companions were standing when they saw the Parsee ladies, Manockjee Aslajee and the two Mahomedans. After this Sorabjee Ardeshir Godiwalla, a young student of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, was called and examined by Mr. Craigie. He deposed to having been present with Navazbai on the tower on the afternoon of the fatality. He corroborated in all material points the evidence given by Navazbai on the previous day. The persons in court having been warned that in the event of any disturbance the court would be speedily cleared, Manockjee Aslajee was again ordered to be dressed in the clothes he was wearing on the day of the occurrence and placed among a crowd of Parsees for the purpose of identification, whereupon he stepped forward and protested to the coroner that on Tuesday, while sitting on the bench near the door of the court, the Parsee who was in charge of Navazbai pointed him out to the girl as she entered the court as the Parsee and said, "This is the man." The same thing had been repeated that day by the same Parsee when bringing into court the witness now under examination. The coroner here intervened and asked if any one was present when the Parsee had pointed out Aslajee, whereupon Aslajee replied that sepoy No. 516 had seen him pointed out to the boy. The sepoy was then examined by the coroner, and said that the Parsee remarked to the boy, "Look to your right, this is, this is." Then the boy looked towards Manockjee. The coroner inquired if any other person besides Manockjee was present, when the sepoy replied that Manockjee was sitting alone on the bench. Cowasjee Adarjee Mistry, another of the batch of Parsee children, called by Mr. Craigie, repeated the story told by Navazbai. It was also suggested that he should identify Manockjee, but the coroner, in view of what had taken place, insisted that there was no need of further identification, and shortly afterwards the court adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Frere, who has now appeared on behalf of the Crown in this matter, will cross-examine the witnesses called by Mr. Craigie.

The Bombay Poisoner.—A Government resolution in connection with the Kambekore Street poisoning case states that the prisoner, Buchu Haji Abdulla, should be informed that the offence which was brought home to him at his trial at the Criminal Sessions was of a diabolical character, and that any leniency in the case would be misplaced. The law must therefore take its course. [The hanging of the condemned has been announced by telegraph.]

BURMA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received from the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* :—

JUNE 9.—Much sickness prevails amongst the garrison at the jade mines. Captain O'Donnell and all the other European officers are ill, and so also is a very large proportion of the native officers and men. The sickness is mainly due to the bad housing of the troops, no barracks having been yet erected. Serious difficulties have been experienced in provisioning the garrison at the jade mines. It is necessary to convey the supplies for the garrison across the Uru river, but this has been found to be impossible owing to the rapid current of the river. Hawsers are being forwarded from Bhamo to Mogoung to facilitate the passage of the boats. The post at the jade mines is provisioned until July 4.

JUNE 11.—Lieutenant Whitehead, of the 33rd Burma Regiment, and Lieutenant Wilding, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, two officers of the garrison at the jade mines, arrived at Bhamo to-day. Both are very ill. Fifty Goorkhas are being sent to the jade mines from Bhamo to reinforce the garrison, which consists of 200 military police and two guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

JUNE 14.—In addition to the passage of the Uru river, great difficulties are being experienced in forwarding supplies from Mogoung to the garrison at the jade mines, as, during the rains, the intervening country is almost impassable. It seems probable that the post may have to be abandoned until next season, when suitable quarters for the troops could be constructed.

The Kachyen tribes in the neighbourhood of the jade mines are warlike, and the presence of the elder Wuntho Tsawbwa in the district is a source of danger.

During the recent cholera epidemic at Prome amongst the Indian hill coolies, a very plucky feat was performed by Surgeon Waller, of the Medical Staff. Owing to the intense heat, several sick men tried to throw themselves from the hospital flat into the river. One patient

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succeeded in doing so, and was being rapidly carried away by the strong current of the Irrawaddy when Surgeon Waller, who was in charge of the hospital, jumped into the river with his clothes on and succeeded in bringing the patient to shore in safety.

Le Courier d'Haiphong, in a recent issue, published an apparently inspired communication claiming the whole of the valley of the Mekong for France, declaring that, from an historical point of view, "it belongs *en droit et en fait* to our kingdoms of Annam and Cambonia." It added that French influence in Bangkok was waning, owing to German and English intrigues.

Commenting on this article, the *Rangoon Gazette* urges that the Indian Government should assert its claim at least to that portion of the Mekong Valley which is north of the Chiengsin, that territory having been always claimed by the Burmese King.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following from Tammoo (May 20):—The remainder of the 12th Burma Regiment, with Lieutenants Rainey and Williams and Surgeon Newland and the whole of their sick, leave to-morrow for Sittaung on the Chindwin *en route* to Thayetmyo. The details of the 2-4th Goorkhas and Surgeon Vickers with the native field hospital also accompany the 12th Burma to Sittaung, the Goorkhas going on to rejoin their regiment at Bakloh; the remainder of the 32nd Burma Regiment leave in a few days. With their departure Tammoo will have seen the last of the Burma Column of the Manipore Field Force. Surgeons Gifford and Way will take down the last batch of sick by boats to Kendat. From Kendat the various regiments and their sick are being carried to their respective destinations as steamers become available. Cholera has now died out at Tammoo. Rain falls nearly daily.

OWING TO the recent murder of Shans on the Chin frontier a military post of 50 rifles is at once to be established at Kampat between Auktaung and Yasagyo. The 5th Madras Infantry will furnish the garrison of the post.

THE MANDALAY correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes:—The tradespeople are now turning the nimble rupee in good earnest, consequent upon the return to headquarters of the gallant warriors and others who took part in the recent Wunthoo Expedition. General Stewart and Brigadier-General Wolseley have arrived. The latter is looking wonderfully well after his picnic at the jade mines. Quite a lot of the D. P. W. are here, on leave, the majority of them returning to complete the road-making operations on which they have been actively engaged. They speak in glowing terms of the magnificent timber which abounds in these newly-acquired tracts. One tree (teak) in particular is attracting attention, measuring 18 feet in girth and 50 feet from base to branch, and this, I am told, is not the only forest giant of like dimensions.

IT IS due to Mr. Duke, whose dismissal by the Government of India we have previously announced, to print the following note from the *Rangoon Gazette*:—The decision of the Government of India in Mr. Duke's case will, we think, come as a surprise to most people. We do not know what guided the Government in its decision, but if there was nothing against Mr. Duke except the evidence produced before Mr. Ward in the recent enquiry, the punishment is grossly excessive. Of the three charges originally made against Mr. Duke, namely, those of corruption, perjury, and compounding a felony, the first was not gone into, for there was not an atom of evidence to support it. Those who have read the proceedings before Mr. Ward will have seen how lame and inconclusive was the evidence given in support of the second charge. As for the third charge, there was no doubt ground for suspicion, but we think that the weight of evidence went to show a grave error of judgment on Mr. Duke's part, rather than a desire to shield a criminal. The Government is right in insisting that their servants should be above reproach, but this laudable desire should not induce them, unless on much stronger evidence than that given at the recent investigation, to mete out such heavy punishment to a man who has been twenty-four years in Government service.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

A MEETING was held at the Assembly Rooms, Naini Tal, on May 9, to consider the question of inviting subscriptions for a memorial to the late Mr. Quinton, C.S.I. The chair was taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and there were present:—Mr. J. R. Reid, the Hon. Mr. Lumsden, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn, the Hon. Mr. Benett, Colonel Ollivant, Mr. Holderness, Mr. Porter, the Hon. Mr. Deas, Mr. White, Mr. Wall, Colonel Erskine, Mr. Petre, Mr. Hooper, Colonel Pitcher, Colonel Ross, Mr. Malony, Mr. Winter, the Rev. Mr. Luckman, Mr. Pike, Colonel Harrison, Colonel Tweedie, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Lancaster, and Lalla Kishna Sah. It was decided that the following gentlemen be asked to form themselves into a committee (with power to add to their number), and that the committee, after considering the proposals that have or may be made as to the form of the memorial (excluding, however, any proposal of a sectarian nature, such as the proposal to complete the Lucknow Civil Church), select one or more of the proposals as approved by them and circulate them with a call for subscriptions; and that the committee, when they are in a position to ascertain what is the amount likely to be contributed, finally decide upon the form of the memorial and take steps to carry it out:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Straight, chairman; the Maharaja of Benares, the Hon. Rana Sir Shankar Baksh, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn, the Hon. Mr. Benett, Raja Amir Hussan Khan of Mahmudabad, the Maharaja of Ajudhia, the Raja of Manda, Mr. J. R. Reid, Colonel Erskine, Mr. J. B. Thomson, Mr. Cornell, and Mohamad Ali Khan, Reis of Jahangirabad.

MANIPORE is not the only instance in which a Hindooising process has taken place in modern times, writes an Indian paper. To the south-west lies Hill Tipperah, the reigning family of which are closely allied by marriage to that of Manipore. The Tipperahs are unmistakably aboriginals. Their Mongolian features betray pretensions to Aryan descent. But the Maharaja and his family are strict Hindoos, and their claims to rank as Khetris are now very generally admitted, not universally, however, whence the wretched misgovernment and disorganisation of the State. For the test of the warrior caste is the acceptance by a Brahmin of water from a claimant's hands. The Hindoo carpet-baggers who infest all native territories are subjected by his Highness of Tipperah to this shibboleth. Those who will take water from his royal hands are advanced to high dignity, and those who refuse receive the cold shoulder. It is obvious that the man who will sacrifice worldly advancement to religious scruples has more backbone than the supple knave who throws all prejudices overboard at the back of self-interest. Hence the Maharaja's *entourage* leaves much to be desired, and the active interference of the Bengal Government cannot be much longer delayed.

THE present Keonjhar disturbance, says an Allahabad correspondent, is evidently not the first, for in 1868, on the failure of the succession, the Government nomination being unpopular, the Bhinyas rose and murdered the Minister and declared a candidate of their own. A large force was sent against the insurgents, causing harassing warfare. The ringleaders were captured eventually, and some of them were executed, some imprisoned or transported, and the country then put under British superintendence, but handed back to the Raja subsequently, under certain conditions. Keonjhar is the largest of the tributary States of Orissa, excepting Morbhanj. It is hoped the police will be sufficient to deal with the present disturbance.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES *Government Gazette* contains the orders of the Local Government respecting the Temple Riots of Benares. The temple is to be allowed to stand *in situ*, the priests attached thereto receiving passes to get to it through the waterworks enclosure. The public are excluded, and it will depend on their future behavour whether they are readmitted when the waterworks are completed. The *Allahabad Morning Post* is complimented on the remarkable accuracy of its report respecting the Benares riot.

RAWUL PINDI was only just recovering from the plague of crawling locusts, says the *Pioneer*, when a worse plague came. The place has just been visited by an enormous swarm of young flying locusts, pink in colour and full grown. They came from the south, passed over the Park, and invaded the whole station. More damage has been done to the trees by this flying swarm in one day than had been done in two months by the young and wingless insects. They seem to be fond of the siriss (*Acacia speciosa*) and the *Pinus longifolia*. The tali (*Dalbergia sissoo*) they have as yet left untouched. In the Park they have not done much damage, the trees there, principally *Acacia modesta*, are not to their liking. The swarm lighted on Sirdar Sujhan Singh's gardens, and he engaged a large number of coolies in the vain hope of driving the insects off. Young locusts without wings can be dealt with, but the flying ones will not be denied.

THE WEEKLY CROP and weather report published by the N.-W. Provincial Government is usually a colourless and formal matter enough; but to the summary in the *Gazette* of May 23 there is a significant addendum on the question of food stocks as affected by the present rush of exports:—"The late rabi promised well, but owing to rain, frost and hail, was, on the whole, below the average. It would, however, have sufficed to bring down prices had it not been for the heavy exports of wheat to Bombay for England, rendered possible, not withstanding high prices here, by the rise in the price of wheat in London from 32 shillings the quarter to 44 shillings and 46 shillings, and by the simultaneous fall in silver exchange. The export of wheat from Lucknow, Cawnpore and elsewhere still continues, resulting in the present high prices of all food-grains. *Should the rains fail this year, the result of these exports on the food stock of the provinces will be felt in its full force, and will lead probably to a great calamity.*"

HYDERABAD.

THE Nawab Motashum Jung, a brother-in-law of the Nawab Vicarool Oomrah, Revenue and Military Minister, died on May 21, after a short but painful illness.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* states in that paper that it is strongly rumoured that the Nawab Mooshtak Hoosain's son will shortly supplant Captain Beauclerk, secretary to the Salar Jung Estate Committee, and that this has created a sensation among the nobles and the public generally. There is absolutely no truth in this rumour, says the local correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE following telegrams have been received since our last issue:—

SHANGHAI, June 9 (*Reuter*).—The French Church and Orphanage at Woosieh, near Soochow, have been completely destroyed by a riotous mob.

SHANGHAI, June 12 (*Reuter*).—Intelligence of fresh excesses on the part of the native population against foreigners continues to be received from the interior. The property belonging to the Catholic and Protestant communities at Wuchen, on Lake Poyang, has been burned, and rioting has also occurred at Takatang, where the troops sent to quell the disturbance have joined the native mob. The European ladies of the China inland mission have reached Kiukiang in safety.

PARIS, June 12 (*Times*).—An evening paper states that, on account of the seriousness of the situation at Wuhu, in China, M. Ribot has asked the Minister of Marine to send thither all the ships now disposable on that station.

The *Kokkai Shimbun* gives publicity to the following rumour. Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, a native of Tosa and member of the House of Representatives, a gentleman noted for his virtue, becoming weary of the ever-changing condition of political affairs since his withdrawal from the *Jiyū-tō* (Liberal party), purposes to resign his seat in the Diet and

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to establish a Japanese colony on the Pacific coast of America. He is at present soliciting co-operation in his project for despatching several hundred able-bodied married farmers, from twenty to thirty years of age, who are to be inhabitants of Tosa. Mr. Kataoka is a Christain, and on this account the *Kokkai* presumes he will be kindly treated in America. Two of his sons are at present in Vancouver, and their knowledge of American affairs is expected to be of great service in carrying out this colonising scheme.

Rumours of the speedy extension of the railway to Pekin are making themselves heard, says the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Herald* (April 28), but in how far there is any truth in such statements it is impossible to say. The Empress Dowager talks of repairing the Yuan Ming Yuan. Now that Yen Ching-ming is no longer at the head of the Board of Revenue, money is much more easily obtained by Her Majesty than heretofore, and she seems determined to make full use of her opportunities.

Governor des Vœux has published in the Hong Kong press a long speech which he intended to deliver, in which he combats the pessimist views of Mr. Whitehead. He shows that Hong Kong has now fifty-four public companies, with a paid-up capital of 44,074,950 dols., and a market value of 77,200,550 dols.; that the trade with China has not fallen off; that the deposits in the banks have not fallen off; that the shipping trade has not fallen off; and that the assessed taxes yield has only fallen off 2½ per cent., and a recovery is certain.

On April 7, Major-General George Digby Barker, C.B., was sworn in by Sir James Russell, chief justice, as officer administering the Government of Hong Kong. There were present:—Hon. W. M. Goodman, attorney-general; Hon. N. G. Mitchell Innes, treasurer; Hon. S. Brown, surveyor-general; Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, registrar-general; Hon. J. J. Keswick, and Hon. Ho Kai. His Excellency was attended by Captain Clayton and Mr. F. H. May. A company of the 91st Regiment, with the colours, was drawn up in front of the Government Offices. The band also was in attendance, and played the National Anthem as his Excellency retired from the Council Chamber.

Mr. C. T. Gardner, H.M.'s Consul at Hankow, informs us (says the *North China Herald*), and suggests that we should make the information public, that he has received a letter from Mr. Everard, H.M.'s Consul at Ichang, to the effect that British subjects proposing to visit the Ichang gorges had better apply to Mr. Gardner for passports. The Ichang Taotai, it appears, lives at Chingchow, and consequently it takes ten days or more for a passport issued by H.M. Consulate at Ichang to be countersealed by the Taotai. If people travel without passports they will be liable to be stopped and turned back. (Are the celebrated monkeys of the gorges on the war-path again?) Mr. Everard believes that the Chinese are going to be very strict on this point. From this we gather that while Sir John Walsham has succeeded in getting Chungking made an open port, with an English proconsul, the only road to Chungking cannot be traversed without passports; which seems to the lay mind somewhat absurd.

From the latest statistics published by the Chinese Customs, it appears that the number of foreigners resident in all the Treaty Ports of China at the end of last year was 8,107; of these 3,317 were British, 1,153 Americans, 883 Japanese, 648 German, 610 Portuguese, 589 French, 304 Spanish, 155 Swedish and Norwegian, 131 Russian, while the remainder were of other nationalities. The number of foreign mercantile firms was 522, of which 327 were British and 80 German. It is interesting to note that the aggregate native population of the Treaty Ports is estimated at more than 5,500,000, of which Canton had 1,600,000, Tientsin 950,000, Hankow 800,000, Foochow 636,000, and Shanghai 380,000.

Frontier Policy.—The *Madras Times* asks:—Has the Government of India a fixed policy in regard to the frontier question? Some people say "Yes" and some "No." And not seldom those who answer in the affirmative proceed to prove the negative, while those who assert the latter argue in favour of the former. Of course, this is not done intentionally, but it happens. If the Government has a fixed policy, what is it? This is what interests every one in India, and yet no answer is possible. All sorts of ideas are afloat. It is thought in some quarters that the policy is one of annexation. But in many more it is regarded as merely one of restless meddling. The present Black Mountain Expedition would not have been required had its predecessor never started. But India, whether intentionally or not, is playing an old Russian game. There is a bull, here is a red rag. The bull is quiet enough. It wants rousing up. So the red rag is brought into use, and very soon the bull waxes furious. "Mad bull, mad bull!" is now the cry; and the red rag is followed up by the matador, who "goes for" that bull and does it to death. Is the bull to blame? That matters not when he is dead and his carcase belongs to the slayer. But it is time that the matter was looked into, for England is called a civilised nation, and bull-baiting is not a civilised sport. Surely it is time for inquiry when a highly respected Anglo-Indian journal writes thus in its leading columns: "If it is a part of our fixed policy to make our little punitive expeditions only stepping-stones to others a little bigger, and so on, until we have the whole frontier from Abbottabad to Quetta in a blaze at once, and a really 'big thing,' with its honours, decorations, medal and despatches on our hands—then by all means let us blame the Punjab Government and Punjab frontier officials for putting a spoke into the wheel of the prospective triumphal car."

THE "EX POST FACTO" QUESTION AGAIN.

MR. F. O. STACK sends us the following correspondence with the India Office:—

On Jan. 22 he wrote to the Under-Secretary of State for India:—

"I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal Financial Department, dated Dec. 18, 1890, sanctioning the grant of an ordinary pension of 416-10 8 rs.

"I also forward copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Director-General of Police, in reply to an application of mine for a special pension.

"The Select Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into certain grievances of Uncovenanted servants recommended that pensions be paid at a minimum rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. I presume, however, that the Parliamentary Committee, in making this recommendation, or the Secretary of State in adoping it, did not intend that the pensions of *all* Uncovenanted servants should be paid at the minimum rate, but simply that no pensions should be paid at a lower rate.

"I beg now, with much deference, to submit my reasons for asking a higher pension than 437*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

"I was appointed in 1859 under the Pension Rules of 1855, in which it was stated that for 'approved good service' I would get a pension not exceeding 5,000 rs., *or* 500*l.*

"I can show that throughout the whole of my career my service has been approved, and, I think I may add, exceptionally good. Letter No. 5,623 from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal sufficiently proves this.

"When I entered the Service there was nothing in the rules about payment of pensions in England at the rate of exchange. I would respectfully submit that to give me now 437*l.* 10*s.* per annum, instead of 500*l.* per annum, is giving the rules which were published four years after I entered the Service retrospective effect. As chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Sir John Gorst distinctly repudiated on behalf of the Secretary of State any desire or intention to give the Pension Rules retrospective effect."

[The remainder of the letter referred to personal claims—based on long and good service.]

On Jan. 24 Mr. Waterfield acknowledged receipt of the letter of the 22nd inst., and referred Mr. Stack, with regard to any appeal which he desired to make for the grant of a pension in excess of the amount admissible under the regulations, to the Government of India, through the Local Government.

On Jan. 27 Mr. Stack wrote:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 24, 1891, and to state that I do not ask for any increase to the pension granted me by the Government of Bengal; but that the sum sanctioned by that Government be paid me at the rate of two shillings per rupee instead of one shilling and ninepence.

"I put forward this claim on the ground that to give me less than this will be to give retrospective effect to rules made and published four years after I entered the Service.

"I base my application on the assertion of Sir John Gorst as chairman of the Parliamentary Committee that the Secretary of State disclaimed any intention of giving any rules retrospective effect.

"I venture to think, therefore, that this is a question for the Secretary of State and not for either a local or the Indian Government."

To this the following reply was received:—

"India Office, Whitehall, S.W., Feb. 10, 1891.

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting that your pension may be issued at the exchange of 2*s.* the rupee.

"In reply, I am to acquaint you that the declaration made by Sir John Gorst was that the Secretary of State disclaimed the power of depriving officers, by *ex post facto* rules, of rights which had already accrued to them *in accordance with the Regulations under which they were serving.*

"At the time you entered the Service, officers of the 'Uncovenanted Service' could not receive their pensions in this country, as pensioners were not allowed to be paid at the Home Treasury until the rules of June 8, 1863, were sanctioned.

"Under those rules pensioners were thenceforth permitted to draw their pensions in this country, subject to the condition that the pensions should be converted into sterling at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, and the Secretary of State for India in Council sees no reason to relax the existing regulations in your favour.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "A. GODLEY."

Mr. Stark replied:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. F.372, of Feb. 10.

"1. In the first paragraph of your letter, you state 'that the declaration made by Sir John Gorst was that the Secretary of State disclaimed the power of depriving officers by *ex post facto* rules, of *rights which had already accrued to them in accordance with the regulations under which they were serving.*'

"2. I beg most respectfully to submit that, having carefully examined the Parliamentary Report of the proceedings of the Select Committee, before which Sir John Gorst made the statement to which I appealed in my letter of the 27th ult., I have been unable to find any such qualification as that now attributed to him in the words I have above underlined, and submit that, as now quoted, these words convey no definite meaning—if, however, as the words seem to imply, they are meant to indicate that the rules under which an officer entered the service, and which were applicable to his case by virtue of that fact, are not to be altered by *ex post facto* regulations—and that seems to be the meaning which was attached to Sir John Gorst's declaration, and accepted by the Select Committee—I venture respectfully to submit that my position and claims under Sir John Gorst's declaration and the regulations under which I was serving, are in no w y

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compromised by the fact stated in the third paragraph of your letter, and for the following reasons:—

"3. At the time when I entered the service, the rules then in force assured me a pension of 500*l.* sterling, and neither I nor any other of the officers appointed under the same rules could have acquired the right to pension before 1880.

"I submit that the interjection of the Rules of 1863, to which you refer, cannot fairly prejudice the position I had previously acquired, namely, the right to a sterling pension of 500*l.* at the end of my service, and that any other interpretation is in direct contradiction of Sir John Gorst's declaration before the Select Committee, by whom it was accepted in good faith.

"As to your statement that officers of the Uncovenanted Service could not receive their pensions in this country, as pensions were not allowed to be paid at the Home Treasury until the Rules of June 8, 1863, were sanctioned, I think further inquiry will show that this is not quite accurate, and that Uncovenanted officers have received sterling pensions before the date you have mentioned. And, as a further answer to this objection, I beg to state that I am quite willing to take the pension of 500*l.* sterling in Calcutta."

Mr. Godley replied on March 13:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to refer you to my letter dated Feb. 10, in which you were informed that the Secretary of State in Council saw no reason to relax in your favour the existing regulations respecting the payment of pensions to officers who had served under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "A. Godley."

Mr. Stack rejoined:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13 in which you refer me to your letter of Feb. 10, in which I was informed that the Secretary of State in Council 'saw no reason to relax in my favour the existing regulations respecting the payment of pensions to officers who had served under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.'

"The existing Regulations are those framed in 1863, some years after I entered the Service.

"Am I to understand by your letter that the Secretary of State does not consider himself bound by Sir John Gorst's declaration made before the Parliamentary Committee?

"I would with much deference invite special attention to the fact that, at the close of the inquiry, Sir John Gorst stated that '*in future it was competent to the Service to refer officially to his declaration before the Committee.*'

"This important statement in addition to those already made by Sir John Gorst on the same subject during the inquiry were accepted unreservedly by both the Committee and the Service as a clear promise that retrospective effect would not be given to the Pension Rules.

"I also beg respectfully to point out that no previous ruling has been given in my case, nor, to my knowledge, in any similar case since the conclusion of the Parliamentary inquiry.

"I am not, therefore, in any way asking the Secretary of State to reverse, modify, or revise the decisions of his predecessors.

"I claim with much deference that no retrospective effect shall be given to my detriment to the Rules of 1863—being entitled beyond question under the Rules of 1855, under which I entered the Service, to a pension of 500*l.* per annum.

"Either Sir John Gorst's declaration is meaningless or I am protected by it to the extent I claim.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Oliver S. Stack, late Deputy Major-General, Bengal Police."

Mr. Godley replied on April 22:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the pension rules in force before 1862, you may receive your pension of 5,000 rs. a year in India; or that, under the orders of 1862, you may draw in England the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange annually fixed, subject to the recent concession that this rate shall not be lower than 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee. In this decision retrospective effect is not being given to any of the pension rules; and I am to desire that you will regard this communication as final.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"A. Godley."

Mr. Stack wrote on May 13:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,245 of April 22, acquainting me with the decision of the Secretary of State with reference to my pension, and requesting me to regard the communication as final.

"I beg very respectfully to put on record one more communication lest silence should be misunderstood to mean acquiescence in the Secretary of State's decision, and in the force of the reasons on which that decision is ostensibly based.

"In the first portion of your letter No. F 1,245, dated April 22, you state 'that in accordance with the rules in force before 1862 you may receive your pension of 5,000 rs. in India.'

"This I must respectfully submit is not an accurate quotation of the rule in force before 1862, and under which I entered the Service. According to the Pension Rules sanctioned by the Court of Directors on Feb. 28, 1855, the prescribed pension is 500*l.*; and in the notification of the Government of India dated May 19, 1855, issued with the above rules, the amount of pension is given as 5,000 rs. or 500*l.* It is on these rules I base my claim. The omission by you of these important words, and the silence observed throughout the whole of this correspondence as to the sterling pension promised by the words I have quoted is a practical admission that the Secretary of State has no satisfactory answer to my claim to a pension of 500*l.*

"In the letter under reply I am given the option of drawing 5,000 rs. in India, or 'under the orders of 1862, may draw in England the equivalent thereof, at the rate of exchange annually fixed subject to the recent concession that this rate shall not be lower than 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.'

"I beg to point out that the alternative mentioned in the rules under which I entered the Service is 5,000 rs. or 500*l.* The alternative under the Rules you quote promulgated after I entered the Service is 5,000 rs. or 437*l.* 10*s.* Thus by denying me the pension promised under the Rules of 1855, and thereby forcing me to take pension under the Rules of 1862 the Secretary of State does give retrospective effect to these rules and I lose 62*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

"It is useless in the face of these facts to state as you do in the closing paragraph of your letter 'that in this decision retrospective effect is not being given to any of the Pension Rules.'

"The net result of the correspondence is that the Secretary of State practically repudiates Sir John Gorst's declaration and refuses to be bound by it. That declaration had the desired effect for the time. It prevented the Uncovenanted Service from bringing forward evidence before the Select Committee proving cases in which retrospective effect had been given to the Pension Rules. It prevented the Select Committee making any separate and definite recommendation on the subject, as Sir John Gorst said, in effect, his declaration was sufficient. The result of this correspondence shows that his declaration was valueless and misleading.

"I cannot afford to remain any longer without drawing my pension, but I do so under protest.

"I consider the Secretary of State's decision unfair and unjust—and this will not be my opinion only—I think it will be generally held that there has been a breach of faith with the Uncovenanted Service, and also with the Select Parliamentary Committee. The question has more than a personal interest, and will, I venture to assert, create great discontent, and lead to renewed agitation.

"I presume the Secretary of State has no objection to the publication of the correspondence.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "Oliver S. Stack,

"Late Deputy Inspector-General of Bengal Police."

POLITICAL OFFICERS OF NATIVE STATES.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—The recent Government Order on the relations between Political Officers and the Durbars of the States in which their duties lie is too important an indication of the desire of the Government to make their agents honourably independent of the Native Princes and chiefs to pass unnoticed. It marks the growth of a wholesome feeling in this matter that we are now very far indeed from the state of relationship to the Native Courts in which Political Officers thought it a correct and regular thing to draw as freely as they chose upon the liberality of the durbars, which were hospitable from policy no less than from instinct. The horses, the carriages, the servants, the houses, and the table supplies of the raja used to be deemed to be at the free disposal of the Political Officer, and very generously indeed have the Native Courts always responded to the expectations of their visitors in this regard. If the claims upon them have gradually been reduced, we believe it has been not through any reluctance in their hospitality, but to a very great extent through the growth of an honourable feeling amongst the Political Officers themselves that they ought not to tax the kindness of the chiefs as much as it had been taxed in former days. In Kathiawar the name of the late Colonel West, one of the kindliest and worthiest of men who ever served in the province, will long be remembered for what he did in curtailing the demand on the durbars for transport in his official tours. The resolution, as we understand it, aims at bringing the practice in future into conformity with Colonel West's ideal. "Where an officer," it is laid down, "must depend on the assistance of the durbar for his supplies, he must request the durbar to appoint dealers from whom the articles required can be procured for proper payment. It is to be understood that grass or fodder, or free supplies for the table of officers staying in State bungalows, for however short a time, are absolutely and expressly prohibited. In any case where a Political Officer visits the capital of a Native State in the course of his tour, he is bound to supply himself with all that he requires." Where it is necessary for emergent reasons, and no other means are procurable, to use the durbar carriages, the fact, and the reason for it, must be notified to the Government. Thus, as the resolution sums it up, the use of any durbar carriage will be restricted to the rarest occasions and to the narrowest limits; and officers will under no circumstances be allowed to live in State bungalows at the cost of the durbar for their supplies. We can conceive of no practical inconvenience following the issue of these orders, and they will in all probability prevent many misunderstandings. If there is any expression of regret that they have been issued, we should expect to find it not among the Political Officers, but amongst the ruling class in the Native States, who look upon hospitality as essential to their *abru*. But the spirit in which the resolution has been issued will in the long run be fully understood and widely appreciated.

Indian Invasion of Australia.—The increasing influx of Afghans, Pathans, and other races of India to Australia has engaged the attention of the Premier, who has sent a communication to the Secretary of the Government of India on the subject. Mr. Munro points out that the immigration is steadily increasing, ninety-three Indians having arrived in Victoria during the half-year ended March 31 of this year, as compared with thirty-eight during the previous six months. As a reason for the Government of India taking action in the matter he draws attention to the fact that the common avocation of the immigrants is hawking, and as the number of hawkers' licenses is to be restricted, there is no employment for many of the men, and they are likely to become troublesome. In support of this view Mr. Munro forwards police reports as to what took place at Sandhurst last December, when out of sixty-eight applications by Indians for hawkers' licenses only fourteen were granted, and when those who were disappointed indulged in threats that they would be compelled to commi acts of lawlessness.

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Aberigh-Mackay, Major J. L., s.c., B.
Adam, Col. F. J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '91, Bo.
Alexander, Capt. R. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 27, '91.
Allen, Capt. W. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, B.
Allen, Lieut. H. M., s.c., B.
Allison, Surg.-Major H., M.D., 1 y., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Jan. 31, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. W. C., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. May 21, '90, B.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Anderson, Major W. R. Le G., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., s c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Atkins, Col. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 16, '90, B.
Avetoom, Surg. S. T., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '90, Bo.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major G., 23 m., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Baker, Lieut. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 y., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., s.c., fr. Aug. 4, '90, B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barrow, Major E. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, B.
Barry, Brig.-Surg. A., 18 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Barry, Capt. J. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 14 '91, Bo.
Barton, Lieut. T. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Batten, Capt. A. C., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. W. R., Cav., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 10 m., fr. Nov. 17, '90, B.
Bentinck, Lieut. R. J., s.c., Bo.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Biggs, Capt. H. V., R.E., 15 m., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., s.c., 18 m , fr. April 25, '90, Bo.
Bishop, Major L. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, B.
Blanshard, Lieut.-Col. F. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, Bo.
Blaxland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Blood, Col. B., R.E., B.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., s c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 3, '92, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowring, Capt. G., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 18, '90, B.
Bridges, Col. C. H., s.c., 1 y. 91 d., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., s.c., 10 m., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Brooke, Col. W. S., s.c., 7 m., B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 1 y , fr. July 14, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Browne, Capt. L. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 18, '91, B.
Buckland, Capt. P. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., s.c., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 y., from Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Major G. E. E., 21 m., fr. April 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. E. B , s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 14, '91, B.

Cameron, Surg.-Major A., 1 y. 122 d., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Major L., M.D., 2y., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., s.c , 1 y., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., s.c , 8 m., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., s c., 1y., fr. Aug. 18, '90, B.
Channer, Major G., D.S.O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 18, '91, B.
Churchill, Lieut.-Col. G. F., s.c., B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Clowes, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, Bo.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., s.c., 18 m., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.I.E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., s c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R , R.A., 1 y., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. S. H., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cox, Col. E. C., C.S I , till Sept. 22, '91.
Cracroft, Capt. B. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 2, '91, B.
Craster, Capt. S. L., R.E , 6 m.
Creagh, Lieut. R. C. O., s.c.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C., 1 y., fr. March 27, '91, Bo.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.
Crombie, Surg.-Major A., M.D., 7 m., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Cunliffe, Capt. E. W., s c., 8 m., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Custance, Capt. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 21, '92, B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, B.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., s.c., 2y., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Daunt, Lieut. W. B., s.c.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 20, '90, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Major J., 6 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 17, '91, B.
Davies, Lieut. F. G. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Davies, 2nd Lieut. C. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 15, '91, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lt. P., s.c., till Oct. 31, '91, Bo.
Deane, Capt. F. B., s.c., M.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., s.c., till Dec. 24. '91, B.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Dobie, Surg.-Major S. L., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., s.c., 2 y. 13 d., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P. W., s.c., 15 m., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dunlop, Lieut. A. W., s c., 1 y., fr. April 12, '91, B.
Durand, Major E. L., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 11, '91, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 26, '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., s.c., 15 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Eliot, Col. H. E., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., s.c., till Dec. 7, '91, B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 m., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.
Eyre, Major V. G. L., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.

Fagan, Col. J. G., Cav., 1 y., fr. Jan. 4, '91, Bo.
Fagan, Col. J. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Farwell, Lieut.-Col. W. C., Inf., 10 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Major W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29. '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Major J. E. C., B.
Finch, Lieut. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 1, '92, M.
Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. A. F., R.A., B.
Fooks, Surg. G. E., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, Bo.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 18, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 29, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 y. 196 d., fr. June 5, '90, M.
Fraser, Lieut.-Col. E. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 2, '90, M.
Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 22, 91.

Gaffney, Surg.-Major J. B., 2 y., fr. May 1, '92, B.
Galloway, Col. J. M. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, M.
Garstin, Col. E. C., s.c., 1 y. 295 d., fr. May 22, '90, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Capt. R. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 23, '91, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29, '92, Bo.
Gerrard, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Gilbert, Lieut. G. E. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.
Giles, Capt. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 3, '90, B.
Godfrey, Col. C. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Godfrey, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., 2 y. 6 m., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldie, Col. J. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 6, '90, M.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 18, '90, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., s.c., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., s.c., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Greig, Col. P. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, Bo.
Grey, Lieut. E., s c., 10 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Grimston, Lieut. S. B., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Gunning, Col. J. C., s.c., 1 y. 82 d., fr. April 1, '91, M.

Halkett, Major H. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., s.c., B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 22, '90, B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Surg.-Major H., B.
Harenc, Lt.-Col. C. E., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 28, '90, M.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 m., fr. Ap. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Lieut. W. A., R.E., B.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '92, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., s.c., 1 y., from Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hawkes, Major R. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 28, '90, B.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Heffernan, Lieut. H. W., s c., M.
Heming, Lieut.-Col. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Hendley, Surg.-Major T. H., C.I.E., 14 m., fr. Jan. 31, '91, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 9 m , fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Hewett, Capt. W. S., s c , 9 m., fr. April 16, '91, B.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 m., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 12, '90, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., s.c., 1 yr., fr. March 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lieut. J. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Hingston, Major C. W. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 16 m , fr. July 18, '92, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 y. 10½ m., fr. Mar. 11, '92, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E , 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Major J. A., 18 m., fr. March 20, '92, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 18 m., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Irwin, Major L. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jackson, Lieut. C., s c., B.
Jameson, Surg.-Major R., till April 1, '92, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Jermyn, Lieut. T., s c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. July 8, '92, M.
Jones, Lieut. A A., s.c., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 y. 3 d., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Kauntze, Col. E. H. E., s.c., 1 yr., fr. April 8, '91, B.
Keegan, Surg.-Major D. F., 18 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Kendall, Lieut. J., s c., 15 m., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
King-Harman, Col. M. J., s.c., 19 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Major J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, B.
Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., s c , 1 y., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Kirkwood, Major J. N. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 5, '92, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Lang, Col. R. T. M., Cav., B.
Lawrence, Col. W. A., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 22, '91, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., s.c., 4 m., fr. April 10, '91, M.
Leach, Lieut.-Col. H. P., R.E., M.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Major A. H., 1 y., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 y., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Leslie, Lieut. T. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., from Sept. 13, '90, Bo.
Lewis, Major E. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 18, '90, B.
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. J. G., R.E., M.
Linton, Surg.-Major H. J., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '91, B.
Lloyd, Major E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lieut., s.c., 1 y., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1y. 8m., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowther, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 17, '91, M.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Major H. C. E., s.c , 18 m., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 21, '90, Bo.
Lyon, Brig.-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2y. 6m., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., s.c., B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., s.c., 1 y. 284 d., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Maclaren, Surg.-Major G. G., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 14 m., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major S. C., 18 m., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
McCarthy, Capt. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
McConaghey, Lieut. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, 91, B.
McIntyre, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, M.
McKenna, Surg.-Major C. J., 1 y., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
McRae, Col. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 10, '90, Bo.
McRae, Major H. N., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, B.
Mair, Surg.-Major E., 1 y. 162 d., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 15, '90, B.
Mansel, Capt. W. G., s.c., B.
Mansel, Major C. G., s.c., 2 y., from Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 y., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de B., s.c., B.
Massy, Major C. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Brig.-Surg. R. G., 2 y., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Meadows, Surg.-Major C. J. W., 1 y. 133 d., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Mein, Capt. A. B., s.c., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '91.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, B.
Miles, Lieut. P. J., 1 y., fr. March 21, '91, B.
Miley, Major J. A., s c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Moore, Capt. G. H. J., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Major J. J., 20 m , fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., s.c., 15 m., fr. July 9, '92, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 m., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., s.c., B.
Muir, Major A. M., s.c., B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., s.c., 10 m., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Nanney, Brig.-Surg. L. C., 1 y., fr. April 3, '91, M.
Napier, Lt. Hon. H. D., s.c. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lt.-Col. G. F. E. S., s.c., 2 y., fr. July 20, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., s.c., 17 m., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Nisbet, Col. R. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 1, '90, B.
Nurse, Lieut. C. G., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 23, '91, Bo.
Nurse, Lieut. H. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, Bo.

Orr, Capt. C. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. July 8, '90, B.
Oswald, Capt. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, B.
Owen, Surg.-Major C. W., C.I.E., C.M.G., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., s.c., till Nov. 12, '91, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 243 d., fr. March 2, '90, B.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., s.c., 23 m., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., s.c., 268 d., fr. March 20, '91, M.
Peile, Major F. B., s c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Penrose, Capt. E. R., s.c., 6 m., fr. March 31, '91.
Phayre, Capt. A., s.c., 16 m , fr. May 4, '90, Bo.
Pigou, 2nd Lieut. F. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Preston, Capt. F. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, M.
Preston, Capt. R. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 6, '91, Bo.
Priestley, Lieut. C. E. N., s.c., M.
Proudfoot, Major A. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Pullan, Col. A., s.c , B.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., s.c., M.

Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 14, '91, M.
Raikes, Major F. D., C.I.E., s.c., 22 m., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.
Ramsay, Col. H. M., Inf., 2 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., s.c., B.
Read, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Major B. L. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., s.c., 2 y. 3 m., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lieut. F. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Capt. W. St. J., s.c., 6m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, Bo.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., s.c , 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Major D., s.c., 7 m., fr. March 10, '92, B.
Robin, Lieut. N. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., s.c , 1 y., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Major W. A. C., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.

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Rogers, Surg. E. A., D.S.O., 1 y., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 19 m., fr. April 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 m., fr. April 10, '90, B.

Salmon, Col. W. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., 7 m., fr. May 9, '91, B.
Saulez, Capt. P. H., S.C., 6 m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 y. 153 d., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Scott, Col. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Sealy, Major C. W. H., S.C., Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 33 m., fr. Feb. 29, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.
Shepherd, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Skipwith, Col. G. T., R.E., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 2 y., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Capt. G. B., R.A., Bo.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 m., fr. March 23, '90, M.
Smith, Col. W. C., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 11, '91, B.
Smith, Lieut. F. de H., S.C., 6 m., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Smith, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Major M. H., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spearman, Col. H. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Spencer, Major T. E., S.C., 7 m., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 y., fr. May, 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 2 y., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Strong, Col. T. E., S.C., 1 y. 7 m., fr. May 20, '90, Bo.
Sutton, Capt. H. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 8, '91, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., B.

Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 m., fr. March 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., S.C., 2 y., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 2 y., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 176 d., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 181 d., fr. April 10, '91, B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Brig.-Surg. J. B., 20 m., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. F. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. March 9, '91, B.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., 1y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Thornhill, Surg.-Major W. H., 18 m., fr. Ap. 27, '90, M.
Tinley, Capt. G. F. N., S.C., Bo.
Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 1 y. 6 d., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 4, '91, B.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 y. 105 d., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 26, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Turner, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 26, '91, B.
Turner, Lieut. F. W. C., S.C., B.
Tweddell, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 8 m., fr. March 27, '91, B.

Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Vaughan, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 m., fr. Nov. 20, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.

Walker, Capt. E. B., R.A., Bo.
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., till June 6, '91, M.
Wapshare, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, M.
Warner, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 6 m., fr. April 13, '91, B.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Capt. G. H., S.C., B.
Watson, Col. E. J., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 10, '92, M.
Watson, Lieut. E. V., S.C., M.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Way, Col. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Waymouth, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, B.
Welch, Major F. G. T., S.C., 2 y., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Welchman, Col. A. J. T., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., prob. S.C., 6m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 y., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 y., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Woodcock, Col. E. M., S.C., 363 d., fr. March 10, 91.
Worsley, Col. H. R. B., C.B., S.C.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 9 m., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Major H. P., 16 m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 1, '92, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., till Dec, 6, '91, B.
Younghusband, Lieut. L. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90.

INDIA OFFICE.

From June 9 to June 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen. C. J. Ewt, *C.B.*
Col. E Austin, S.C.
Col. G. T. Halliday, 16th B. Cav.
Col. G. A. Jacob, S.C., to reside.
Lieut.-Col. N. C. Martelli, S.C.
Major E. W. Chalmers, S.C.
Capt. P. J. Melvill, S.C.
Capt. J. T. Carter, Northumberland Regt.
Capt. C. E. Lloyd, S.C.
Capt. F. R. B. Knox, 3rd Cav. Hyderabad Contingent.
Capt. P. J. Melvill, I.S.C.
Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, B.
Surg.-Major S. H. Browne, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major P. J. Freyer, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. F. R. S. Collier, B. Cov.
Mr. E. L. French, B.
Mr. J. H. Brooke, B.
Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, B.
Mr. M. S. Emerson, B.
Mr. W. A. Francken, B.
Mr. J. R. Drummond, B.
Mr. J. J. Henderson, B.
Mr. L. A. Light, B.
Mr. J. E. Barrett, B.
Mr. B. T. Finch, B.
Surg. J. Scott, M. Med. Estab.
Mr. F. A. Nicholson, M. Cov.
Mr. W. Morgan, M.
Mr. H. W. Lushington, M.
Mr. C. H. T. Norfor, M.
Surg.-Major J. Parker, *M.D.*, Bo. Med. Estab.
Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Bo. Cov.
Mr. J. F. Muir, Bo. Cov.
Mr. R. A. Lamb, Bo. Cov.
Mr. G. Jacob, Bo. Cov.
Mr. M. D. Doctor, Bo.
Mr. E. Greenwood, Bo.
Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Bo.
Capt. J. Hext, *C.I.E.*, Indian Marine.
Capt. H. A. Street, Indian Marine.
First Grade Officer St. L. S. Warden, Indian Marine.
First Grade Officer C. R. Ford, Indian Marine.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col. G. N. Channer, *C.B.*, *V.C.*, 3 mo.
Capt. P. B. Creagh, 1 mo.
Capt. P. H. Saulez, 3 mo.
Surg.-Major A. H. Leapingwell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.
Surg. R. Baker, B. Med. Estab., 5 mo., M.C.
Apothecary W. A. Williams, Med. Estab., 3 mo.
Mr. C. Johnston, B. Cov., 6 mo. extraordinary leave on M.C.
Mr. H. Bradley, M. Cov., furl. to Nov. 9, 1891.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. P. B. Creagh.
Capt. W. R. J. Richardson.
Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell.
Mr. G. A. C. Laval, B.
Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, M.

The Indian Troopships.—It has been decided that the Indian troopship *Jumna*, which has been taken off the roster for the past few years in the Indian relief service, shall now be brought forward as an ocean-going trooper. New boilers will be put into the vessel at Portsmouth, and she is expected to be ready to take the turn of the *Orontes* when that vessel comes back shortly from her trip with naval supernumeraries to Australia.

The future of the Indian troopships, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, is at present engaging the attention of the Government. There are five of these vessels, which are practically only employed during six months of the year, and the fact that they absorb about 1,100 officers and men inclines the Admiralty to favour any scheme which would set these free for war ships. Many years ago the P. and O. Company had the contract for the service, but that method was found very costly, and is not likely to be resorted to again; and it is proposed as an alternate course that the Government should find vessels, and private persons work them; indeed, I hear that negotiations are actually being carried on with the Orient Company with that object. If arrangements on these lines be completed Army men will rejoice, as complaints of the discomforts of the passage by troopers are constant, and as old as the ships themselves. Food, it is said, is bad and dear, and the domestic service highly unsatisfactory. It is only in very rare cases that ladies are allowed to take a servant, and as there are no stewardesses on board, the "dovecote," as the ladies' quarters are called, are every morning invaded by a detachment of men whose manners, if the narratives of passengers may be believed, leave much to be desired.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, June 11.

The Arming of Troops in India.—MR. WEBSTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to state the number of native troops in the service of the Government of India who on Jan. 1 last were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, and the number who were armed with the Snider rifle; whether any other rifle requiring a different description or gauge of ammunition was then used in that service; whether it would be possible, in order to minimise the chance of difficulties arising in times of emergency, that in any future change of rifle in the Indian Army the change be made division by division throughout the length and breadth of India; whether it would be possible to issue instructions that on any relief of her Majesty's Indian regiments being sent to a division armed with a new rifle, that that relief be armed with the new rifle before its departure from its old quarters; and whether there were any general instructions fixing the minimum number of rounds of ammunition British or Native troops in India should have with them, or accompanying them, on the line of march, on their going on active service, or proceeding on a mission on which hostilities might be reasonably anticipated.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State has not the exact figures, but, roughly speaking, rather more than half the native troops had Martini-Henry rifles and the rest Sniders. No other rifle is in use among native troops. As to paragraphs three and four, the plan proposed would not produce the result desired, as troops could not be restricted to service in that division only to which they were allotted. As to paragraph five, there are general instructions dealing with the points named, but in time of war the number of rounds would depend on the circumstances of the case.

East Indian Civil Servants.—MR. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has had under consideration those recommendations of the Select Committee on the East India Civil Servants to which effect has not yet been given—particularly those relating to a uniform scheme explicitly describing the terms of pension and furlough, and the insufficiency of the present furlough pay. And whether it may be expected that early steps will be taken to carry those recommendations into effect.

SIR J. GORST said that the Secretary of State was in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the recommendations of the Select Committee on the East India Civil servants. The matter was still under consideration.

Riots in China.—In answer to Mr. Birrell, SIR J. FERGUSSON said: Her Majesty's Consuls at Kinkiang, which is near to Wusuch, and at Hankow, the next treaty port further up the river, have reported that Mr. Green, in the China Customs Service, and the British agent of the Wesleyan Mission, have been murdered at Wusuch, but nobody else, as far as is known, and that most of the other British subjects on the spot are known to be safe. The Consuls have made no appeal for assistance, but if any had been required they would no doubt have communicated direct with the Consulate-General at Shanghai, and so with the nearest British naval officer. On the occasion of the riot, which occurred at Wuhu last month, Chinese and other men-of-war were at once despatched from Shanghai to restore order, and accordingly there can be no reason to doubt that any necessary measures have been taken in the present instance, and that the Consuls are satisfied on the subject.

Friday, June 12.

The Tongul Rising.—MR. PICTON asked the Under-Secretary whether the telegram, stating that the execution of the Tongul General had been postponed, as he might be required to give evidence, was correct, and whether, if so, this involved a commutation of the capital sentence; and should that not be so, whether there was any English precedent in recent times for reprieving a condemned prisoner in order that he might give evidence, and then executing him afterwards.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State has received no information which corroborates the statement referred to. The Tongul General has been sentenced to death, and the sentence confirmed by General Collett, but the execution is not carried out pending the sending of the record to the Government of India for orders.

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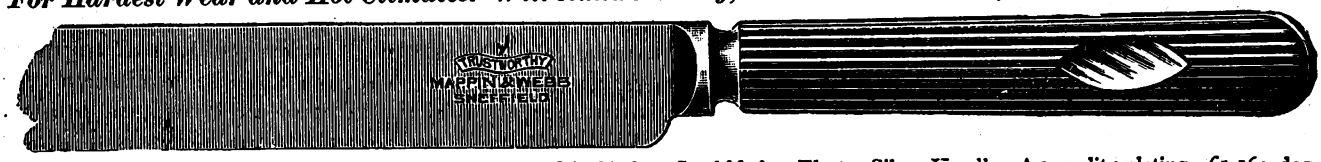


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Electro Silver handles, A 1 quality plating, £1 13*s.* doz. Nickel Silver handles (not plated), £1 2*s.* 0*d.* doz.
" " (Carvers) " " 12*s.* pair. " " Carvers (not plated), 7*s.* 6*d.* pair.



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KEUNJHAR.

SERIOUS news, says the *Times of India* of May 29, is telegraphed by our Simla correspondent. A rising of apparently a very determined nature has occurred at Keunjhar, one of the principal Tributary States of Orissa. The Bhuiyas, the Juangs, and some of the other tribes who rose in 1868 have again revolted, and have seized and looted the treasury, released the convicts from the gaols to swell the rebelling forces, and have blocked the roads. Keunjhar is the second largest of the Orissa States with an area of 3,096 square miles, and in 1881 had a population of nearly a quarter of a million. During the Kol rebellion in 1857, the then Prince of Keunjhar rendered good service to the Government, and the title of Maharaja was bestowed upon him. At his death, without legitimate issue, in 1861, the Government nominated his natural son, the present Maharaja, to the gaddi, and then began the dispute as to the successor which culminated seven years later in the rising already referred to. This rebellion was led by one Ratna Naik, who succeeded in carrying off the Minister and adherents of the Maharaja, the former being subsequently murdered. A British force was sent out, and Ratna was captured and executed with three of the other ringleaders, and 189 other rebels were transported. For the time being the State was placed under British superintendence; but when the tribes returned to their allegiance the country was once more made over to the Maharaja on the condition that he made no change in the administration of his State without the special sanction of the Government. The immediate cause of the present outbreak is not stated, nor have there, so far as the Government has been made aware, been any signs of disaffection. The rebellion in 1868 was in favour of an alleged adopted son of the late Maharaja, who was then quite a boy, and has hardly been heard of since. Keunjhar has enjoyed since that period the reputation of being one of the best-administered States in Orissa, and the tribes, mixed as they are, have jogged along very peacefully together. Since 1872, when the total population was returned at 181,871, there has been no tribal classification of the people; but in that year 44,438 of the population were recorded as aboriginal tribes, principally Kols, Gonds, Saonts, and Savars; 49,294 semi-Hindooised aborigines—Pans, Bhuiyas, and Bathudis; 87,651 Hindoo castes, chiefly Khandaits, Brahmins, and Gaurs; and 487 Mahomedans. The Hindoo castes appear to have taken no part in either this disturbance or the previous one, the semi-Hindooised aborigines forming the belligerent element in both cases. The State itself is divided into two parts, Lower and Upper Keunjhar, both rather wild, and the latter consisting mainly of mountainous highlands which are almost inaccessible except to the hillmen themselves. On the summits of the highlands, however, are extensive tablelands, equally fitted for pasture or tillage. There are plenty of good roads in the lowlands, some of these leading to the principal village (named after the State itself) being well made and properly metalled. The State is bounded on the north by Singhbhum district, on the east by Morbhanj State (part of which it originally was), on the south by Cuttack district and Dhenkanal State, and on the west by the Dhenkanal, Pal Lahara, and Bonnai States. As the crow flies, Keunjhar is about 200 miles west-south-west of Calcutta.

SOMETHING LIKE A SNAKE STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Bombay paper:—Some days ago I proceeded to Damka, a village of some importance, about fifteen miles from Surat, to spend some days with my relatives there. While one day loitering on the "khari" (beach) I saw at a distance a snake winding itself round the body of a full-grown goat. I proceeded a little nearer to the spot, but at that moment the goat fell down apparently quite dead. The snake now began uncoiling itself from the body of the goat and coming towards me, and as I had nothing in my hand to defend myself with, I took to my heels in another direction until I lost sight of the reptile, where, after spending about an hour, I retraced my steps homewards. My way lay through the place where the goat lay dead, and, on reaching the spot, to my utter amazement, I saw the very snake trying to swallow the goat. I was all the more surprised, as the snake was not much thicker than my hand, whereas the goat was a full-grown animal. The snake had already swallowed both the hind legs together, and was now gradually going upwards, but so slow seemed the progress that I went home to fetch my umbrella to screen my face from the burning rays. When I returned, about 9 A.M., I saw the snake lying lazily, having in fact made no progress at all in the interval with the body. It lay for more than twenty minutes in this sluggish condition, and I thought it was not swallowing the body, so I turned to go home. Just at that moment a slight movement on the part of the reptile arrested my attention, and at the same time the body, about two inches, slipped into the reptile's mouth. I now, seating myself on a stone, began to watch the proceeding. Bit by bit it began to rouse itself from its lethargy and swallow the body, and by about 12.30 it had finished the whole. It then again lazily coiled itself with its much-inflated body. At this time I told one of my men to bring a sharp knife, and went close to the reptile; but it did not take any notice of me. I took a minute survey of it, and then threw a stone at it, which aroused him considerably, though not sufficiently to be in any way dangerous. At length I despatched it with a big stone, and had its skin opened with the knife, when the body of the goat dropped down. All the big bones were crushed and the body was squeezed to such an extent that it looked like one long thinned mass. It seemed really a great wonder to me how the bones of such a large goat could have been broken by a snake which was in thickness not much bigger than the hand; and then how could it ever have devoured such a thick body? The skin of the snake measured 7 ft. 8½ in. long and 11½ in. in circumference. I have travelled over many parts of India, and have seen many such cases, but not one that can be compared to this, which, I think, is quite extraordinary.

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"*ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL*" OF MAY 6 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:—

With the present issue "Allen's Indian Mail" ceases to exist as a separate publication, arrangements having been made for its transfer to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., *proprietors of "The Homeward Mail and Official Gazette," with which it will in future be incorporated. Current subscriptions will be completed by supplying "The Homeward Mail" in its stead. Changes of address and correspondence on any subject relating to the Paper should be addressed to* MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891.

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

THE appeal which it is announced that the PRINCESS OF WALES is making to the wives of military men to subscribe for a testimonial to MRS. GRIMWOOD is happily conceived, and will, we are sure, meet with a hearty response. The qualities which she showed when suddenly a sense of absolute security was changed to the reality of a most fearful danger; when she found her house transformed into a besieged garrison and its cellar into a hospital; when her husband disappeared in circumstances which left little hope for his life; and when it became necessary to make a strenuous effort to save the remaining handful of Europeans and the troops who protected them, were qualities which Englishmen are quick to recognise and keen to praise. The grant of the Red Cross, good in itself, has evidently not satisfied public sentiment. What the public feels is that MRS. GRIMWOOD behaved like a heroine and has been rewarded as a nurse. It would no doubt have been a very popular move had the statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire been altered to permit of the admission of this brave lady, who certainly has done more to deserve such an honour than many of the dames who figure in the list because they have happened to be the otherwise undistinguished wives of certain officials. LADY DUFFERIN, herself one of the noblest figures in the list, would not have grudged MRS. GRIMWOOD a place beside her. The PRINCESS OF WALES, another of the illustrious ladies of the Order, with that quick perception of public feeling which distinguishes both His Royal Highness and herself, has decided to make an effort to show MRS. GRIMWOOD how that class of her countrywomen peculiarly associated with British valour appreciate her devotion, her courage and her heroism. We cannot doubt that this appeal will be received with enthusiasm. As the facts have come out it has become more and more clear that MR. GRIMWOOD had no responsibility for the lamentable breakdown of British prestige in Manipore. The Indian Government seems to be taking a comparatively long time to think of what it ought to do for the benefit of MRS. GRIMWOOD. MAJOR GRANT has received his reward for Thobal, but it would only have been graceful at the same time to announce that the heroism of the one woman who had displayed similar qualities and helped to redeem a sad castastrophe from absolute humiliation were to be recognised by the grant of an exceptional pension. The Government of India need not have waited until it had decided whether Manipore is to be annexed to our Indian territories or to be maintained as a Native State under our protection. In either case it will be expected to provide that in future MRS. GRIMWOOD shall be adequately and even handsomely compensated for her irreparable loss and her distinguished services.

"IN obedience to the QUEEN'S commands, VISCOUNTESS CROSS has called on MRS. GRIMWOOD, to make inquiries on behalf of her Majesty as to the state of her health, &c." This is the official announcement. What the "&c." means we cannot conjecture.

AS soon as the QUEEN arrives at Windsor from Balmoral, MRS. GRIMWOOD will be introduced to her Majesty, and will receive from her hands the order of the Royal Red Cross. The *London Gazette* of June 12 contains the official announcement that the QUEEN has conferred this decoration on MRS. GRIMWOOD.

Vanity Fair says that MRS. GRIMWOOD'S presentation to the QUEEN is likely to be followed by the offer of a suite of apartments at Hampton Court or Kensington Palace. Such an honour was conferred upon the widow of SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES is starting a subscription for the benefit of MRS. GRIMWOOD among the wives of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British Army, to show their appreciation of her gallantry, heroism, and devotion to the wounded under fire during the late disaster at Manipore. Subscriptions will be received by MESSRS. COUTTS.

WE have received a letter on the Burma-China Railway question from "OLD ARAKAN," which, as he requests us, we publish, having no interests or prejudices on one side or the other. Our only desire has been to furnish information which may assist the public judgment. As regards our present correspondent's complaint that we published a letter in which MR. HOLT HALLETT spoke of him in "discourteous and unwarrantable terms," we may point out to "OLD ARAKAN" that we can hardly undertake to regulate the terms in which our correspondents criticise each other, beyond taking care that they do not indulge in coarse and improper language or make libellous imputations. Moreover, MR. HALLETT takes full responsibility for his words by signing his name, and an editor can always give more latitude to such a correspondent than to one who writes under a *nom de plume*.

SURGEON-GENERAL C. R. FRANCIS, formerly officiating Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, has been appointed to represent the National Indian Association at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The delegates chosen by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta are SIR HENRY HARRISON, DR. A. CROMBIE, and DR. P. K. RAY. SIR ARTHUR BIRCH, K.C.M.G., MR. JOHN ARTHUR GODLEY, C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and MR. ROBERT STEWART have joined the Indian Committee.

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THE INDIA OFFICE AND ITS DECLARATIONS.

MR. O. S. STACK has sent us for publication another contribution to the *ex post facto* controversy. We believe that the London European Services Committee contemplate sending copies of this correspondence to every Member of Parliament who served on the Select Committee, calling attention to the points raised by Mr. Stack. Whether it is possible for those gentlemen to take any collective action in Parliament should they be convinced that in this or in other cases the Secretary of State is failing to act up to the declaration Sir John Gorst was instructed to make to the Committee is doubtful. The point is a curious one, and we do not remember that anything similar to it has ever occurred in Parliamentary experience. It would certainly be a strange spectacle were the Select Committee to ask the House to take note of an engagement made with it by a Government official, and to represent that it had not been fulfilled. Of course were any action of the kind to be taken the contention of the authorities at the India Office would be, as it is in the letters from Mr. Godley and Mr. Waterfield to Mr. Stack, that the facts of his case did not come within either the terms or the spirit of Sir John Gorst's dictum; and although readers of the correspondence may entertain an opinion that Mr. Stack has made out a clear case, it would not be fair to prejudge the question until the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of explaining more fully than is done in the meagre arguments of Under-Secretaries wherein Mr. Stack's contention fails. It is unfortunate that, in quoting Sir John Gorst's declaration, Mr. Waterfield should have been instructed to add to it qualifying words which Sir John Gorst never used, and on this point Mr. Stack has scored a slight advantage. It is more unfortunate that neither Mr. Godley nor Mr. Waterfield fairly meet the issue raised by Mr. Stack. Mr. Stack says that the Rule of 1855 promised him as the maximum pension "5,000 rupees or 500*l.*," in other words—as he contends—that he was told he would be paid a pension in sterling of 500*l.* The reply is that the Government of India has awarded him 5,000 rupees, which he can either draw in India, or receive at home, at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee. The question is a nice one, and one on which there is room for wide difference of opinion. The best way of settling it would be by a legal decision, and perhaps the Secretary of State would facilitate a reference of the question to a legal tribunal, or to one of the judges, on a case stated.

Lord Dufferin's leave of absence from Rome will probably last for a month or two. After a short stay in town he will proceed to his residence at Clandeboy, in County Down, and will then visit Mr. Munro-Fergusson, M.P., in Scotland.

The *Gazette* of June 12 contains a notification that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming has been deprived of his commission in the Army.

The Queen, upon the recommendation of Viscount Cross, has appointed Mr. C. F. Farran judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the place of Mr. Justice Scott, who recently accepted the position of judicial adviser to the Khedive's Government. Mr. Farran is a member of the Middle Temple, was called to the Bar in 1864, and has practised for some years in Bombay.

A curious little detail in connection with the pecuniary position of the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon has just been reported from that colony, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*. When the exiles were first sent there they were allowed 300 rs. a month each by the Egyptian Government. Soon afterwards they found that this was not enough, and in reply to their representations on the subject a further sum of 500 rs. a month was voted for division amongst them in such proportions as the Governor of Ceylon should think fit. Arabi, being the poorest, received, with the assent of his fellow-exiles, 200 rs. of this, so that he got 500 rs. a month, while the others got only 375 rs. Quite lately the Egyptian Government, for some reason, sent orders to the bank in Ceylon, through which the money is paid, that in future all must share alike, so that henceforth Arabi will receive only 390 rs., and his companions' allowances will be increased by the difference, so that they also will amount to 390 rs.

In the Divorce Division on June 9, before Mr. Justice Jeune, the decree *nisi* granted in the case of Connemara *v.* Connemara was made absolute.

The question of the grievances of the purchase officers is likely to be raised in the House of Lords very shortly. This, the *Standard* says, will not preclude the intended discussion in the House of Commons, but it is at present uncertain when the Army Estimates will be reached. They will be taken after the Navy Estimates.

The *Times of India* comments on the transmigration of *Allen's Indian Mail* in the following kindly terms:—We note with some interest that henceforth *Allen's Indian Mail* will be incorporated in its more enterprising and more energetic rival, the *Homeward Mail*. *Allen's Indian Mail* has been in existence for nearly half a century, and we cannot see it disappear without regret. It has, however, been moribund for some time past, and the wonder was how it managed to drag on an existence so precarious and protracted. Nothing, at all events in these later years, becomes its career so well as its departure, and we are glad to quote the pathetic valedictory address of the retiring editor. The *Homeward Mail*, proceeds the note, is a model of what such a paper should be, and the subscribers to *Allen's Indian Mail*—if there are many left—are to be congratulated on a beneficial change.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE *Times of India* says:—There is, we need hardly assure our readers, no work that comes within the province of the Indian journalist which he would more gladly evade than the duty of enforcing the lessons that spring from a consideration of the health returns of the army in relation to certain specific diseases. Notwithstanding our reluctance to infringe on this extremely delicate ground, the question is of such vital interest to the efficiency of the army that it is an imperative duty to be candid, and to inform the public mind of the havoc wrought in the ranks by the cabal of prurient fanatics, whose action in insisting on the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act in this country is undermining the manhood of the army and turning its hospitals into lazarettos of loathsome disease. From time to time some local returns showing the rapid increase of disease, and the extraordinary disproportion between sickness produced by that cause alone and all other causes put together, have reached the ear and shocked the sentiment of the public. But however lurid the picture of these partial statements may be, they pale beside the conspectus of results presented for the whole army in the twenty-sixth annual report of the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India. Therein are gathered into columns of contrast, which there is no controverting, the accumulated results of that deplorable agitation, and the only comfort to be derived from their presentation is in the assurance that, with evidence so dazzling, it will be hereafter superfluous, in pointing out the value of the Contagious Diseases Act, to argue the question of expedience with persons of rational mind. There will be always doubtless a small residuum of the human race in whom the hysterical temperament exerts a dominating ascendancy; but it is the duty of public opinion to take care that the action of Parliament, especially with reference to the physical efficiency of our troops, shall not be governed by hysterics. In our miniature army it is of paramount interest to everyone of us to insist that the health of the soldier shall be kept up to the highest standard, yet what we are to think of a policy that literally half fills our hospitals with a disease that is largely preventable, and infiltrates with a latent venom the roots of the strongest constitution in its ranks? The leviathan armies of the Continent would not stand such a strain upon their enormous resources as the loss from inefficiency for this cause lays upon ours, and they take measures accordingly to reduce the dominion of infection to manageable size. The evil wrought in the European Army in this country is not merely disastrous. It is simply fatal to all idea of efficiency. What can be the value of an army, how can its forces be marshalled with confidence, and how terribly handicapped its commanders must be when it is seen that in a single year (1889) not far short of every second man had, as is indicated by the admission mark against his name in the register, suffered from this scourge! A battle that decimates an army is looked upon as a very terrible catastrophe, but no horror seems to be awakened for a source of disaster that strikes down every second or third man in the ranks, and places him for the time as really *hors de combat* as a bullet wound could make him. When men are admitted to hospital for the ordinary complaints that flesh is heir to, the loss in efficiency is accepted as the fortune of life, and nobody repines at the inevitable. What naturally exasperates the responsible departments of the army is to see it, as it were, cut in two by a disease which, under a preventive service, has been demonstrated to be modifiable in intensity and immensely reducible in extent. The medical authorities in incessant reports and blue-books, armed with the convincing eloquence of facts and figures, are never weary of pointing the lesson which the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act cannot fail to bring home to the most superficial mind. It is probably too much to expect that any statistics should strike dumb the noisy band of misguided enthusiasts who haunt Exeter Hall, but Parliament at least ought to be awakened to a sense of its responsibilities on a question that is wound up with the nation's defence. We want a prompt and complete reversal of the policy which withdrew all protection from the soldier, and until common sense is made to overrule fanaticism, the press of the country will, we hope, stand by the Army till public opinion is properly roused to a sense of the monstrous harm inflicted, not merely upon individuals, but on the State; not merely upon the men, but upon the unfortunate women themselves by the abrogation of compulsory Lock hospitals and their attendant safeguards.

Trans-Frontier News.—A trans-frontier correspondent sends the *Civil and Military Gazette* news which, if authentic, shows that the important Kuki Khel section of the tribe are by no means in a complacent mood. He states that some time ago Colonel Warburton, political officer in the Khyber, displaced Muhammad Anin Khan as Malik of the Kuki Khels by Malik Akbar Khan, as he had several reasons to be displeased with the former. About a week ago all the Kuki Khel clans held a gathering at Kadan in the Khyber, and reversed Colonel Warburton's decision, agreeing to recognise Muhammad Amin Khan and no one else as their Malik, and to refuse to accept their pay from the British Government through anyone else. This, if true, does not promise well for the condition of affairs in the Khyber and the Afridi country generally.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 23, 1891.)

Anderson, Lieut. F. O., 3rd Punjab Cav., comdt., Military Police batt., Ruby Mines dist., is appd. assist. commr., 4th grade, Burma.

Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., Queen's Own Corps of Guides: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Punjab for employ. as officg. canton. mag., Meean Meer.

Coulthard, Rev. H. R., junior chaplain on Bengal Eccl. Estab., rep. his arrival on May 5, and servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal from that date.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., junior chaplain on Bengal Eccl. Estab., is appd. senior chaplain, from June 3.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., senior chaplain on Bengal Eccl. Estab.: is perm. to retire from serv., from June 28.

Pope, T. A., officg. dep. supt., 4th grade, Survey of India Dept., is appd. to offic. as assist. surveyor-gen., in charge Photographic-Lithographic Office.

The following are appd. assist. supts., 2nd grade, in Survey of India Dept., and joined appts. on dates specified :—

Littlewood, H. R., surveyor, 1st grade, May 13.

Burn, Lieut. J. M., R.E., May 17.

Ramsay, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 1st class, is posted as 1st assist. to Govr.-Gen.'s agent in Central India.

Gurdon, Lieut. B. E. M., Staff Corps, is appd. to offic. as political assist., 3rd class, and posted as assist. to Govr.-Gen.'s agent in Central India.

Slater, C.: appt. as consul for Austro-Hungary at Madras is recognised.

Pears, Capt. T. C., Staff Corps, political assist., 1st class (seconded), and settlement officer under Tonk Dabar, is granted furl. for 6 m.

The following appts. are made in Central India Horse, from Jan. 31 :—

Bannerman, Lieut. A. D'A. G., Staff Corps, squad. officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd Regt., to be squad. officer, 1st Regt.

Daunt, Lieut. W. D., Staff Corps, att., to be squad. officer, sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd Regt.

Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., Staff Corps, squad. comdr. and 2nd in comd., 2nd Central India Horse, is appd. political assist. at Goona, from April 25.

Beville, Lieut. F. G., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 3rd class, and assist. commr., Thal-Chotiali, and assist. political agent, Loralai and Railway dist., has passed in subjects prescribed for exam. of junior officers in Political Dept.

Howe, R. T., chief supt. in office of comptroller and auditor-gen., is appd. enrolled officer in 5th class of Financial Dept., and is posted to office of accountant-gen., Punjab.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept. :—

Keatinge, S. A. J., is prom. from 3rd class, 3rd grade, to 3rd class, 2nd grade, of Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Stores Dept., from April 1.

Dallas, J. E., exec. eng., 4th grade, State Railways, is appd. supt. of works, Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway.

Smyth, Lieut. W. C., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways, is transf. from estab. under control of director-gen. of railways to that under control of Govt. of Ma dras for employ. on railways.

Shepherd, Lieut.-Col. C. E., Staff Corps, officg. dep. consulting eng. to Govt. of India for Railways, Lucknow, is confirmed in that appt.

Hill, A. D., assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept., is appd. to offic. as supt., 3rd grade, from April 19.

The following temp. proms. are made in Survey of India Dept., from May 7 :—

Rogers, Lieut.-Col. M. W., R.E., dep. supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 1st grade.

Jackson, E. J., dep. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 2nd grade.

Eccles, J., dep. supt., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Crichton, Lieut. R. T., S.C., assist. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. supt., 4th grade.

Ewing, A., assist. surveyor, 2nd grade, is prom. to assist. surveyor, Survey of India, from April 1.

Abbott, Col. H. B., Staff Corps, assumed charge of Jeypore Residence on May 7.

Bayley, Lieut. S. F., Bengal Staff Corps, is invested from date of assuming charge of office of assist. commr., Merwara, with powers of mag. of 1st class, in Merwara dist.

Richards, Rev. I. A., minister of Methodist Episcopal Church, is appd. marriage regr. for Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and licensed to grant certs. of marriage between native Christians.

The following temp. proms. and reversion are ordered in Eng. Estab., Military Works Dept., from dates specified :—

Ewbank, Lieut. W., R.E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, Dec. 13, 1890.

Stokes-Roberts, Lieut. E. R. B., R.E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, Dec. 28, 1890.

Atkinson, Lieut. E. deV., R.E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, March 12.

Paul, Lieut. E. M., R.E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng. 4th grade, April 1.

Kingscote, Lieut. R. A. F., R.E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, April 22.

Lawder, C., supt. of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 9.

Gibson, A. D., is appd. to act as supt. of Post Offices, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 23, 1891.)

Hudson, Lieut. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, officg. aide-de-camp, is appd. aide-de-camp on Personal Staff of Major-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., comdg. Meerut dist., from Sept. 3, 1890.

Burrows, Capt. G. V., officg. paid attaché, is appd. dep. assist. qrmr.-gen. for Burma, from April 5.

Powell, Lieut. S. H., R.E., is appd. assist. intelligence officer, Miranzai Field Force.

The undermen. officers are granted furl. out of India :—

Carroll, Capt. A. L., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Walker, Capt. E. S. F., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, on med. cert., for 6 m.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to proc. out of India, on priv. affs. :—

Ross, Col. A. G., C.B., Staff Corps, comdt. 1st Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, for 5 m.

Stockley, Capt. V. M., Staff Corps, squad. officer, 16th Bengal Cav., for 5 m.

The undermen. officers are granted ext. of furl. or leave :—

Becher, Col. A. W. R., Gen. List, Cav., squad. comdr. 16th Bengal Cav., on med. cert., for 6 m.

Hamilton, Capt. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd batt. 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt., on med. cert., for 3 m.

Malcolm, Lieut. P., Staff Corps, wing officer and qrmr. 2nd batt. 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt., on med. cert., for 6 m.

Stewart, Lieut. J. F., Staff Corps, dep. assist. commy.-gen., 2nd class, is granted ext. of leave to Feb. 27.

Irwin, Major L. B., Staff Corps, is prom. to be lieut.-col., from May 16.

Stanborough, H. E., is appd. 2nd lieut. Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Murray, 2nd Lieut. P. G., 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway), Volunteer Rifle Corps, is prom. to be lieut., from April 27.

Sutton, Lieut. S. W., Baloochistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, is prom. to be major-comdt., from April 25.

Knox, L., eng., Indian Marine, officg. suptdg. eng., Mandalay, is confd. in that appt., from April 27.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, May 6, 1891.

The following appts. are made :—

Prinsep, Col. A. H., comdt., 11th Bengal Lancers, to offic. as col. on the staff, Cawnpore, vice Col. Worsley, on leave, dated April 28.

Pollard, Capt. W. C., squad. comdr., 7th Bengal Cav., to be squad. comdr., 15th Bengal Lancers, vice Tate, prom. 3rd squad. comdr.; also to move up in grade succession, vice Tate, seconded for employment under Foreign Dept., dated April 1.

Lindsell, Capts. P. B., **Willes**, G. F., and **Pirie**, C. P. W., squad. officers, to be respectively 4th squad. comdrs., sub. *pro tem.*, 15th Bengal Lancers, vice Pollard, and to remain seconded, dated April 1.

Johnston, Lieut. H. McA., squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., sub. *pro tem.*, 15th Bengal Lancers, vice Pirie, seconded, dated April 1.

Smithett, Lieut. A. C. H., superny. on estab. of 15th Bengal Lancers, to be squad. officer, vice Gordon, seconded for employ. in Burma Police.

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Hudson, 2nd Lieut. A. K., 1st batt. Connaught Rangers, a candidate for Bengal Staff Corps, to be officg. squad. officer, on probn., 17th Bengal Cav., dated April 15.

Little, Capt. W. R., wing officer, 21st Punjab Inf., is att. for duty to 2nd Punjab Inf., as a temp. measure.

Powell, Lieut. N. J. H., officg. wing officer, 23rd Pioneers, is transf. in same capacity to 2nd Punjab Inf., as a temp. measure.

Sillery, Lieut. C. C. A., wing officer, to be adj., 6th Punjab Inf., dated May 8, 1890.

Vallings, Lieut. H. A., Liverpool Regt., a candidate for Bengal Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 24th Punjab Inf., dated April 20.

Brakspear, Lieut. W. R., superny. on estab. of 1st batt., 2nd Goorkha Rifles, to be wing officer, 2nd batt. 3rd Goorkha Rifles, vice Watling, transf. to 16th Bengal Inf. Lieut. Brakspear will be graded in batt. above Lieut. C. S. Eastmead and below Lieut. A. P. Bateman-Champain.

Waterfield, Lieut. B. C., officg. wing officer, on probn., 2nd batt. 2nd Goorkha Rifles, is transf. in same capacity, as a temp. measure, to 1st batt. 4th Goorkha Rifles.

Thomson, Lieut.-Col. W. O., 2nd in comd., to be comdt., 3rd Sikh Inf., vice Hammond, transf. to Corps of Guides, dated Feb. 1.

Pasken, Capt. E. J. N., wing comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 3rd Sikh Inf., dated Feb. 1.

Browne, Lieut. W. S., wing officer, 6th Punjab Inf., to be officg. wing officer, 3rd Sikh Inf., as a temp. measure.

Ford, Lieut. H. B., officg. wing officer, 25th Punjab Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 3rd Sikh Inf., as a temp. measure.

Grant, Col. H. F., C.B., assist. adj.-gen., is posted to Allahabad dist.

Bullock, Capt. G. M., dep. assist. adj.-gen., is posted to Rohilkhund dist.

Campbell, Capt. R., 2nd batt. South Wales Borderers, to be station staff officer, 1st class, Sialkot, vice Bullock, appd. dep. assist. adj.-gen., dated March 6.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England :—

Rickards, Major C. H., No. 28 batty., Southern div., Royal Art., for 12 m., on med. cert.

Stainforth, 2nd Lieut. M., 2nd batt. Derbyshire Regt., for 12 m., on med. cert.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs. :—

Chesney, Lieut. K., 18th Bengal Lancers, in India, on priv. affs., from April 16 to 30.

Minchin, Lieut. C. F., 1st Punjab Cav., on priv. affs., to Simla, for 1 m.

Haig, Lieut. T. W., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt., in India, on priv. affs., for 5 m.

Headquarters, Simla, May 8, 1891.

The following appts. are made :—

Burton, Major F. C., 2nd in cmd., 1st Bengal Cav., to be officg. comdt., 17th Bengal Cav., vice Lawrence on leave.

Pearson, 2nd Lieut. H. F. A., officg. wing officer on prob., 23rd Pioneers, is trans. in same capacity to 1st Punjab Inf., as a temp. measure.

Gough, 2nd Lieut. G. B., officg. wing officer on prob., 20th Punjab Inf., is transf. in same capacity to 1st Punjab Inf., as a temp. measure.

Bruce, Col. A. McC., 2nd in comd., to be comdt., 4th Punjab Inf., vice Hawes, vacated, dated April 1.

Radford, Major O. C., wing comdr., to be 2nd in cmd., 4th Punjab Inf., dated April 1.

Gray, Capt. W. duG., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 4th Punjab Inf., dated April 1.

Miles, Lieut. P. J., supny. on estab. of 4th Punjab Inf., to be wing officer, vice Gray, dated April 1.

The undermen. officers are qualified for prom. to rank of lieut.

Lethbridge, 2nd Lieut. S., R.A.
Massie, 2nd Lieut. R. H., R.A.
Oldham, 2nd Lieut. F. T., R.A.
Pottinger, 2nd Lieut. R. S., R.A.
Bullen, 2nd Lieut. S. D., R A.
Gaussen, 2nd Lieut. C. L., 18th Hussars.
Drummond, 2nd Lieut. A. B., Northumberland Fusiliers.
Dent, 2nd Lieut. W. H., Yorkshire Regt.
Raymond, 2nd Lieut. R. H., Royal Lancaster Regt.
Scriven, 2nd Lieut. G. B., Royal Lancaster Regt.
Graham, 2nd Lieut. J. M. A., Royal Lancaster Regt.
Harold, 2nd Lieut. C. F., Worcester Regt.
Drever, 2nd Lieut. T. I., Worcester Regt.
Stuart, 2nd Lieut. B. F. B., Worcester Regt.

Gorges, Lieut. E. H., Manchester Regt., having been perm. to resign his probnr. appt. in Indian Staff Corps, is posted temp. to 2nd batt. Manchester Regt.

Moore, Lieut. A. T., R.E., Military Works Dept., is posted to Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Skey, Lieut. F. E. G., R.E., Military Works Dept., is posted to corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Headquarters, Simla, May 13, 1891.

The following appointments are made:—

Crawford, Surg. J. M., to officg. med. charge of 2nd Bengal Lancers, vice Surg. A. W. Dawson, on field service with Hazara Expedition.

Bedford, Surg. C. H., to offic. med. charge of 7th Bengal Cav., vice Surg.-Major W. Finden, on field service with Miranzai Expedition.

Drake-Brockman—Surg. H. E., to officg. med. charge of 11th Bengal Lancers, vice Surg. H. B. Luard.

Moir, Surg. D. M., to officg. med. charge of 16th Bengal Cav., vice Surg. H. C. Hudson, on field service with Manipore Expedition.

Marshall, Surg. D. G., to officg. med. charge of 10th Bengal Inf., vice Surg.-Major H. Hamilton, on sick leave.

Luard, Surg. H. B., to officg. med. charge of 15th Sikhs, vice Surg. F. J. Drury, in temp. civil employment.

Cassidy, Surg. C. C., to officg. med. charge of 18th Bengal Inf., vice Surg. T. M. Stiles, dec.

Singh, Surg. B. J., to officg. med. charge of 25th Punjab Inf., vice Surg, A. C. Younan, on field service with Hazara Expedition.

Carroll, Surg. E. R. W. C., to med. charge of wing, 31st Punjab Inf.

Barber, Surg. H. R. C., to officg. med. charge of 40th Bengal Inf., vice Surg. W. Vost, on field service with Miranzai Expedition.

Moore, Lieut. A. T., R.E., to be company officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, dated April 7.

Simson, 2nd Lieut. H., Durham Light Inf., is qualified for promotion to rank of lieut.

Shephard, Major C. S., D.S.O., 1st batt. Royal Fusiliers: leave to England is extended to July 17.

The undermen. officers are granted leave to England :—

Elles, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R., No. 8 Mountain batty., Royal Art., for 6 m., on urgent priv. affs.

England, Lieut. E. P., 31st Field batty., Royal Art., for 6 m., on med. cert.

Alexander, 2nd Lieut. R., 1st batt. Rifle Brig., for 12 m., on priv. affs.

Headquarters, Simla, May 14, 1891.

The following appt. is made:—

Duff, Capt. B., 9th Bengal Inf., to offic. as assist. qrmr.-gen., Army Headqrs., vice Lieut.-Col. G. F. Young, on special duty, dated April 1.

The following appts. are made in Intelligence Branch of Qrmr.-Gen.'s Dept.:—

Colomb, Lieut. F. C., 42nd Goorkha Rifle Regt., to offic. as paid attaché, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 28, 1890, vice Capt. Mason, appt. dep. assist. qrmr.-gen. for Intelligence, Zhob Field Force; also to offic. as paid attaché, from Dec. 7, 1890, to March 12, vice Lieut. Newnham, on special duty with his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch.

Howell, Capt. L. J., 16th Bengal Cav., to offic. as paid attache, from Jan. 12 to March 1, vice Lieut. Holland, appd. provost marshal, Miranzai Field Force.

Southey, Capt. R., 30th Bombay Inf., to offic. as paid attaché, from Jan. 8 to March 30, vice Capt. Mason, employed as dep. assist. qrmr.-gen. for Intelligence, Miranzai and Hazara Field Forces.

Colomb, Lieut. F. C., 42nd Goorkha Rifle Regt., to offic. as paid attaché, from March 31, vice Capt. Mason, employed as dep. assist. qrmr.-gen. for intelligence, Hazara and Miranzai Field Forces.

The following appts. are made :—

Chaplin, Col. A., assist. judge advocate-gen., 4th circle, to offic. as dep. judge advocate-gen., vice Col. Matthews, on leave.

Garbett, Major C. H. V., 3rd Bengal Cav., to offic. as station staff officer, Cawnpore, in add. to his other duties, vice Capt. Clough-Taylor, on furl., dated April 18.

Parsons, Capt. J. H., officg. 3rd squad. comdr., 4th Bengal Cav., is transf. in same capacity to 7th Bengal Cav. vice Pollard, appd. to 15th Bengal Lancers.

Davis, 2nd Lieut. C. McM., Royal Sussex Regt., a candidate for Indian Staff Corps, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 18th Bengal Inf., dated April 22.

Perkins, Lieut. J. C. C., wing officer, 10th Bengal Inf., on probn., is transf. in same capacity, 43rd Goorkha Rifles, vice Simpson, dec.

Wilson, Lieut. J. A., superny. on estab. of 44th Goorkha Rifles, to be wing officer, on probn., vice Brackenbury, killed in action.

Angelo, Lieut. R. D., wing officer, to be qrmr., 2nd batt. 1st Goorkha Rifles, vice Master, appd. to Burma Police, dated Nov. 18, 1890.

Ormsby, Lieut. V. A., wing officer, on probn., 1st batt. 3rd Goorkha Rifles, to be officg. wing officer, on probn., 1st batt. 4th Goorkha Rifles, as a temporary measure.

Hogge, Capt. J. W., wing comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 14th Sikhs, vice Jamieson, dec., and to remain seconded while employed under Foreign Dept., dated Feb. 17.

Radcliffe, Capt. A. W. T., wing comdr., to be 2nd in comd., 14th Sikhs, sub. *pro tem.*, dated Feb. 17.

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Taylor, Capt. W. W., wing officer and wing. comdr., sub. *pro tem.*, 45th Sikhs, to be wing comdr., 14th Sikhs, sub. *pro tem.*

Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 45th Sikhs, sub. *pro tem.*

Moore, Lieut. H. A., superny. on estab. of 14th Sikhs, to be wing officer, 45th Sikhs. Lieut. Moore will remain att. to 29th Punjab Inf.

Walsh, Dep. Surg.-Gen. T., Med. Staff, to Administrative med. charge of Allahabad dist., vice Dep. Surg.-Gen. T. Rudd, M.D., transf. to Meerut dist.

Churchill, Brig.-Surg. C. F., M.B., Med. Staff, to temp. administrative med. charge of Quetta dist., vice Dep. Surg.-Gen. S. A. Lithgow, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., proc. on furl.

Bagar, Capt. E. B., 2nd batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proc. to England to take up adjutancy of 3rd (Volunteer) batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Johnson, Lieut. H. W. B., Liverpool Regt., having been perm. to resign his probnry. appt. in Indian Staff Corps, is posted temp. to 2nd batt. Liverpool Regt.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Government Gazette* of May 21, 1891.)

Pease, H. T., vet.-surg. to Punjab Govt., has obt. priv. leave for 3 m., from May 1.

Swynnerton, Rev. C., chaplain, Hazara Field Force, whose servs. have been replaced at disp. of this Govt., has obt. furl. to Europe for 1 year, from May 15.

Rawlinson, Lieut. C. B., assist. commr., Peshawur, has obt. special leave for 6 m., from May 19.

Mathew, Right Rev. H. J., D.D., Bishop of Lahore, returned from priv. leave on May 12.

The following proms. are made in Punjab Commission, from April 1, vice T. Roberts, ret.:—

Beachcroft, F. P., divl. judge, 2nd grade, to be divl. judge, 1st grade.

Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., divl. judge, 3rd grade, to be divl. judge, 2nd grade.

Peacock, E. B., dist. judge, 2nd grade, to be dist. judge, 1st grade.

Meredith, A., assist. commr., 2nd grade, to be dist. judge, 2nd grade,

O'Dwyer, M. F., assist. commr., 3rd grade, to be assist. commr., 2nd grade.

Agnew, P. D., assist. commr., Rawal Pindi, is placed in charge of Murree sub-div. of that dist., from May 12.

Brown, J. C., dep. commr., is appd. to offic. as divl. judge, Ferozepore, May 16, vice R. L. Harris, transf.

Leigh, F., assist. sec. to Govt., Punjab, on return from priv. leave resumed charge of duties at Simla on May 21.

Murray, Surg. J., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., assumed charge of office of a professor in Lahore Med. College on April 30.

Davidson, Surg. D. M., officg. civ. surg., Sialkot, has obt. priv. leave for 3 m., from April 27.

Masson, Lieut.-Col. D. P., comdt. 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave for 6 m., from May 8.

Goulding, Major H. R., is appd. to offic. temp. as comdt. 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Brown, C., dist. supt. of police, Amritsar, has obt. priv. leave for 1 m. and 15 days, from June 1.

Ludlam, W. N., assist. dist. supt. of police, is appd. to offic temp. as dist. supt. of police, Amritsar.

Preston, S., exec. eng., 1st grade, joined Swat River Canal div., to which he is posted, on May 7.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of May 23. 1891.)

Spankie, Capt. J. W. P., canton. mag., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, has been granted ext. of leave for 3 weeks on furl.

Anderson, Surg.-Major J., civil surg., Bareilly, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from July 1.

Garstin, N. A., dist. supt. of police, Fatehgarh, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 15.

Dorrien, Capt. H. L. S., D.S.O., station Staff officer, Fyzabad, is appd. to offic. as canton. mag. of Fyzabad, in add. to his military duties, during abs., on priv. leave, of Lieut. W. C. C. Leslie.

Campbell, J. S., joint mag., Bareilly, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll., Bareilly, during abs., on priv. leave, of C. J. Connell.

Moriarty, Surg.-Major M. D., M.B., civil surg., Meerut, is appd. to be in charge of duties of chemical examr., N.-W. Provs. and Oude and Central Provs., in add. to his own duties, from April 1, vice Brig.-Surg. W. Moir, ret.

Barnard, P. G., officg. assist. dist. supt. of police, Cawnpore, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Fategarh, during abs., on priv. leave, of N. A. Garstin.

McWright, J., joint mag., Cawnpore, is appd. to offic. as canton. mag., Cawnpore, in add. to his own duties.

MacLaren, Surg. J. F., civil surg., 2nd class, is transf. from Ghazipore to Bareilly, during abs. on leave of Surg.-Major J. Anderson.

Pratt, Surg. J. J., civil surg., 2nd class, is transf. from Mirzapore to Sitapore.

Chatterjee, Surg.-Major F. C., civil surg., 2nd class, is transf. from Jaunpore to Mirzapore.

Cole, G. S., officg. assist. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Allahabad to Lalitpore.

Hooper, Capt. J., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 6 m. leave of abs. in India, from April 29.

Sweeny, Surg.-Major T. H., F.R.C.S.I., Bengal Med. Service, is appd. to be hon. surg., Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Smith, Dr. H. P., Ret. List, Bengal, is appd. to be hon. surg. of Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company.

Lightfoot, Superny. Major J., Oude Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transf. to Active List of his Corps, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following proms. and reversions are ordered, from dates specified:—

Holme, C. H., from exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 4th grade, from March 22, permanent, consequent on retirement of F. H. Ashhurst, exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Slater, A. W., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, from March 25, permanent.

Joseph, G. J., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, from March 25, sub. *pro tem.*, consequent on permanent transfer of G. A. Campbell, exec. eng., 2nd grade, to State Railways.

Joseph, G. J., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, from March 30, permanent.

McKenzie, P., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, from March 30, sub. *pro tem.*, in consequence of retirement of Major Bellasis, exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Sutherland, A. R., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, from April 8, permanent.

Holme, C. H., from exec. eng., 4th grade, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, from April 8, sub. *pro tem.*, in consequence of retirement of F. S. A. Orchard, exec. eng., 1st grade.

Passanah, H. G., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, from April 27, permanent.

Forsyth, J. H. P., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, from April 27, sub. *pro tem.*

Holme, C. H., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, from April 27, permanent.

McKenzie, P., from exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 4th grade, from April 27, permanent.

Lang, R. D. M., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, from April 27, temp., in consequence of retirement of J. L. Tickell, exec. eng., 2nd grade.

Campbell, G. A., exec. eng., 2nd grade, State Railways: servs. were lent to Rohilkhund and Kumaun Railway Company, from Jan. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of May 23, 1891.)

Hughes-Hallett, C., assist. dist. supt. of police, in charge of current duties of office of dist. supt. of police, Seoni, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police of that dist.

Thomson, R. J. B., exec. eng., 1st grade, attached to Eastern div., on special duty, is appd to charge of Jubbulpore div. during abs. of Col. E. N. Peters, R.E., who has been appd. to offic. as suptdg. eng. and sec. to chief commr., Central Provs., Public Works Dept. He also made over charge of duties to J. B. Leventhorpe, exec. eng., Eastern div., on May 17, and assumed charge of Jubbulpore div. on May 16.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of May 23, 1891.)

Black, W. G., extra assist. commr., exercising powers of a munsif at Silchar, is invested with powers of a Court of Small Causes for trial of suits cognisable by such courts up to value of 50 rs. within local limits of Silchar Munsifi.

Herbert, Lieut. D., B.S.C., assist. commr., is appd. to be an assist. inspr. of labourers in dist. of Cachar.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 26, 1891.)

Sturrock, J., coll. of Coimbatore, is granted special leave on urgent priv. affs., for 3 m.

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Crawford, Surg. F. J., M.D., 2nd surg., General Hospital, and professor of materia medica in Medical College, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 24.

Forbes, G. S., is appd. coll. and mag., Cuddapah dist., and to act as coll. and mag., Tinnevelly dist.

Tate, W. J., is appd. to act as coll. and mag., Coimbatore dist.

Holmes, W. C., is appd. to act as dist. and sess. judge, South Canara.

Hall, W. E., is appd. assist. to coll. and mag., Nellore dist.

The following clergymen of Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission are licensed to grant certs. of marriage between native Christians :—

Schad, Rev. F. | **Mohn**, Rev. E. F.

Porteous, Col. C. A., is appd. insp.-gen. of police, from March 18.

Smith, Col. J. McD., is appd. insp.-gen. of gaols, from March 18.

Jones, O. R., is appd. chief Presidency mag., from March 18.

Pereira, V. A., is appd. acting dep. tahsildar of Punganore, North Arcot dist.

Thorpe, P. B., pensioned police insp., is appd. special mag. for town of Kurnool, in dist. of Kurnool.

Sealy, J. S., is appd. justice of the peace in State of Travancore.

Smith, C. S., assist. conserv. of forests, Madras, is granted an ext. of 2 m. extraordinary leave, on med. cert., without pay.

Denne, R. T., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, East Coast Railway, is granted furl. for 5 m. and 15 days, from May 17.

Smith, C. A., exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., is transf. from Kalahasti subdiv. to Madura div., for duty in Dindigul subdiv.

Ellis, Capt. W. M., R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, is appd. to offic. as consulting architect to Govt.

The following notifications are made in Salt and Abkari dept.:—

Parish, N. W., assist. insp., is transf. from Manikpatna to Manginapudi circle.

Thompson, R. G. A., assist. insp., is granted priv. leave for 3 m.

DeSouza, F. S., assist. insp., is transf. to Balasore circle.

Thomas, D. G., assist. insp., is transf. from Vayalur to Kanuparti circle.

Oliver, W. G., assist. insp., is transf. from Cuddalore to Vattanam circle.

Gadsden, T. P., insp., is transf. from Vinukonda to Balacheruvu circle.

Chamier, W., insp., is posted to Vinukonda circle.

The following transfers are made in Forest dept.:—

Ryan, J. W., ranger, 5th class, from Coimbatore (South) to Nilgiris.

Moss, S. C., sub-assist. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, from South Coimbatore to North Coimbatore, on relief as acting dist. forest officer, South Coimbatore.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 26, 1891.)

Clothier, Capt. R. F., Staff Corps, officg. dep. assist. adj.-gen., Madras dist., is appd. addl. dep. assist. adj.-gen., Burma dist., from April 30.

Prince, Lieut. W. C. S., Middlesex Regt., wing officer, 13th Madras Inf., is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from April 20, 1890.

The undermen. 2nd lieuts. are admitted to Indian Staff Corps, and will rank as lieuts. from dates specified :—

Petre, B. J., 18th Hussars, squad. officer, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cav., Oct. 26, 1889.

Sherer, J. C., Dorsetshire Regt., wing officer, 24th Madras Inf., Nov. 3, 1889, and servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

Peyton, Col. W., Staff Corps, is perm. to reside out of India.

Brok, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps, 23rd Light Inf., is granted leave to proc. out of India on priv. affs. for 6 m.

Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, Commissariat-Transport Dept., is granted leave to proc. out of India, on med. cert., for 1 year.

Fox, Brig.-Surg. W. S., Madras Retired List : date of retirement is altered from April 18 to May 7.

Major, Lieut. F. F., Staff Corps, 5th Madras Inf.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

Edwards, Colour-Sergt. E. C., is appd. 2nd lieut., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Thompson, Lieut. G. F., Bellary Volunteer Rifles, is transf. to Superny. List.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 28, 1891.)

Scott, Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., barrister-at-law, resigned office of judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to H.E. Govnr. in Council, on April 11.

Carson, Surg.-Major W. P., 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is appd. to med. charge of Baroda Residency, in addn to his own duties, and assumed charge on April 4.

Maconochie, E., C.S., is appd. to do duty as assist. political agent, Narukot.

Kennedy, R. M., C.S., on return from leave, is appd. political agent, Mahi Kanthi, during abs. of Col. W. Scott.

Silcock, H. F., C.S., on his return from priv. leave, is appd. political agent for Dangs in Khandesh dist., during abs. of W. W. Loch, C.S.

Winchester, C. B., C.S., on his return from leave, is appd. political agent, Janjira.

Snow, P. C. H., C.S., is appd. political agent, Akalkot, from June 1.

Hunter, Lieut.-Col. J. M., received charge of office of President of Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, on May 11.

Mackenzie, A. G., is appd. supt. of Central Gaol at Yeraoda, during absence of Surg.-Major S. M. Salaman.

Souter, W. L., on his return from leave, is appd. personal assist. to inspr.-gen. of police.

Walker, J. W., assumed charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Satara on May 12.

Peterson, Dr. P., took charge of his appt. as Professor of Oriental Languages in Elphinstone College on May 4.

Oxenham, R. G., M.A., is appd. Professor of English in Elphinstone College, vice J. Oliver, who will revert to his substantive appt. of head master of Ahmedabad High School, from June 1.

Sharp, W. H., appd. to Bombay Educational Dept., received charge of office of Professor of English Literature at Elphinstone College on May 4.

Summers, T., A.M.I.C.E. : servs. are replaced at disp. of Govt. in Public Works Dept.

Light, Capt. R., 17th Bombay N.I., passed an exam. in Somali on May 5.

Hudson, A. G., assist. supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed priv. leave for 2 m. and 22 days, from June 12, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Burke, C. T., B.E., M.Inst.C.E., on return from leave, is appd. under-sec. to Govt., Public Works Dept.

Le Quesne, W. H., will revert to his appt. as exec. eng., Nira Canal.

Schneider, Capt. S. M. C., received charge of office of political agent, Mahi Kantha, on May 18.

Pritchard, Lieut. H. T., received charge of office of political supt., Palanpore, on May 19.

Scott, Col. W., received charge of office of political supt., Palanpore, on May 20.

Hill, A., F.C.H., is appd. exec. eng., Belgaum, during abs. of Col. Cruickshank.

Warden, H. H., M.I.C.E., is appd. under-sec. to Govt., Public Works Dept., Railway, from May 18.

Hayward, M. H. W., assist. coll. in Nasik, received revenue charge of talukas of Niphad and Yeola on May 8.

Wadekar, V. B., dist. dep. coll., Ahmednagar, received charge of office of 1st assist. coll., Ahmednagar, on May 8.

Orr, J. P., received charge of office of assist. coll., Kolaba, on May 9, and of the offices of coll., dist. mag., and political agent, Kolaba, on May 20.

Hervey, H. L., received charge of office of coll. and dist. mag., Bijapore, on May 12, and of the office of political agent for Jath and Daphlapore States, on May 13.

Enthoven, R. E., received charge of Ranebennur, Hangal, Karajgi and Kod talukas of Dharwar dist., on May 15.

Holland, H. L., assist. supt., Deccan Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in the Deccan Survey, on May 14, and took over his appt. as assist. settlement officer in charge of Talukdari Estates Survey, on May 23.

Gleadow, F., dep. conserv. of forests, received charge of Divl. Forest Office, Poona, on May 15.

Woodrow, W. R., received charge of Divl. Forest Office, S. D. of Kanara, on May 10.

McCalman, Surg.-Major H., received charge of Dharwar dist. gaol, on May 11.

Carter, Lieut. J. R. B. G., appd. mag., 1st class, within limits of military cantonment, Malegaon, with addl. powers specified in 4th schedule to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of May 28, 1891.)

Bowman, Brig.-Surg. R., Indian Med. Serv., Residency surg., Turkish Arabia, is allowed furl. to Europe for 1 year, on med. cert.

Piers, Capt. W. B., Indian Staff Corps, is perm. to return to duty.

Anderson, Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. J., Staff Corps, is admitted to col.'s allowance from May 21.

Carnegy, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and adj. 21st Bombay Inf., is granted leave out of India for 9 m.

Salaman, Surg.-Major S. M., M.D., Indian Medical Serv., supt., Yerrowda Central Gaol, is allowed furl. to Europe for 5 m. on priv. affs.

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Hogg, Col. G. C., Bombay Cav., dep. qrmr.-gen., is appd. qrmr.-gen., Bombay Army, with the local rank of brig.-gen., in succession to Brig.-Gen. F. J. S. Adam, whose tenure of appt. has expired, from March 3.

Carrington, Col. E., 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt., is appd. dep. qrmr.-gen., Bombay Army, vice Brig.-Gen. G. C. Hogg, prom., from March 8.

The undermen. officers are granted exts. of leave for the period specified :—

Vincent, Lieut. W. T., Indian Staff Corps, 5 m., on med. cert.

De Ponthieu, Lieut. R. de V., Indian Staff Corps, till Oct. 31, on priv. affs.

Furneaux, 2nd Lieut. J. H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is prom. to be lieut.

Browne, Lieut.-Col. C. M., General List, Bombay Inf., comdt., 12th Bombay Inf., is granted leave out of India for 1 year.

Madden, Col. J. M., General List, Inf., canton. mag., Ahmedabad, is granted furl. to Europe for 1 year on priv. affs.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 22, 1891.

The Comdr.-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Watling, Lieut.-Col. J. T., 4th (1st batt. Rifle Regt. (Bombay Inf., to offic. as assist adj-gen., Sind dist., vice Major R. E. D. Reilly, proceeded to England on sick leave.

The following transfers are ordered in Military Works Dept. :—

Westropp, Lieut. F. M., Royal Engs., from Bombay Defences div. to Aden div.

Cartwright, Lieut. G. S., Royal Engs., from Aden div. to Kurrachee div.

Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. T. H., Royal Art., having completed his tenure of appt. as assist. adj.-gen., Poona dist., is, under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England.

Clowes, Major P. L., 8th Hussars, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Comdr.-in-Chief, having been perm. to resign his appt., with effect from date of departure from Bombay, will proceed to England and rejoin his regt. for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

Ellice, Lieut. R. F., 53rd Field batt. Royal Art., has been appd. to Riding Estab., and he is struck off strength of his batty. accordingly.

McMeekan, Lieut. F. H. F. R., on resigning his appt. in C batty. Royal Horse Art., has been posted to 53rd Field batty. Royal Art., and ordered to join same for duty.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination laid down in paras. 91, 93 and 99, Army Regulations :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Acworth, Major H. A. | **Furneaux**, 2nd Lieut. J. H.
Smith, Lieut. J. W. | **Tomlinson**, 2nd Lieut. S.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd batt.).

Sydney-Jones, Lieut. H. | **Harkness**, 2nd Lieut. J.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Zang, 2nd Lieut. J. M.

Leslie, Lieut. C. S. D., is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the higher standard test 2nd Bombay Inf.

The undermen. are granted leave of abs. :—

Biddulph, Lieut. H., R. batty., Royal Horse Art., to England, from June 5 to Oct. 3, on urg. priv. affs.

Roughton, Major G. W., Bombay Volunteer Art., to Europe, for 4 m. on priv. affs.

THE INDIAN BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

[*Continued from* The Homeward Mail, *June 9, page 717.*]

The following are notices of the officers of the Indian Military and Civil Services mentioned in the Birthday Honour List :—

Colonel Swinton John Browne (now C.B.) was born on Dec. 13, 1837, and received his first commission Jan. 20, 1855; ensign, 55th Bengal Native Infantry, April 13, 1855; lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1859; Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; captain, Jan. 20, 1867; major, Jan. 20, 1875; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 20, 1881; colonel in Army, Jan. 20, 1885.

Colonel S. J. Browne served with the 5th Punjab Infantry during the Oude campaign of 1858-59, and was present at the passage of the Raptee, and capture of the enemy's guns at Sitkaghat; commanded a detachment of the regiment at Darzee Talas—horse shot (medal). Served with the 6th Punjab Infantry throughout the Umbeyla campaign of 1863 (medal and clasp). Served throughout the Expedition against the Jowaki Afreedees in 1877-78 (clasp). Commanded the 6th Punjab Infantry in the Mahsood Wuzeeree Expedition in 1881.

Colonel Francis William Boileau (now C.B.) was born on April 11, 1835; received his first appointment March 20, 1855; ensign, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, June 26, 1855; lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1856, Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1861; captain, March 20, 1867; major, March 20, 1875; brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, March 20, 1881; colonel in Army, March 2, 1885.

Colonel F. W. Boileau served as adjutant of Rajah Jawahiri Singh's contingent with the force under General Van Courtlandt, and received a dangerous sabre cut in the face, and a sabre cut in the hand at the action of Hissar on Aug. 19, 1857. Served in the 2nd Sikh Cavalry with Brigadier Troup's column in November and December 1858, and was present at the action of Biswah. Served with the Saugor Field Force under General Whitlock. Commanded a squadron of the 2nd Sikh Cavalry at the action of Kewtee in Bundlecund on March 4, 1859, and was wounded by a pistol shot in the knee (mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor-General in Council, medal). Served with the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian Campaign in 1868 (medal). Served in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and took part in the two expeditions into the Bazar Valley (brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal).

Colonel Robert Cecil Richard Clifford (now C.B.) was born on June 30, 1839. First appointment Dec. 13, 1856; ensign, 68th Bengal Native Infantry, Feb. 24, 1857; lieutenant, June 6, 1857; changed to 38th Bengal Native Infantry, April 30, 1858; Bengal Staff Corps, Sept. 12, 1866; captain, Dec. 13, 1868; major, Dec. 13, 1876; brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, 1882; brevet colonel, March 2, 1885.

Colonel R. C. R. Clifford served with the left wing of the 54th Foot, in pursuit of the mutineers of the 34th and 73rd Native Infantry from Dacca to Chittagong in 1857. Served the winter campaign of 1858 in Oude, and was present at the first attack on the fort of Tyroul on March 21 (medal). Served in the Jowaki-Afreedee Expedition in 1877 (medal with clasp). Served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present in the engagement at Ahmed Kheyl (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal and clasp). Served in the Wuzeeree Expedition in 1881.

Colonel James Calder Stewart (now C.B.) was born on June 20, 1840, and received his first commission Sept. 4, 1857; ensign 6th Bengal European Regiment, May 18, 1858; lieutenant, June 17, 1858; Bengal Staff Corps, Sept. 12, 1866; captain, Sept. 4, 1869; major, Sept. 4, 1877; brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 4, 1883; brevet colonel, March 2, 1885.

Colonel J. C. Stewart served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858, including the capture of Meeangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, and affairs of Barree and Nuggur (medal and clasp). Served in the Jowaki-Afreedee Expedition in 1878 (medal with clasp). Served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the affair at Mattoon (mentioned in despatches), in the engagement at Charasiab on Oct. 6, 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, including the investment of Sherpore (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal with two clasps).

Colonel Francis William Collis (now C.B.) was born July 8, 1839; first commission, Dec. 10, 1858; ensign, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, March 29, 1859; Bengal Staff Corps, Sept. 12, 1866; captain, Dec. 10, 1870; major, Dec. 10, 1878; brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 10, 1884; brevet colonel, March 2, 1885.

Colonel F. W. Collis served in the Abyssinian War in 1868 (medal). Served in the Afghan War in 1879, and was present in the operations in the Khost Valley, and at the forcing of the Shutargardan (twice mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal). Also served with the Mahsood Wuzeeree Expedition in 1881.

Colonel Joseph Gabbett (now C.B.) was born Nov, 26, 1835; first commission, March 30, 1855, in the 95th Foot; lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1855; captain, Nov. 13, 1860; Madras Staff Corps, Oct. 28, 1871; brevet major, March 30, 1875; major, Jan. 9, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, March 30, 1881; brevet colonel, March 30, 1885; placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Nov. 20, 1890.

Colonel J. Gabbett served with Brigadier Smith's pursuing column from December 1858 to April 1859, and was present at the defeat of the rebels at Baroda (medal). Served with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-87 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Colonel Richard Westmacott (now C.B.) was born March 16, 1841; ensign, 16th Bombay Native Infantry, March 19, 1859; lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1861; Bombay Staff Corps, Feb. 18, 1863; captain, March 19, 1871; major, March 19, 1879; lieutenant-colonel, March 19, 1885; brevet-colonel, March 19, 1889.

Colonel R. Westmacott served with the 28th Foot with the Okamundel Field Force in 1858, and was present at the storming and capture of Beyt, reconnaissance before, siege, and occupation of Dwarka. Served in the Afghan War in 1879-80, and took part in the march to Candahar with the force under Major-General Phayre (mentioned in despatches, medal). Served in the Soudan campaign in 1885, and was present in the engagements at Hasheen and the Tofrek zereba, and at the destruction of Temai (medal with two clasps, and Khedive's Star).

Colonel William Gustavus Nicholson (now C.B.), was born March 2, 1845; lieutenant Royal Engineers, March 21, 1865; captain, March 16, 1878; brevet major, March 2, 1881; major, March 21, 1885; brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1887; colonel, Jan. 1, 1891. Acting adjutant-general (for Royal Engineers), Bengal, May 8, 1885 to June 30, 1890; military secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India, July 1, 1890.

Colonel W. G. Nicholson served in the Afghan war of 1878-80 as field engineer, Candahar Field Force, and as commanding Royal Engineer Thull Chatiali Field Force (mentioned in despatches), and afterwards as field engineer, Cabul and Cabul-Candahar Field Force, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab on Oct. 6, 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, including the engagement at Lataband (mentioned in despatches); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, medal with three clasps, and bronze decoration). Served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp, Fourth Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star). Served with the Burmese Expedition in 1886-87 as assistant adjutant-general, Army Headquarters (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal with three clasps).

Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, D.S.O., was born July 15, 1842; ensign, Madras Infantry, April 4, 1859; lieutenant, April 25, 1861; captain, March 8, 1871; maior, April 4, 1879; lieutenant-colonel, April 4, 1885; brevet colonel, April 4, 1887; acting adjutant-general, Madras, Oct. 20, 1890.

Colonel E. W. Begbie was employed in the Commissariat Department with the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867-68 (mentioned in despatches, medal); also served in the Duffla Expedition in 1874-75 (medal); served with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-86 as superintendent of army signalling (mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the Government of India, clasp).

Surgeon-Major James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., was born May 18, 1851; surgeon, Bombay Establishment, March 31, 1874; surgeon-major, March 31, 1886.

Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins served in the Afghan War in 1880, and took part in the march to Candahar with the force under Major-General Phayre (medal); served with the Burmese Expedition in 1886-87 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

Major Charles Comyn Egerton, D.S.O., born Nov. 10, 1848; ensign, 31st Foot, June 8, 1867; ensign, 76th Foot, June 12, 1867; lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1869; Bengal Staff Corps, May 30, 1871; captain, June 8, 1879;

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major, June 8, 1857; assistant adjutant-general (officiating), Punjab Frontier Force, Nov. 15, 1886, to Nov. 29, 1886; assistant adjutant-general, Punjab Frontier Force, and district staff officer, 1st class, Nov. 30, 1886.

Major C. C. Egerton served in the Afghan War in 1879-80, accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and bronze decoration).

Captain William Richard Yeilding, D.S.O., born Jan. 13, 1856; lieutenant (from Militia), 54th Foot, Nov. 29, 1876; Bengal Staff Corps, Feb. 21, 1879; captain, Nov. 29, 1887.

Captain W. R. Yeilding served in the Afghan War in 1879-80, and took part in the expedition to the Logar Valley; accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Candahar (medal with clasp, and bronze decoration); also served with the Marri Expedition in 1880, and with the Mahrood Wuzeeree Expedition in 1881.

Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins (appointed K.C.S.I.), Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to the Madras Civil Service from Halleybury College in 1857; he acted as deputy secretary to Government in the Revenue Department in 1862 and 1863; as secretary to the Board of Examiners in 1863; and as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, September 1863; private secretary to the Governor of Madras, November 1863; Registrar of the High Court, March 1865; on special duty in connection with reorganisation of judicial establishments, March 1883; judge of the High Court, Madras, November 1883; Fellow of Madras University, March 1884; Member of Governor's Council, December 1886; C.S.I., January 1888; Member of the Council of the Governor-General, November 1888.

Colonel George Herbert Trevor, Madras Staff Corps (now C.S.I.), was born on Jan. 29, 1840, and entered the Madras Artillery as second lieutenant on June 12, 1858; became lieutenant Aug. 27, 1858, Madras Staff Corps, June 26, 1862; captain, June 12, 1870; major, June 12, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, June 12, 1884; brevet colonel, June 12, 1888. From June 1862 he served in the Central Provinces as inspector of schools, and was secretary to the Jabalpore Exhibition Committee in 1866; subsequently acted as cantonment magistrate, assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, and assistant commissioner; from October 1867 acted as assistant Resident, Hyderabad; secretary for Berar, April 1877; deputed to accompany Sir Salar Jung on his tour to Europe in 1867 as political officer; Resident and Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, November 1887; agent to the G. G. Rajpootana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, March 1890.

Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., C.S.I. (who has received the honour of a K.C.I.E.), Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard was appointed to the Bombay Civil Service from Haileybury College in 1857, and, after passing through the lower branches, was appointed collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 1873; on special duty in Madras as president of the Salt Commission, Jan.-Sept. 1876; Commissioner of Customs, Opium, Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, Bombay, April 1881; C.S.I., March 1886; Commissioner in Sind, Aug. 1888; temporary Member of Council of Governor of Bombay, May 1889; Member of Council, Nov. 9, 1890.

Mr. John Prescott Hewett, C.I.E., was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal Civil Service after open competitive examination in 1875; arrived in India December 1877 and served in the North-West Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector and assistant commissioner; acted as assistant accountant-general, January 1884; junior secretary to Board of Revenue, April 1884; under-secretary to Government of India, Home Department, August 1887; private secretary to Viceroy in 1888; secretary to Government of India, Home Department, March 1890.

Dr. William Schlich, C.I.E., was appointed by the Secretary of State for India as an assistant conservator of forests, December 1866; conservator of forests, Bengal, December 1872; inspector-general of forests, April 1883; retired, 1888; and appointed principal professor of forestry at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Dr. Schlich is author of an admirable "Manual of Forestry," of which the first volume was issued in 1889, and the second volume, treating of "Sylviculture," has just been issued by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., of Bouverie Street.

Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, C.I.E., lieutenant 1st Dragoon Guards, May 10, 1882; captain, Oct. 23, 1888; on special duty under the Foreign Department, Government of India, Oct. 8, 1890.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[While our columns are open to Correspondents expressing their opinions in unobjectionable terms, we do not by insertion assume any responsibility for those opinions. We publish no letters unless the name and the address of the correspondent are sent us as a guarantee of good faith.]

BURMA AND CHINA RAILWAY CONNECTION.

(To the Editor of THE HOMEWARD MAIL.)

SIR,—My attention has just been called to an article in your issue of May 11 headed "A Burma-China Railway."

About eighteen months ago (your issue of Dec. 31, 1889) I addressed you on the subject, but the discourteous and unwarrantable terms of the rejoinder which you permitted Mr. Holt Hallett to produce in your columns the following week precluded my taking further part in the discussion.

As, however, your article now before me leads to the conclusion that you are not cognisant of what is actually going on in the direction indicated, I take leave, in the interest of the public, to make the following statement. I dismiss Mr. Hallett's proposals by observing that he seems to have turned a complete somersault from his route from Moulmein through Siam to what may be called his Moulmein-Rangoon-Shan line, and would quote the following from a letter by the late Colonel Sir Edward B. Sladen, showing the opinion of that high and qualified authority on the subject:—

"A death-blow has been dealt to the old Sprye route, so actively taken up and made their own by Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett, not that it may not be very necessary in course of time to connect the lower provinces of Burma with any railway system which the Siamese Government, as advised by Sir Andrew Clarke, may project northwards; but as a rival route for reaching China from Burma, the old Sprye route has for the time being lost all claim to priority, and hardly deserves further notice or consideration."

In your present article you say: "Railway construction has up to now in every case proved remunerative beyond expectation, and even beyond all hopes." And you conclude by saying: "It remains with the Indian Government to show a reason why the railways now proposed by Mr. Holt Hallett, to the west of the Salween, should not be promptly undertaken."

The answer to this remark is very simple, and the reasons for the present action of Government are patent to all who look into the matter. They may be thus stated. The Government have already opened the railway from Rangoon to Mandalay, and its extension towards China must naturally follow. What, therefore, is the object for the immediate outlay for the connection between "Martaban with the Rangoon-Mandalay" line as it affects the great object of our connection with China and the development of the riches of its western states? The connection of Moulmein with Rangoon by the most feasible route may be very desirable and advantageous as a local and administrative line, but it has nothing earthly to do with the Burma-China line.

As I have said, the railway is now open from Rangoon to Mandalay. It is in length 386 miles. Its terminus at Mandalay must be the starting-point for China, and the Government, seeing this, have already surveyed the line from Mandalay to the Kûn-Lon ferry on the Salween, to reach which Mr. Hallett, or rather your article, suggests a "branch line," while the Government consider this is to be the "Grand Trunk line" to China. The report of the survey of this line has been published, and shows it to be very practicable, and not at an unreasonable cost. The fact that this report has been made by an engineer of experience and position, Mr. F. Bagley, of the P.W.D., deprives it of any risk of cavil or discussion. This survey is the outcome of an exploration sent by Government through the Shan States, of which a report was published some eighteen months ago by Mr. William Sherriff, of Rangoon, who, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, was deputed by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to accompany the expedition.

For your private information I hand herewith a "memorandum" on the route, and I cannot but think that a consultation with the map will show the wisdom of the Government in selecting this route for the connection between Burma and China, and that it will have the support of your valuable advocacy. Can it be otherwise? as Government must surely be given credit for selecting the route which will be most advantageous to the country and carry out the long-continued cry from the mercantile community for a "trade route to Western China."

By-and-bye it may be found there may be shorter and more advisable lines; but, looking at the past in railway experience, are these generally found at the outset?

The present route seems to present great advantages for the development of the Northern Shan States and for trade generally, and the Government should be urged to, and supported in, its speedy prosecution. Every season's delay is not only a loss of revenue to Government, but retarding the opening of new markets, which the men of Manchester and other manufacturing districts are so eagerly looking for. But how are these commercial gentlemen supporting the speedy execution of this work?

Asking your careful consideration of these remarks and a place for them in your columns, I am, sir, yours obediently,

London: June 12, 1891. OLD ARAKAN.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting held on May 21 made no change in the rate of interest, the official minimum remaining unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank's statement for the week ending May 19 shows the following changes in rupees:—

LIABILITIES.			
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,02,44,188	Increase	13,16,951
Do. at Branches	1,33,25,473	Decrease	27,93,475
Other Deposits	6,38,94,871	Increase	34,67,619
Post Bills	2,80,963	Increase	75,110
ASSETS.			
Bank's Investments	1,88,29,320	Increase	4,89,345
Loans	89,78,741	Increase	6,02,936
Accounts of Credits	61,85,431	Increase	2,19,551
Mercantile Bills	2,59,87,335	Decrease	6,15,104
Cash at Head Office	3,07,77,241	Increase	32,69,515
Do. at Branches	2,03,10,460	Decrease	17,89,030

The analysis of the above figures shows a further decrease of nearly 33⅜ lacs in the Public Demand, made up as follows;—By an increase of over 34⅝ lacs in "Other Deposits" and ¾ of a lac in "Post Bills," coupled with a decrease of over 6⅛ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," minus an increase of over 6 lacs in "Loans" and 2½ lacs in "Accounts of Credits." The Treasury Balance at Head Office stands increased by over 13⅜ lacs, while there is a decrease of nearly 28 lacs at the Branches. The Bank's investments were increased by over 4⅞ lacs. The final result of these changes is an increase of over 32⅜ lacs in the cash at Head Office, while at the Branches it stands reduced by 17⅞ lacs, making the exact total 5,10,87,702 rs., which is equal to 56·4 per cent. of the liabilities, against a proportion 56·1 per cent. last week.

TEA.—Small weekly auctions have been held, 4,300 selling out of about 5,000 offering. On May 21 prices were slightly easier.

GUNNIES.—The market continues weak, with a downward tendency, and business has been on a small scale. Locally there is nothing to report beyond a few E's and C's for Burma. For Europe sales are reported of sugar bags and A twills forward, but orders now in the market are at lower rates.

HESSIANS are steady. Frisco and New York are quiet, but, further sales have been effected of cotton packs for Egypt and bran bags for the colonies.

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JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—As the mail closes a day earlier, there is a shorter period than usual to report upon. The week has passed without incident, and though a fair amount of business has been put through, it has been confined to gold shares. In these fairly large lines have changed hands, particularly in Sonapets and Bengal Gold and Silvers, but there is a lack of buoyancy in the market, which does not promise well. Speculators appear to be content with the very trifling profit of 3 pies per share, depending on the large number dealt in to show decent returns. This, however, is fatal to the market, and does not give it a chance of moving beyond a limited range. Jute stocks, after being rushed up to their present figures, have quieted down again, and the market for these is decidedly easier. There are more sellers than buyers, and shares can be obtained at a lower price than they could a week ago. Prices can only improve on a brisk market, and the week has been far from lively. The demand for press shares has slacked off, and the business in this description of stock has been small and insignificant. Canal presses hold their own, and are a trifle stiffer. The others remain unaltered. Tea has been quite neglected, and has, after a short-lived spurt, dropped into the background. A fairly large amount has been laid out in investment, bonded warehouse and R. Scott Thompson's shares having changed hands on such orders. There is a large amount of capital wanting employment, but all good dividend-paying stocks are at such a high premium that investors hesitate before embarking in them to any great extent, on the ground that there is plenty of room for a fall, but not much chance of a still further rise, even under the most favourable conditions.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106·1
4½ per Cent. 1878–79	107·8
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885–6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1s. 4 3/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 3/32d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170	Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Bowreah Mills	R. 100	55 — 56	Goosery Mills	200	172
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95	Muir Mills	200	180 —190
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102¾—103	Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Dunbar Mills	70	51 — 52	Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104
Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	R. 100	150	Tarkessur	R. 100	125 —126
Deoghur	100	72			

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs	TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	59	Khobong	R. 100	110
Arcuttipore	100	45	Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70 — 75
Baintbarree	100	120 —125	Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Balasun	100	85x	Kuttal	100	195
Bengal	100	66 — 67	Lackatoorah	100	57x
Bishnauth	200	173	Leesh River	£10	£10
Borelli	£10	160 —165	Longview (Darjeeling)	100	50
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25	Loobah	100	100
Central Cachar	200	111 —112	Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Central Terai	100	27	Majagram	R. 100	—
Chandypore	100	25	Manabarre	100	100
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Mesai	100	100
Cherra	£10	75 — 80	Mim	100	80 — 81
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20 — 25	Mohurgong	100	50
Darjeeling	100	120	Monacherra	100	nom.
Dehing	90	37 — 38	Moran	90	30 dis.
Dehra Dhoon	100	45	Mothola	100	115
Dejoo	£10	100	Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Dessai and Parbuttia	R. 100	99 —100	Nahartoli	100	nom.
Dhunsiri	103	40 — 45	Nedeem	100	250
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101	New Mutual	30	40
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136	North-Western Cachar	100	35 — 40
Do. (A.)	£10	156	Panitola	—	—
Do. (B.)	£10	168	Pashok	100	85
Durrung	R. 100	56 — 57	Phoolbarrie	100	100
Eastern Cachar	100	36 — 37	Do. 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Punkabaree	100	52
East India	100	33	Puttareah	100	40
Ellenbarrie	100	115	Rajabarie	100	75
Endogram	£10	nom.	Runglee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Gielle	R. 100	60 — 61	Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Good Hope	100	180 —200	Second Fallodhi	100	42 — 44
Grob	100	34 — 35	Second Mutual Cachar	56	35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102	Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Holta	100	42 — 43	Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Hoolmaree	100	120	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Hoolungoree	100	68 — 69	Singell	100	50
Hope	100	200	Singlo	100	120
Hotewar	100	100	Singtom	100	100
Hunwal	£10	100	Soom	100	85
Indian Terai	R. 100	100	Springside	100	67 — 68
Iringmara	100	100	Teendarrea	100	47 — 48
Jetinga	100	60 — 61	Teesta Valley	100	100 —101
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)	—	—	Ting Ling	100	95
Jokai	£10	170	Tingri	100	100 —101
Kalacherra	R. 100	18 — 19	Tukvar	200	175 —180
Kettela	100	nom.	Washabarree	100	110

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100	Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	98 — 99
Camperdown	100	115	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Canal	100	104 —105	Strand Bank	100	81 — 82
Chitpore	100	90 — 91	Watson's Patent	100	100 —101

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180	Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	10¼—10½	Do., 7 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Do. do. (B.)	1	2	Great Eastern Hotel	100	65 — 66
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78	Howrah Docking	500	110
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	101 —102	India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	93 — 94
Bengal Telephone	100	40	Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	460–462½x	Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½–101½
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97	Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Calcutta Steam Nav.	100	135 —136	Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105	Murree Brewery	100	128
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80	Naini Tal Brewery	100	136 —139
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110	Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Cawnpore Woollen Mills	50	61 — 62	Do., 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102 —103	Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	280
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92	Titaghur Paper Mills	100	138
			Do., 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore	£10	98 — 99	Gourepore	R. 100	122—123
Budge Budge	R. 80	114x	Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	101—101½
Fort Gloster	100	98 — 99	Kamarhatty	50	134—135
Do. 6½ p.c. Debs.	—	102½	Kanknarrah	59	69
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—	Union	75	160

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Savings	R. 100	115	Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Allahabad	100	200	Mussoorie Savings	100	106—107
Alliance of Simla	100	166	Oude Commercial	100	111
Bank of Bengal	500	1010	Rohilkund Kumaon	100	110
Bank of Madras	500	895—900	Uncovenanted Service.	100	—
Bank of Upper India	100	140—142			
Himalaya	100	110			

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800	New Beerbhoom	R. 100	173
Burrakur	100	155	Raneegunge	100	46 — 47
Equitable	250	162½	Do. 8 p.c Debs.	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.
Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 4 per cent.

BOMBAY, May 28.

With holidays intervening and with the business week further curtailed by one day, owing to the S.-W. monsoon change, which makes the mail leave on Friday instead of Saturday, commercial advices are necessarily meagre by this opportunity. Wheat has continued to arrive in very large quantities, but the demand for this staple has not been active, and fresh business has been upon only a moderate scale, while seeds have been taken to a small extent in a quiet market. The inquiry for cotton has been languid, both from shippers and local spinners, though latterly there has been more doing in each direction, and prices have partially advanced a little. Since the banks reopened there has been a hardening tendency in exchange, and rates are now 1-32*d.* to 1-16*d.* higher than they stood. Government paper has advanced 1-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are weak for near shipment, owing to an over-supply of tonnage in that position, but rates are firm for more distant loading. There has been less doing in imports, and prices are weaker in some cases, if not actually lower.

MONEY.—The withdrawal of the considerable sum of 31½ lacs from Private Deposits, which was the most prominent feature in the Presidency Bank's statement of affairs issued on May 27, is not indicative of any change in the abnormally easy position of money this season, having been doubtless due to the necessity of making provision for private financial requirements during the three business days on which the banks were closed for the late holidays, for the other items which go to mark the movement in the trade demand showed a material falling-off since the date of the previous return, say of nearly 6 lacs in Loans, and 4¾ lacs in Bills Discounted; the diminution in the cash balance having also been partly counterbalanced by a considerable accession to Government Deposits, leaving the net decrease at only some 6 lacs. The directors of the Bank of Bombay made no change in their rates at the board meeting, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a marked falling-off in the retail demand for staple grey goods for the up-country markets, buyers having almost completed their current orders. Rates are, however, generally unaltered, although a weaker tendency has been noticeable in some cases. Only a small business has transpired in bleached, turkey-red, printed, and dyed goods, prices of which have been barely sustained. There are a few buyers of local goods, and prices are tending in their favour. The clearances of imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been 3,200 packages, and of local goods about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in imported twist in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged. Sales of local spinnings at the China and Japan ports for the fortnight ended on last Monday were 7,500 bales, with exchange declined to 221½ rs. The falling-off in business, combined with an increase in supplies at the ports, has imparted considerable weakness to this market, and rates have given way a little. Spinners generally are declining the reduced offers which are being made to them; the market is quiet, but unchanged, only 500 bales having found buyers during the week.

METAL.—A small business has been passing in copper, and prices have declined 8 as. per cwt. in a quiet market. Yellow metal, on the other hand, has been firm, and a moderate business has been done at an advance of 8 as. per cwt. Iron has been steady at previous quotations, but with not much doing.

COAL.—There has been little inquiry for ready coal, and none for forward shipment, and the market has been weak and declining where it has been open.

Exports.—COTTON.—There has been something doing in the staple, notwithstanding the holidays, though at the close of last week and at the beginning of the present transactions were upon a very small scale. Prices, however, advanced on May 25 2 rs. to 3 rs. per

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candy for Dharwar, good Bhownugger, and Westerns, other descriptions being unchanged in value. On the 26th and thereafter a better inquiry was felt both from the mills and exporters, but only a moderate business was done, on the basis of previous rates and in a quiet market. The week's purchases by the mills sum up about 6,000 bales, made up principally of Jalgaum and other Oomra descriptions, Broach, and Bhownugger; while for export some 4 000 bales have been taken, consisting mainly of Bengals, Dharwar, Bhownugger, and Oomra kinds. The market closes steady, with prices generally the same as they were a week ago.

The arrivals of this season's crop of cotton during the week have been 44,000 bales, against 65 500 bales received in the week preceding, and 56,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the decrease in this season's total receipts compared with those for 1889-90 has now reached within 10,000 bales of a quarter of a million.

WHEAT.—Although this market also has been nominally closed for the holidays during all but two days, moderate purchases for export have been made from day to day on the basis of previous rates until May 27, when an advance of ½ a., all round, was established in prices, the feeling having been steady throughout. Receipts continue to be on a very large scale.

SEEDS have been a quiet market, demand from shippers having been very slack, and a small business having consequently been done. Linseed gave way in value ¼ a. per cwt. at the beginning of the week, and was quoted at 6-5-0 rs. to 6-8-0 rs. per cwt.; but all other descriptions have been unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	102½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	108

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 1/32d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 3/32d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 31/32d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/32d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	1s. 5 3/32—1/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 31/32—1/32d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	120	National Bk. of India	£12½	180
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	957½	New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	260	John Roberts & Co.	R. 100	95
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	305
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	MaharaneeIce Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	900	Marcks & Co.	100	97
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	900x	M. M. Mody & Co.	200	—
BombayLand& Bldg.	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3575	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	895	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	160
Clydesdale Dyeing	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	70
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	415
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	1000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	1100	Telephone Co.	25	15
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1030	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	197½
Alfred Manufacture	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	995
Alliance	1000	527½	Madras United	1000	1900
Anglo-Indian	100	90	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	400	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Bombay United	1000	725	Manockjee Petit	1000	1260
Central India	500	1060	Mazagon	250	117½
City of Bombay	1000	995	Morarji Goculdas	1000	1600x
Colaba Land & Mill	700	645	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills	500	627½	New Great Eastern	1000	800
Coorla Mills	1000	460	Oriental	625	422½
David Mill	500	485	People of India	250	15
Dhun Mills	1000	825	Presidency Mills	1000	1150
Empress	500	620	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	600	Queen Mills	1000	710
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan	1000	800	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Howard & Bulloughs	500	622½	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	330	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg.	1000	975x	Southern Mahratta	250	277½
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	525
James Greaves	500	632½	Syadesh Mills	500	470
Jamshed Manfg.	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	810	Western India	1000	757½
Khandeish	1000	700			

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert (Kurrachee)	1100	790	Mofussil	400	442½
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	205
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	565
Bombay Cotton	125	120	New Indian	125	98½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	325
Colaba	1880	320	Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	410
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	430x	Volkart	1000	810
Khangaum	450	430			

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Chusan*, arrived at Marseilles June 2; at Plymouth June 9; at London June 10.

From Calcutta for Marseilles.—Col. Waterhouse, Miss Gibson, Sister Joseph, Sister Melani, Mr. S. M. Barry, Mr. Richardson.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. M. S. Emerson, Mr. Black, Mr. Dundas, Mr. A. Cook, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. A. F. Simson, Mr. F. G. Stewart, Miss Seth, Mr. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. and Mrs. Hume and infant, Mr. C. E. Daniel, Mr. Struth, two Misses Quinton, Mr. P. L. Richards, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mr. F. T. Verner, Mr. J. R. Bertram, Mr. G. A. Mackintosh, Capt. Boisregon, Mrs. F. St. C. Grimwood, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Fleming, Mr. R. H. Rhind and two children, Mrs. Littlewood and two children, Miss Foggs, Mrs. D. F. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Bachelor and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon, Mr. J. A. Peggs, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ingle and family, Mrs. Bovill and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Mein, Mr. G. Jamieson, Mr. A. Shannon. Mrs. Foggs, Mr. Outram, Mr. Rastrick, Mr. G. Anderson.

From Madras for London.—Mr. James Peat, Mr. C. Morfor, Mr. S. R. Locke, Mrs. G. W. Stoney, Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Mrs. G. Stevenson and child, Mr. G. D. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Malthy and infant, Mrs. F. Dunsterville, Mrs. G. M. Ross, Miss Symonds, Mrs. Collins.

From Colombo for Marseilles.—Mrs. Gabriel and infant.

From Colombo for London.—Mrs. Rosling, Miss Rosling, Mr. and Mrs. Torrie, Mr. J Sinclair.

From Bombay for London.—Mrs. Langharne and infant, Mrs. B. C. Graves, Mrs. Lee Warner, Miss Holland, Mr. A. Tucker, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. B. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. Fawcus, Mr. F. C. Schurr, Col. T. C. Quin, Mr. S. J. Connell, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Macauliffe, Mrs. Lee and infant.

From Yokohama for London.—Mr. W. C. Bayne.

From Shanghai for London.—Miss Armstrong.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. T. C. Smith, Mrs. H. Wicking, Mr. Ashburner, Rev. Mr. Morris, Rev. Mr. Glover, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. J. Dobie.

From Singapore for London.—Capt. W. Fawcus, Dr. and Mrs. Tripp and family, Mr. J. H. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, two Misses Stephens, Mr. W. Ephraims, Mrs. J. Bonsor.

From Penang for Marseilles.—Mr. P. S. Cameron.

From Penang for London.—Mr. G. Poole.

From Ismailia for Marseilles.—Mr. Thurston.

From Port Said for London.—Mr. Day.

Per *Clyde*, arrived at Brindisi June 6; due at Plymouth June 15; at London June 16.

From Bombay for Suez.—Mr. Lollinger.

From Bombay for Gibraltar.—Two Messrs. Valladares.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Mr. Lovett. Mr. D. O'Flynn, Mr. Reiss, Rev. J. Israel, Dr. Kilkelly, Capt. Adye, Mr. F. J. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley Bowey, Mr. R. G. Peake, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Lieut. Alexander, Mrs. Jefferson, Miss Jefferson, Mr. W. A. East, Capt. Hancock, Mr. S. Sorabjee, Mr. L. Crawford, Lieut. Kirby, Mr. S. J Barrow, Mr. A. Pennell. Capt. Heyman, Mr. Pease, Col. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. A. E. Orr, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Wright, Major Temple, Rev. W. B. Preston, Mr. Sparkes, Major Lyster, Lieut. Rawlinson, Mr. S. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Pears and child, Mr. Sturrock, Col. Chatterton, Mr. Thornhill, Capt. Elderton, Mr. Shannon.

From Bombay for London.—Lieut. Carnegy, Lieut. Rouse, Col. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. Goodfellow, Mrs. Turner, Mr. W. A. Wittrick, Mrs. Kleinkneck, Mr. F. G. Grouse, Mrs. Morris and family, Lieut. A. Chichester, Rev. and Mrs. A. Fentiman and family, Mr. Variese, Mr. Carnall, Mr. Fenton, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Caron and infant, Mr. Mullaley, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Egan, Master Egan, Mrs. Pyrke, Miss Gye, Mrs. Duncan and family, Mrs. Southern and family, Capt. and Mrs. Potts and infant, Miss Davidson, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Ashwood, Mrs. White. Mr. C. W. White, Mr. H. G. Winter, Mr. N. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Singh, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris, Mr. Southern, Mr. Ashdown, Rev. and Mrs. Hackett and family, Mrs. Davey and family, Mr. Slater, Mr. J. B. Lee, Mr. J. J. Emery, Mr. Hallum, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and family, Mrs. Sharpe and child. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. A. Caie, Mr. R. Moir, Mr. Godsal.

From Aden for Malta.—Mr. D. Ancona.

From Aden for Plymouth.—Mr. Thompson.

From Suez for London.—Mr. Turner and two children.

From Ismailia for Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. De Har and family.

From Ismailia for London.—Rev. Cecil Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. P. H. Barrow, Mr. S. S. Barrow, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. Philpotts, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Gruchy, Miss J. Hogg, Mr. Joseph Jabes, Staff-Surg. Williams.

From Port Said for Malta.—Mr. E. Hassan.

From Port Said for Brindisi.—Mr. S. Curcalo.

From Port Said for London.—Mr. Gidley, Miss Chatterway, Mrs. Chatterway and infant, Mr. Black.

Per *Locksley Hall* (Hall Line), arrived at Marseilles June 2; at Liverpool June 11.

From Kurrachee for Marseilles.—Rev. and Mrs. Scott and four children, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Col. and Mrs. Holliday, Miss Anderson, Miss Watson. Mrs. Sandiford, Mr. and Mrs. French and two children, Miss Ross, Major G. Hart Dyke, Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Mr. J. E. Barrett, Mr. W. Cooper, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Lithgow, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mr. C. Ford, Mr. C. J. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. F. Beaumont.

From Kurrachee for Liverpool.—Mrs. Spence Grey, Col. and Miss Holroyd, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. L. Browne, four children, nurse, and ayah, Major and Mrs. Beaufort, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Dyson, two children, and ayah, Lieut. Harman, Lieut. Bondier, Col. Webster, Mrs. Roden and child, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam and child.

Per *City of Oxford* (City Line), arrived at London May 28.

From Calcutta for London.—Miss Mackenzie, Rev. — Mackenzie, Mrs. Close, Miss McMahon, Master J. D. Boylan, Mr. Hayes, Rev. D.

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and Mrs. Morrison and child, Mr. A. J. Reed, Mr. Sutherland's child and nurse, Mrs. Waller, two children, and ayah, Mr. W. Nichol, Lieut. E. P. England, Mr. E. Shordan.

From Calcutta for Port Said.—Rev. and Mrs. Taylor.

From Calcutta for Colombo.—Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Oates.

From Colombo for London.—Mr. L. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baumgarten, three children, and nurse, Mr. C. J. Maltby, Mr. A. H. Bensley.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

June 12, per *Oceana*; June 21, from Brindisi, for Australia; connecting at Brindisi with *Hydaspes* for Alexandria; at Aden with *Assam* for Bombay, and at Colombo with *Malwa* for Straits, China, &c.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Miss Malcolm, Miss Pilbrow, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. W. Hammond, Mrs. Newstead, Mr. H. O. Blackwood, Mr. White. Mr. W. B. Marks, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. C. Williams Wood, Miss Murkettle, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. M. Woodrow, Mr. J. P. Greigson, Mr. T. H. Weir, Mr. Williamson. Mr. P. M. Flinn, Mr. F. L. Morrison, Mrs. H. Boddington, Mr. A. Fischer. Miss F. Butterworth, Mr. Roland Butterworth, Miss A. O'Connell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schiele, Mr. H. Donald.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Rev. R. Thomson, Mrs. B. Lamplugh, Mr. J. C. Logan, Mr. T. Wyld, Miss Peter, Mrs. D. Little, Lieut. Chirnside and servant, Rev. W. Campbell-Lahore, Mr. A. F. Stewart, Miss Weissburg, Miss Melville, Mr. C. Elliott. Mr. A. L. Wilton, Mr. H. Creswick. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Weiler, Mr. W. Kinmont.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Chief Justice and Mrs. Onslow, two Misses Onslow, Miss Prinsep.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hawthorne, Mrs. F. B. Oldham, Mr. A. F. Adams. Mr. H. Howe.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Small, Mr. Turrall, General Owen, Mr. J. A. Dobree, Mr. J. Godfrey.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. and Miss Gibson, Mr. and Miss Nott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Schmidt.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Wellington.—*From London*: Mr. W. E. Haworth.

For Townsville.—*From London*: Mr. Holmes Pollock.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. J. B. Moorhead.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. Geo. Davison, Mr. J. Gregson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. McKean, Mr. Manners, Mr. Winmill.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mrs. Lyons. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Scott.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. A. Boyce, Mr. G. B. Baxter, Sergt.-Major Exines, Miss Ray Pitt, Mr. Norman Dick, Lieut. P. C. B. Skinner. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. G. Humphreys.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Capt. Huggins, Mr. Fry, Mr. Hague, Mr. R. Narayen, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. S. P. Leggatt, Mr. Mozamdar, Mr. Ghande, Mr. S. P. Ligett, Mr. S. K. Hussain. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Ewbank, Col. and Mrs. V. E. Law, Surg.-Major P. M. Ellis, Col. Hunt, Lieut. F. W. P. Macdonald, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, General W. O. Barnard, Surg.-Major J. P. Greany, Capt. Fagan, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. W. A. Moran, Mr. Gover, Mr. and Mrs. James Willis, Mr. Bennett, Mr. F. Willis, Mr. J. Bexfield, Surg. Lyons, Mr. Thurston, Mr. G. S. Beaumont. *From Venice*: Capt. C. L. Griesbach.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mrs. Brander. *From Brindisi*: Surg.-Major J. North, Col. J. Pennycuick, Mr. E. W. Middlemas, Col. J. Ewing, Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Volkers, Mr. H. Scott, Col. W. Cooke.

For Alexandria.—*From London*: Miss M. Spilly. *From Venice*: Prince Abbas and suite.

For Brindisi.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Page, Miss Page, Master Page.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. G. Batchelor, Mr. H. Boddington, Lieut. W. N. Bolton, Mr. Arnold B. Mitchell.

June 13, per *Rosetta*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Dr. Holman, Dr. Kenny, Qrmr. H. C. Cumber, Mr. J. Vasey, Mr. Macpherson.

For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. Stavert.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. T. Bedford.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. E. Lewis, Mrs. Bannerman and child, Mrs. Walker and infant.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Tomkins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bramley and maid, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Mr. W. N. Lynch, Mr. R. H. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, infant, and nurse, Capt. Grant, Mrs. Kent, Miss Nettleton.

Per *Amazone* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 12.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. Tyndall, Mr. Rook. Mr. Phillipowski.

For Zanzibar.—Rev. — Hine, Rev. — Hood.

For Mayotte.—Mme. Adam.

For Diego Suarez.—Messrs. de Jonquières, Blondeau, du Fournet, Mornet, Grenet, Verdier, Abéré.

For Reunion.—Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Haye, Mr. Bouquet.

Per *Melbourne* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 14.

For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Metcalfe, two children, and nurse. Mr. R. K. Ritchie. Mr. H. Creasy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davidson, Mr. K. Homfray, Mr. C Murray, Mr. C. E. Dunlop. Mr. L. Hampton

For Singapore.—Mr. E. J. Smith, Mr. W. W. Douglas, Mr. Velthuysen, Mr. Wynoldy, Mr. Van Laar, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Begeman.

For Hong Kong.—Mr. P. Kirschbaum.

For Shanghai.—Mr. Mignot.

For Yokohama.—Mr. M. Oishi.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from June to October.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. W. Oxtoby, Capt. G. S. Goldsmid, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Adkins and child, Surg.-Major Downie, Mr. Kompkinson, Mr. H. V. Bailey, Mrs. Oxtoby, Mr. S. N. Huck, Mr. G. H. Cole. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Mammoth. Capt. Yate, Mr. A. A. Hall, Col. J. McMullen, Mr. E. Delins, Miss E. Crawford.

For Madras.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Branson, Miss Branson, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Mr. J. F. Ritson, Dr. and Mrs. Kochler, Mr. J. Peerozshaw.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Major Cox.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Stanhope Ingham, Col. M. W. Gossett, Lieut. G. O. S. Pringle. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Farrar.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey, Miss Morris.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Capt. J. E. Martini, Colour-Sergt. Dukes, Colour-Sergt. Aldridge, Mr. Puzey, Mr. F. W. Mansell, Mr. A. C. Francia, Miss Francia.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Laval, Mr. W. Blackwood.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

For Aden.—*From London*: Capt. R. B. Toms.

For Malta.—*From London*: Miss Blight.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Hon. J. G. Bruce.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer, Miss Atkinson, Mr. A. Neild, two Messrs. Wiseman, Mr. Illingworth.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. Holland, Mr. Lamotte, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and infant.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. C. H. S. Hope.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Gibson, Miss Gibson.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Lyttelton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. J. Heppel, Mr. W. C. Reid.

For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes, Mr. H. C. Belford.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Elliot, Mons. Jules de Bernard Fanconore.

For Manilla.—*From London*: Mr. Wilson.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily, Mr. W. W. Clifford, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. Temple. Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. F. L. Thomson, Miss Atherton.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Nicot.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Playle, Mr. O. Morgan, Major Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sherring, Surg.-Major A. H. Williams. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Hill, Mr. L. H. Spence, Surg.-Major B. O'Brien, Col. C. H. Marshall, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Mr. F. B. Maclaran, Mr. J. Lovell, Capt. Brownrigg, Mr. A. M. Renther, Mr. S. M. Bedwar, Mr. Reddie.

For Malta.—*From London*: Lieut. E. S. Despard, Lieut. E. C. Atkinson, Lieut. E. A. Knox.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. E. A. Fagan.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Dr. Perkins.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley, Mr. Terris, Mr. D. Sinclair. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. C. A. Macdonald.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. A. H. Meartheer, Mrs. Child, Mr. G. D. Maccabe.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.

For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Milne, Mr. James Milne.

For Wellington.—*From London*: Mr. Williams.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. T. Wills.

For Singapore.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Sloan.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Reddie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. S Walker, Col. G. Henry, Rev. F. Montgomery, Col. Wighton, Mr. H. Collett, Col. Amyatt Binney, Col. Macleod, Mr. Weedon, Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. D. J. Roberts.

July 16, per *Clyde*; July 26, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. T. Walmesley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Windsor, Mr. J. G. Down, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Capt. T. F. Carter, Col. T. C. Quin, Mr. T. O'Dwyer.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Miss M. Insoll.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Bailey.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. S. F. Judre.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott, Mr. C. S Fellowes, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. A. Watson, Mr. H. R. Gotts, Mr. H. G. Walsh.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Mr. H. A. Benjamin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Benjamin.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. P. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two

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children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Davies.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pigon, Mr. W. F. Whitehead. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bull.

Aug. 7, per *Thames*, for Calcutta.

For Malta.—*From London*: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. J. F. Fisher Capt. Hawkes.

Aug. 7, per *Carthage*; Aug. 16, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. G. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. C. Carter, Mr. G. H. Wyld, Mr. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holloway.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Telford and infant, Miss Hale.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Miss R. Ross.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Rev. C. Connor.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. Toozs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Burn, Major Johnstone Douglas.

Aug. 13, per *Bokhara*; Aug. 23, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Adams. *From Brindisi*: Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Capt. R. S. Heygate.

Aug. 21, per *Victoria*; Aug. 30, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, two Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Mr. C. Calvert, Dr. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. J. H. Thomas.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss M. Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. A. H. Parker, Mr. Kornblum, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw and family, Mrs. Gill, Miss Curry, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Harrson, Mr. Whitehead.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Bloomer.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. F. H. Bond, Mr. W. N. Bond.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Liddell and two infants.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Col. Skinner.

Aug. 27, per *Ravenna*; Sept. 6, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. Coldecot, Miss Fergusson, Mr. Garner. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Lamb, Mrs. G. Toynbee.

Sept. 3, per *Khedive*; Sept. 12, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Miss M. B. Hemphill.

Sept. 3, per *Shannon*; Sept 13, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. David Greig, Mr. John Hart.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. A. H. Pollen, Mr. Somerset, Mr. W. Shinwell.

Sept. 10, per *Peshawur*; Sept. 20, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. R. C. Williams, Miss Causley, Mrs. Bailey. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Trimearne, Mr. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. T. English, Mr. Schurr.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Hon. Mr. Vernon.

Sept. 17, per *Bengal*; Sept. 26, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Capt. and Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Perman. *From Naples*: Mr. F. J. Marsden.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. A. Morgan.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Kempston.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. E. Cooper.

Sept. 17, per *Valetta*; Sept. 27, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Right Hon. Lord Sheffield's party, Rev. W. J. Colyn. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. James Fairfax and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. B. Severs, Mr. J. McEvoy, Mrs. Crook, Miss Townsend.
For Napier.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Williams and two ladies.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. C. H. H. Cook and two children.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Capt. Harbord, Col. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Ottley, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Surg.-Major D. D. Cunningham. Miss Dunlop, Rev. and Mrs. Rowntrie, Col. and Mrs. Spring. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lushington.
For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cameron and infant.

Sept. 24, per *Rosetta*; Oct. 4, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith. Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street Mrs. Reilly. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. F. Halett, Lieut. and Mr. Phillips, Capt. Clough, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Oct. 1, per *Coromandel*; Oct. 10, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Woodroffe, two Messrs. Woodroffe, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lermit, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. Shearman Ranson. *From Naples*: Mr. T. Naylor, Dr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G King.
For Colombo.—*From London*: General Massey, Miss Massey. *From Naples*: Mr. H. A. Kirk.
For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Clutton.

Oct. 2, per *Arcadia*; Oct. 11, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. H. G. Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coles, Lieut.-Col. Lynch Staunton.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mrs. Slater and two daughters, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. J. Thomson, Mrs. Cole and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. F. Walker, Mrs. Testro, Mr. J. Young, Miss Young.
For Dunedin.—*From London*. Mrs. Street, Miss Rooke.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Dr. and Mrs. Honeyman and family, Rev. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Blott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and family, Rev. and Mrs. Rutherford and two children, Mrs. Spencer and child.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Stock.
For New Plymouth.—*From London*: Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Ethel Godfrey, Miss Mary Godfrey, Miss C. Stuart.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Saville, Col. R. Studdy, Col. Davison, Mr. E. W. Sutton.

Oct. 3, per *Oriental*; Oct. 10, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser and family, Mrs. G. Sanders and family, Miss Donkin, Mrs. W. Donkin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer and infant, Mr. Clement, Miss Flint, Mrs. Hodding, Mrs. Priestley and two children, Miss Liddell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Browne, Mrs. Jardine and infant, Miss Abbott, Mr. Holway, Mr. Dhurst. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Franks, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Vernon Schalch, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. C. L. Johnstone, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Lauder, Mrs. J. P. Greany and infant, Col. Leach. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. C. Evitt Frost, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Hext, Miss Powlett, Miss M. Powlett, Mrs. Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, two Misses Stuckey, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mrs. Money.
For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. Merritt and family.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.

For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser, Miss Bestall.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. Moorhouse, Mr. J. Grieve, Mr. George Gray, Mr. C. S. Northcote.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick, Mr. Richards, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mrs. Harold Stuart, Mr. J. Stevens Mr. J. Hocking.
For Aden.—Mrs. A. Brazier and infant, Major F. Carpenter.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. Kirk and two children, Miss Hoyle, Mr. J. J. Leech.
For Townsville.—Mr. George Thorp.
For Batavia.—Miss Van Dalen.

Per *Dunera* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 3.

For Calcutta.—Dr. J. F. Evans, Mr. G. Smallwood.

Per *Africa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 6.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal, Miss Turner, Mrs. Hadland.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 17.

For Madras.—Miss I. Barnes.

Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *Mombassa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 28.

For Madras.—Rev. and Mrs. Kabia and infant, Rev. — Zehme, Rev. — Frethe, Rev. — Ellwein, Rev. — Gaebler, Rev. — Schmerno, Miss Grote, Miss Waller, Miss Bergeon, Miss Morzenbeisser, Mrs. Gehring.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 24

For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Grierson Jackson, two children, infant, and governess, Mr. W. Snowball, Mr. T. Jackson.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Werneth Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool July 16.

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. J. Hingston.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 4.

For Bombay and Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tighe, three children, and European nurse, Mr. E. C. Gaument.

Per *Locksley Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Sept. 22; from Marseilles Sept. 30.

For Kurrachee.—*From Liverpool*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Mair, two children, and European nurse, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Forwell and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maunsell, infant, and friend, Mrs. Wray and infant, Mrs. R. H. Vincent, Mrs. Preston, Col. and Mrs. John Robertson two Misses Robertson. *From Marseilles*: Col. B. Blood, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Halliday.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Oct. 29; from Marseilles Nov. 6.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Henderson, three children, and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holderness, two children, and European nurse. *From Marseilles*: Capt. and Mrs. R. Gartside Tipping, two children, and European nurse, Miss Gartside Tipping.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack, Mr. and Mrs. Horbury, infant, and ayah, Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Vanrenen and child.

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Per *Djemnah* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 28.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Nakano.
For Hong Kong.—Dr. and Mrs. Augustine Henry.
For Batavia.—Mr. Van der Pfordten.
For Singapore.—Mr. Roeland, Mr. J. W. Benskin.
For Colombo.—Mr. H. Tarrant, Mr. F. S. Vowler.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Siam* (May 25).—From *London*—Mr. W. E. Brown, Second-Lieut. H. S. Bradshaw, Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Second-Lieut. R. H. Brinkley, Mrs. Charles, Mr. Gray, Mr. H. Gray, Second-Lieut. J. M. Groves, Surg.-Major T. Johnston; Sergt.-Major and Mrs. Letchford, Second-Lieut. C. H. Seton, Second.-Lieut. A. T. Stephens, Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. Warren, Deputy Surg.-Gen. T. Walsh, Rev. R. Windsor. From *Brindisi*—Mr. A. L. Beaumont, Miss Bradenburgen, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. Cowell, Mr. H. T. Gould, Mr. Oram, Major H. P. Young. From *Venice*—Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes Cotgrave. From *Aden*—Mr. H. A. de Carvalho, Mr. V. H. da Costa Compos, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. F. du Poulo Laite d'Souza Narano, Madame F. L. D'Almeida Palvin, Mr. Parsons, Mr. J. L. de Faria Peimental, Mr. and Mrs. Vithoba, sister and child. From *London to Sydney*—Mr. N. Y. Wait.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Siam* (May 29).—For *Brindisi*—Mr. Wutzler, H.H. Prince Christian Victor, Mr. McLauchlan Slater, Col. Ternan, and Mr. Hetherington. For *Marseilles*—Lieut. J. C. Remington, Dr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Keene, Mr. G. A. Gamble, Lieut. C. Murray, Mr. Deuchars, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Rowlandson, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Leach, Major and Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. S. Simon, Capt. Austice, and Mr. Nathan. For *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown and family, Mr. Swift, Mr. Lomas, Mr. Kidd, Mr. J. McCott, Miss Scott, Mr. Horne, Mr. Coles, Mr. T. A. Bulkley, and Col. and Mrs. Browne.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—May 19: Kohinur, Wright, from Rangoon; Duke of Argyll, Drentice, London; Ganges, Alderton, London; Johannisberger, Lange, Hamburg. 20: Kasara, Pearson, Rangoon; Chanda, Coope, Moulmein. 21: Waverley, Calvert, Bombay; City of Edinburgh, Frane, Glasgow; Lalpoora, Stone, Bombay; Haverton, Peterson, Alexandria; Fultala, Couper, Bombay. 22: Liddesdale, Lawrence, Hamburg. 23: Lindula, Allen, Bombay; Palamcotta, Jones, Singapore; Sang, Croix, Hong Kong; Orient, Fervell, Port Natal. 24: Wilson, Sproul, New York.

Vessels Departed.—May 20: Foxglove. 21: Canara, Maharaja. 22: Selene, Comilla, Lightning, Daventry, Assomption. 23: Kohinur, Congella, Rohilla, Orion, Clan Sinclair, Abeona, Kasara. 24: Sobraon, Arabia, Nurbudda, Avon.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—April 21: Mecca, from Bombay; Loodiana, Calcutta; Katoria, Rangoon. 22: Pentakota, Calcutta; Goalpara, Singapore. 23: Scindia, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—May 22: Adowa, Paton, from London; Pocasset, Jenkin, Barcelona; Evelyn, Tyne; Umballa, Wilson, Rangoon, &c.; Iago, Rippeth, Hull; St. Pancras, Young, Cardiff; Hajeen, Crawford, Marseilles. 23: Lammermoor, Lascelles, Blyth; Eleanor, Hill, Alexandria; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee; Simla, Robertson, Busreh; Langoe, Craig, Cardiff; Emir, Robson, North. 24: Dalhousie, Butterworth, Calcutta; Cape Colony, Starkey, Venice; Nizam, Langbourne, Penang; Oswestry, Garnneworthy, Fiume. 25: Rajpootana, Hardcastle, Calcutta; Siam, Nantes, Aden; Uplands, Turner, Cardiff; Hypatia, Faull, Newcastle. 26: Nevasa, Macfadyen, Calcutta; Nizam, Burleigh, Calcutta; Hoseinee, Raffin, Suakin; Carlo R., Cromonive, Hull; Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; Palmas, Evans, Port Said; Florence, Ruddiman, Malta; Deccan, Bray, Jedda; Tresillian, Giles, Cardiff. 27: Inchborva, Ashly, Savona; Blue Jacket, Paull, Cardiff; Paula, Breymann, Mauritius.

Vessels Departed.—May 22: Peshawur, Wheeler, for China, &c.; Romola, Merrifield, Hull, &c.; Thibet, Wibmer, Hong Kong; City of Perth, Rae, Liverpool; Peveril, Walters, Havre. 23: Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee, &c.; Penwith, Williams, Dunkirk; Werneth Hall, Buck, Liverpool; Clyde, Parfitt, London, &c.; Booldana, Wood, Calcutta. 24: Elektra, Bellen, Hong Kong; Zampa, Chisholm, Dunkirk; Abbeymoor, Bruhn, Dunkirk; Meeyun, Mackenzie, Perim, &c.; Clio, Colman, Hull, &c. 25: Kilwa, Major, Persian Gulf. 26: Chingford, Stewart, Amsterdam; Amra, Castello, Colombo; Arbib Brothers, Hill, Port Said; Methley Hall, Wilcox, Liverpool; St. Marnock, Mundle, Amsterdam. 27: Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee, &c.; Crauford, Eleney, Marseilles; Culna, Stewart, Calcutta; Akbar, Baldwin, Jeddah, &c.; Virginia, Knott, Genoa, &c.; Reading, Guy, Havre. 29: Siam, Weighell, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Brander—May 13, at Etawah, wife of Surg.-Major E. S. Brander, son

Dunlop—May 14, at Murree, wife of J. B. Dunlop, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, daughter

Hiscocks—May 25, at Byculla, Bombay, wife of H. H. Hiscocks, Bombay Police, son

Wilkie—May 20, at Simla, wife of Surg.-Major D. Wilkie, daughter

MARRIAGES.

Hadow—Baines—April 29, at Srinagar, Cashmere, C. M. Hadow to Margaret Campbell, daughter of the late J. W. Baines, of Blackheath, Kent.

Kirkham—Beatty—April 30, at Lahore, A. D. Kirkham, assist. dist. supt. of police, Beloochistan, to Kathleen Mary, daughter of F. Beatty, of Lahore

Lethorn—Marley—May 18, at Fort William, Henry Lethorn to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Lieut. G. Marley, Bengal Army

Valintine—McTaggart—April 20, at New Plymouth, New Zealand, Thomas Valintine, son of the late Capt. Valintine, formerly of Goodwood, Sussex, to Margaret, daughter of the late F. E. McTaggart, judge of county courts

DEATHS.

Bairnsfather—May 16, at Dalhousie, Malcolm Henry, infant son of Capt. T. H. Bairnsfather, 29th Punjab Inf.

Evans—April 5, at Palosi, Major E. R. Evans, 1st batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 39

Grant—May 16, at Rawul Pindi, Catherine, infant daughter of Major H. G. Grant, Seaforth Highlanders

Hemphill—June 7, at Malta, F. B. R. Hemphill, Major 1st Royal Berkshire Regt.

Mathias—June 8, at Poona, G. L. Mathias, Marine Survey of India

Meaden—May 18, at Dinapore, F. S. F. Meaden, Lieut. 8th (The King's) Regt., age 22

Stiles—April 28, Surg. T. Mayo Stiles, I.M.S.

AT HOME

BIRTHS.

Duckworth-King—June 8, at Lincoln, wife of Major Duckworth-King, the Welsh Regt., son

Gulland—June 8, at Cheltenham, wife of Surg.-Gen. Gulland, M.D., son

Lambert—June 9, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, wife of Major Lambert, 4th batt. Durham Light Inf., daughter

Leach—June 4, at Ladywell, Kent, wife of Capt. P. H. Leach, son

Harrison—June 4, at Colchester, wife of T. E. Harrison, the Royal Dragoons, son

Hope—June 10, at Curragh, wife of Major L. A. Hope, Army Service Corps, daughter

Phillips—June 8, at Preston, wife of G. F. Phillips, lieut. 1st West Yorkshire Regt., son

Thomas—June 11, at Upper Norwood, wife of Capt. F. L. C. Thomas, 2nd East Surrey Regt., daughter

Waring—June 8, at Shooter's Hill, wife of Lieut. H. Waring, R.A., daughter

White—June 7, at Stoke, Devonport, wife of Lieut. W. G. White, R.N., daughter

MARRIAGES.

Anderson—Stratton—June 10, at Mortlake, John Eustace, son of the late Lieut.-Col. E. Anderson, to Cecilia Telfer Stratton

Benson—Stoddart—June 3, at Kensington, H. W. Benson to Clarinda Maud, daughter of J. H. R. Stoddart, late 12th Lancers

Bond—Chard—June 10, at Islington, Capt. E. Bond, R.N.R., to Margaret Edith Chard

Clayton—Sutton—June 9, at Pevensey, Arthur Gardner, son of Col. Clayton, R.E., to Lucy Harriet Sutton

Crawshay—Boddam—June 10, at Sydenham Hill, R. W. Crawshay to Augusta Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, late Bengal Art.

Hearsey—Homfray—June 10, at Newport, Mon., J. H. Hearsey, capt. 2nd Volunteer batt. South Wales Borderers, son of the late J. Hearsey, Bengal Army, to Agnes Fanny, daughter of Capt. S. G. Homfray

Graham—Campbell—June 9, at Free College Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. George Douglas, D.D., John Frederick Noble, eldest son of J. H. N. Graham, Esq., of Larbert, to Irene Maud, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Campbell, Esq., 6 Doune Terrace

Keppel—Edmonstone—June 1, at Knightsbridge, Hon. George Keppel, third son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Alice Frederica, daughter of the late Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, Bart, C.B.

Knox—Waller—June 4, in Londonderry, the Rev. Thomas Carey, son of the late T. J. Knox, Madras Civil Service, to Georgina Emily Waller

Silcock—Handy—June 4, in Dublin, H. F. Silcock, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), to Annie Greer Handy

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Snow—Irving—June 10, at Fremington, A. D. Snow to Rose Lilian, daughter of Major J. B. Irving, Manchester Regt.

Spottiswoode—Prower—June 9, at Cranley Gardens, Henry Phillipson, son of the late Major-Gen. A. C. Spottiswoode, Bengal Army, to Beatrice Prower

Wilkie—Reynolds—June 3, at St. James's, Spanish Place, by the Very Rev. Canon Barry and the Rev. — Gavin, S.J., Capt. E. O. Hales Wilkie, Worcestershire Regt., to Helen Gertrude (Nellie), youngest daughter of the late Reginald Reynolds, of Clarendon Square, Leamington

DEATHS.

Alexander—June 4, at Croydon, Georgiana, daughter of the late G. Alexander, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 57

Ashton—June 5, at Leamington, J. Ashton, hon. col. 3rd batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 68

Bell—May 10, Capt. T. Bell

Browne—June 9, at Cheltenham, Ellen Agnes Ogilvie (Nellie), daughter of Lieut.-Col. E. Browne, late 20th Regt., aged 13

Calder—June 5, at Twickenham, Sophia Elizabeth, widow of the late Col. W. Calder, Staff officer of Pensioners (late of the 8th King's), aged 72

Cochrane—June 8, at Stapleford Abbots, Romford, the Rev. Thomas Cochrane, M.A., son of the late Hon. Sir J. Cochrane, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, aged 54

Farewell—May 10, at Chatham, Lieut. F. A. S. Farewell, R.N., son of Major-Gen. Farewell, aged 37

Fisher—June 6, at Clifton, Bristol, Admiral T. Fisher, aged 80

Forde—June 9, at Cleobury-Mortimer, Shropshire, Major A. Forde, late Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 39

Giveen—June 5, at Cooldaragh, county Londonderry, B. M. Giveen, late capt. 10th Hussars

Hassard—June 10, at Caversham, near Reading, Margaret, wife of Col. R. D. Hassard, retired, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 65

Hubbard—June 11, at Ladywell, Lizzie, wife of Capt. R. R. Hubbard, R.N.R., aged 32

Jervis—June 8, at Sydenham, Lieut.-Col. W. Jervis, late 42nd B.N.I., aged 85

Johnstone—June 9, at West Kensington, Elizabeth, relict of the late Hon. T. F. Johnstone, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, aged 79

Kirwan—June 6, J. D. Kirwan, major, half-pay, Royal Art., aged 38

Knott—June 3, at Newnham-on-Severn, Jane Dickinson, widow of S. N. Knott, lieut. Royal Navy, aged 82

Little—June 10, at Tetbury, General Sir A. Little, G.C.B., aged 81

M'Grigor—June 7, at Bryanston Square, W. J. McGrigor, Hon. Major, 2nd batt., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, son of late Sir J. McGrigor, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.T.S., K.C., Director-General Army Medical Dept., aged 74

Oldham—June 10, at Edinburgh, Lillah Buchanan, daughter of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Oldham, R.E., (Bombay), retired, aged 9

Philip—June 6. at Oakville, Bridge of Allan, N.B., Mrs. Isabella Hill Philip, daughter of late J. N. Forrester, captain Bengal Art.

Sapte—June 6, at Hyde Park, B. Sapte, C.B., late Bengal Civil Service, aged 66

Stable—June 10, at Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Katherine Barrett Stable, daughter of late Major W. Loscombe, 18th Royal Irish, aged 67

Smyth—June 5, at Weston-super-Mare, General H. Smyth, C.B., colonel Royal West Surrey Regt., and late 68th Light Inf., aged 75

Woolley—June 11, at Shepherd's Bush Green, General R. Woolley, Madras Staff Corps, aged 73

Wright—June 11, at Notting Hill, Harriet S., widow of Major C. Wright, late Bengal 44th Regt., N.I., aged 69

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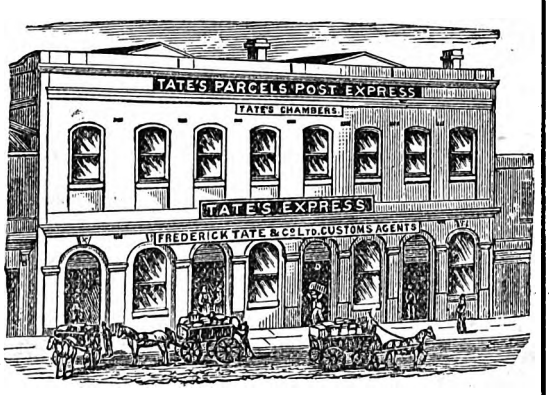
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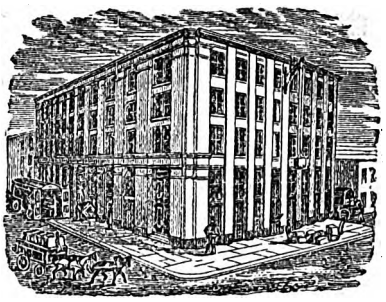
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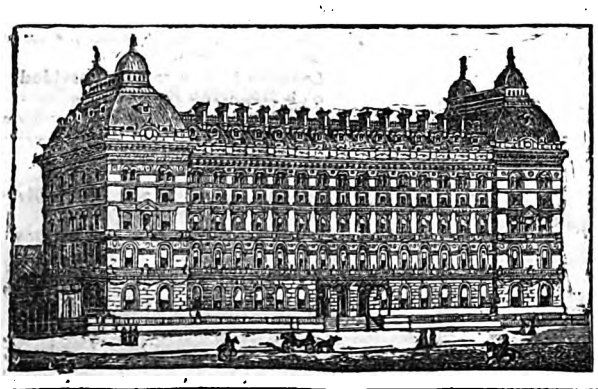


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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1717.] TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to June 1; Madras, June 2; Bombay, June 4.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated throughout India on May 30 in the customary manner.

The Birthday Levée at Simla the same night was very well attended. Two hundred and seventy European and ten native gentlemen passed before his Excellency, and ten new presentations were made.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, with Lady Evelyn and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, and Dr. Fenn and Captain Herbert, A.D.C., were to leave Simla about the second week in June for a ten days' trip to Narkanda.

The Birthday Ball at Simla was a very brilliant affair.

Although rather early to foretell the Viceroy's movements during the cold weather, says the *Times of India*, still it is most probable that his Excellency and Lady Lansdowne will leave Simla in September for a short tour in the Central Provinces, and then proceed to Calcutta, after which Burma will probably be visited.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captains Fowle and Cox, Aides-de-Camp, and Dr. Martin, left Mahableshwur and arrived at Ganeshkind on May 27. Her Excellency Lady Harris, in company of Miss Croft, would stay at Panchgani for about a fortnight.

The Czarevitch has arrived at Albassin, a place on the left bank of the Amoor, known to the Chinese as Yaksa.

The birth of a son and heir must be a source of the liveliest gratification to Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of the State of Hyderabad, and we may add our congratulations to those which he has received from England, and acknowledged with such cordiality.

Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, the new British Agent for Cabul, had left Peshawur to take up his appointment. Colonel Attaullah Khan, whom he succeeds, will return about the beginning of July.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on June 21 :—The prospects of the monsoon are beginning to cause serious anxiety, and there seems every reason to fear that the gloomy anticipations of the Meteorological Department are likely to be verified. The monsoon winds, which usually blow up the Arabian Sea, are being drawn down to the Bay of Bengal by a current which is directed with unusual strength to rejoin the low-pressure area in Assam and Burma.

Rain has been abnormally deficient on the west coast from Bombay to Cochin, and the districts already somewhat famine-stricken are very insufficiently relieved by rain. The outlook there and throughout Bombay, Rajpootana, and North-Western India is far from satisfactory, and the rainy season crops threaten to fail.

There is no sign of the monsoon in Bengal, but owing to the heavy rain of last month its delay has not yet done harm.

During the last ten days, the correspondent adds, the heat has been almost unprecedented. Several deaths from heat apoplexy have occurred in Calcutta and the tramway company have had over 100 horses struck down by the sun, a large proportion of the cases ending fatally.

Just as we go to press a telegram announces that the monsoon burst over the Bombay Presidency this morning.

The Annual Cooper's Hill Dinner was held at Simla on June 1.

General Collett's report on the Manipore affair, so far as the military operations of March 24 and 25 are concerned, have reached Army headquarters. It is believed that it absolves the troops from all blame as regards their behaviour during the actual fighting.

The idea to give the frontier medal to Major Grant and his men with a clasp for Thobal, though no doubt original, says the *Times of India*, is not one, we believe, which will be found tenable by the authorities.

It is proposed to put up a memorial window in the Shillong Church to the memory of those Europeans who fell at Manipore on the fatal 24th of March.

The *Times of India* makes a startling statement regarding the Mahomedan pilgrim traffic between Bombay and Jeddah. It asserts that more than one-third of the pilgrims who leave Bombay never return. While disease, starvation, and violence during the land journey from Jeddah to Mecca doubtless account for the majority of the missing pilgrims, the *Times of India* believes that numbers die on board the steamers owing to overcrowding and defective sanitary arrangements, and it expresses the opinion that the pilgrim traffic demands the immediate attention of the Government.

The Agricultural Department, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, has issued a note discussing the apprehensions recently expressed in some quarters that the great increase in the export of wheat this year and the rise in prices would drain the country of the food required for the people, and would be likely to produce calamity if the exports were not prohibited. On a review of the whole case, the Government consider that the alarm is at least

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premature, as prices are no longer rising nor are exports increasing; that even if the exports continued to increase there would be no real cause for apprehension; that if an emergency should arise by the failure of the monsoons, still a proposal to interfere with trade would be improper and useless; and that depletion of the food supply should be remedied by importation.

Two members of the Leprosy Commission—Mr. Kanthak and Dr. Barclay—have carried to a successful conclusion an experiment which will possess the greatest interest for the scientific world. According to an Allahabad correspondent, they have succeeded in isolating the bacillus of leprosy and cultivating it in an artificial media, such as bouillon and gelatine. The next step was to see whether the artificially cultivated germ could be passed on to animals. A rabbit was chosen for experiment. Inoculation was performed, and after a lapse of several days the animal was killed, when an examination of the body showed the presence of distinct leprous nodules. This is the first time that the bacillus of leprosy has been successfully grown outside the human body, and the importance of the experiment is, of course, enhanced by the proof of its capability of subsequent transmission to animals. The experts will now have to settle how the discovery bears upon the theories for and against the contagiousness of the disease.

It will not escape observation, says the *Englishman*, that Sir John Gorst declines to promise that the rent of the Ruby Mines may not be remitted without Parliament being previously informed. This will, no doubt, encourage Sir Lepel Griffin to renew his demands, but it is unlikely that Government will ever agree to set aside the Company's agreement.

The directors of the Umballa Bank, Limited, state that a plaint has been filed in the High Court, Calcutta, against Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor of *Capital*, for defamation, claiming heavy damages.

A disturbance took place on May 30 between detachments of the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Kailana. One man of the Lincolnshires was killed, and six men are in hospital, badly injured.

A Madras telegram states that, owing to slight rain, the plentiful labour provided and the remissions granted by the Government, the position of Chingleput is much improved.

Disquieting news, a Madras telegram of May 29 says, comes from the Malabar District, where the prospects of the season are causing apprehension to the Collector and Divisional officers. Prices are reported to have risen, and scarcity of rice is felt in some parts owing to the difficulties of importation by canal. Famine works are ordered to be started immediately.

A later telegram to the *Times* states that the latest reports from Malabar are reassuring, but the rains have been insufficient on the east coast.

A Reuter telegram from Serajgunge, dated June 19, says:—Continuous earthquake shocks have been felt here since noon yesterday, and all the brick buildings in the town have been damaged.

A Calcutta telegram adds:—Sixty distinct shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday at Serajgunge and Domar, in the Bengal Presidency. Many buildings were slightly damaged.

Flights of locusts, the same despatch says, have appeared in Katiya, in the Behar district of Bengal, and have done great damage to the indigo and rice crops. This is the first appearance of the scourge in Bengal.

Simla was visited on May 30 by a plague of the same insects. The swarm took nearly an hour to pass over, and all trees and shrubs, with the exception of deodars and pines, suffered severely.

The East Coast line—that is to say, the line now under construction from Bezwada to Katak—has not been lucky with its staff, says the *Times of India*. One engineer, Mr. Montressor, has lost his life, and four others—Messrs. Moore, Large, Denne, and Grant—have gone on sick leave. Further, it is reported that Messrs. Wolly-Dod, Morse, and Gahan are down with fever.

The Khojak Tunnel will not be ready for through traffic till the end of July, the completion of the work having been delayed.

We hear that the special Indian meeting in connection with the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography will probably be held in the Theatre of the London University on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13. The *pièce de résistance* will be SIR WILLIAM MOORE'S paper on the progress of sanitation generally in India. SURGEON-MAJOR T. H. HENDLEY, C.S.I., Residency Surgeon of Jeypore, is to read a short paper on sanitation and preventive medicine in the Native States of Rajpootana; while MR. H. J. S. COTTON, B.C.S., is preparing a memorandum on the sanitary improvements effected in Calcutta during the last twenty-five years. The Honorary Indian Secretary, MR. S. DIGBY, informs us that any native gentlemen who may visit England for the Congress will be well looked after. Offers of hospitality have already reached him from different quarters. We understand that MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE continues to evince great interest in the work of the Indian Committee. The Committee urgently appeal for subscriptions to meet the necessarily heavy expenditure.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR, G.C.S.I., has, with his usual liberality, subscribed 100*l.* to the funds of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. His Highness has further shown the warm interest he takes in the Congress by nominating as the delegate of his State MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, C.I.E., member of the Bhownuggur Judicial Council, who is now on a visit to this country, and by instructing the head of the Bhownuggur Medical Department, DR. BURJORJEE, to prepare a memorandum on sanitary progress in his Highness's dominions. We may be permitted to congratulate their Highnesses the GAEKWAR OF BARODA and the MAHARAJA of BHOWNUGGUR on the excellent example they have set to other enlightened princes in India. When the importance of the forthcoming gathering of sanitarians from all parts of the world comes to be realised more generally in India, we are sure that the rulers of all the principal native States will desire to share in the work.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained at dinner on June 17 the Spanish Ambassador, the American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Earl of Selborne and Lady Sophia Palmer, Lord and Lady Arthur Hill, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Sir Henry and Lady Ponsonby and Miss Ponsonby, Sir Villiers and Lady Lister, Sir James Fergusson, the Hon. Schomberg McDonnell, Mr. Russell, and Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P.

At the meeting of the Service Members on June 18, the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, seconded by General Sir Walter Crossman:—

"The Service Members of the House of Commons, believing that grievances alleged by the Purchase Officers of the Army demand redress, request General Lord Chelmsford to bring their claims before the House of Lords, with a view that the Government be induced to grant an inquiry (which they, the Service Members, consider could be best carried out by a Royal Commission) into the working of the Royal Warrants issued since the abolition of Purchase, under which Warrants it is asserted that the position of the Purchase Officers has been injuriously affected, and the intentions of the Government, as expressed by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, have not been realised."

Mr. Naoroji has been invited by the Secretary of State for India to become one of the representatives of India on the governing body on the Imperial Institute, an invitation which he has accepted.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who has been laid up with a severe attack of influenza, is now recovering.

Sir Edgar Boehm's statue of the late Lord Napier of Magdala has been erected in Waterloo Place, and steps are being taken by the Mansion House Committee for the formal unveiling at an early date.

Meanwhile in Lord Napier's further honour it has been decided to place a monumental brass over his grave in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to affix a tablet to his memory in the Church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, in the Tower of London.

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Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice of Madras, Lady Collins, and Miss Ethel Collins have arrived at Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road.

It is announced that Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, LL.B., Liberal candidate for the Everton Division of Liverpool, has been appointed legal adviser to the Shah of Persia at a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Rupert Stewart, 2nd battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, son of the late Colonel Alexander Stewart, R.A., and Ellen Beatrice, daughter of the late Mr. John Gaskoin and Mrs. Gaskoin, of the Priory, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

A marriage is also arranged between Captain Arlington Chichester, 2nd Dorset Regiment, youngest son of Major-General Chichester, late 39th Regiment and Eva Isabel Maude, youngest daughter of Colonel H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps.

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tufnell and Miss Gubbins will take place at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's Gate, on July 9.

The marriage arranged between Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), of Redlynch House, Salisbury, and Evelyn Lætitia, second daughter of Mr. Charles Whitehead, of Barming House, near Maidstone, will take place on July 14 at Barming Church.

A stained glass window has just been erected in the Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral to the memory of Lieut. R. C. Dyson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who died some time since in India. The memento is placed there by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the late officer's regiment.

The annual dinner of the Madras Army was held in the Walnut Rooms of the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on June 12. The following were present:—Generals W. A. Gib, C.B., W. Osborn, Douglas Grant, H. C. Fletcher, Douglas Scott, Scott Elliott, E. T. Fasken, R. S. Walters, Howlett, R. H. Cunliffe, and W. H. Watts; Deputy Surg.-Gen. W. H. Roberts; Cols. F. D. Plowden, G. Tyndall, L. F. Campbell, Seafield Grant, F. H. Tyrrell, C. R. Oxley, F. B. Middleton, W. Stoddart, R. S. Jago, R. J. M'Ghee, F. M. Onslow, T. H. T. Chalon, B. H. Preston, J. C. Berkeley, A. J. Shaw, M. Furlong, J. K. Clubley, E. Austin, and C. M'Inroy; Capt. H. S. Hudson, and Lieut. A. F. P. Paxton.

The following is the result of the examination for the Indian Languages Tripos at Cambridge:—Examiners.—R. A. Neil, M.A., Pembroke; Cecil Bendall, M.A., Gonville and Caius; Edward G. Browne, M.A., Pembroke; John T. Platts. Second Class.—Gurcharn Singh, non-collegiate. Third Class.—Rám Prashád, Chr.; Shádi Rám, Chr. Allowed the Ordinary Degree.—Mehta, Chr.

Mr. T. A. Denny presided on June 18 at a meeting of the Mission to Lepers in India, held at Exeter Hall. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the year had been a most encouraging one for the society. The special fund of 1,000*l.* suggested by the chairman at last year's meeting had been raised without the issue of an appeal. The ordinary income for the year was the largest yet received, being an increase of 436*l.* over that of 1889.

Three rubies, uncut, were sold by auction on June 18, of a size never before seen in England, or even in Europe. These were the property of the Burma Ruby Mines Company (Limited). The first, which weighed 1,185 carats, was irregular in form, and resembled quartz, save in colour, which was deep red. Biddings commenced at 200*l.*, and rapidly advanced to 400*l.*, at which it was sold. The second lot weighed 302 carats. This was yellowish red in colour, and sold for 65*l.* Lot 3 weighed 281 carats, was dull red in colour, and brought 32 guineas.

As the Admiralty contemplate transferring the care, and working of the Indian Troopship Squadron to the Orient Company, a number of representatives of the company have visited Portsmouth Dockyard this week and gone over the vessels with the commanding officers. Should the arrangement be concluded, it will be carried out in 1893.

The German Government, following the example of England and France, has ordered a gunboat to proceed to the shores of the Chinese district which was the scene of the recent outrages on foreigners, in order to defend German trade interests and the German Missions there.

With reference to a notice which appeared in the daily papers on May 27 respecting tenders for the Bangkok and Korat Railway, notice is given that her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok has sent home a further document containing the special condition for laying the permanent way of the Siamese State Railways. This paper may be seen on personal application to the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, between the hours of eleven and five.

In commenting on the Manipore debate in the Commons, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—The debate, if not brilliant, was substantially useful, because it helped to reveal some of the characteristic weak points of Indian administration—its dilatoriness, its disposition to interfere and punish where it would have done better to let things alone, its habit of leaving the India Office at home in ignorance of its doings. A good deal of uneasiness is at this moment felt by those who watch Indian affairs at the course of events on the North-west Frontier. Sir F. Roberts, who is not only an ardent but a restless and tenacious advocate of the "forward" policy in Afghanistan, is believed to have acquired a dangerously strong influence in the Government of India, and to be pushing out the long arms of British power among the wild tribes between Peshawur and Cabul, as Colonel Sandeman is doing in Beloochistan. It is a pity that time cannot be found in this overcrowded and ill-managed session to call attention to matters wherein the seeds of future danger may be concealed.

The Government of India has ordered the publication of a report by Mr. James, of the Civil Service (the traveller into Manchuria, who wrote the "Long White Mountain" a couple of years ago) on cotton frauds in India. It forms a small volume, and shows beyond doubt that these frauds are over a century old. In the latter half of the last century complaints on the subject in Bombay were numerous, and in 1829 the first law was passed. This was frequently amended down to 1880, when the Cotton Department was abolished, and in 1882 all legislation whatever was abolished, and in this department of trade *laisser faire* became the rule. Thereupon adulteration of the raw cotton revived, and soon the Home Chambers of Commerce, especially in Lancashire, began to complain, and to demand a renewal of the Cotton Frauds Acts, but this was resisted as premature from the official point of view. But as the fraudulent practices increased, and complaints became more pressing, the Bombay Government appointed Mr. James to make an inquiry into the matter, to consult those interested in the trade, and to make suggestions with regard to it. He thinks that no heroic measures are necessary, and that no important interference with the trade is desirable; but he advises that the districts in which Broach cotton is produced should be protected from the importation and mixing of bad seed, that the ginning of Dharwan-American along with native cotton should be prevented, and that there should be a small export duty to enable the Director of Agriculture to improve staples, import and distribute the best class of seed, and to carry out the provisions of the proposed law. Mercantile opinion, he finds, is opposed to the compulsory branding of cottons, especially to the marking of "mixtures," which the Lancashire Chambers specially urge. The Government has as yet come to no decision on the subject, and, says the *Glasgow Herald*, probably will not do so until a further expression of opinion on the subject is received from those at home who are concerned in the trade.

Not long since, says the correspondent of a provincial paper, I referred to an unpleasant incident connected with the visit of the Czarevitch to Ceylon, a high colonial railway official refusing the present sent to him by order of his Imperial Highness on the ground that it did not correspond with a list of presents previously published by a local newspaper. His correspondence with the Russian Vice-Consul on the subject was of a tolerably warm character, and appeared to involve charges against the latter. The Vice-Consul laid the matter before the Governor, who called on the railway official in question to apologise for the offensive tone of his letters and withdraw the imputations he made against the integrity of the Vice-Consul. He replied that he had no intention of being offensive or of making insulting charges, and thereupon the Governor wrote to the Russian Vice-Consul, sending the explanation and apology. The latter, however, was dissatisfied with this, and demanded that the letter of apology should be addressed to himself, and should be more complete in its terms. This, however, the Governor very politely refused to allow, and added that he thought the apology such as the Consul might accept. This the Consul ultimately did, and in concluding his letter he asked what he was to do with the scarf pin, the cause of all the difficulty, which still lay at his office. It is thought the Governor will require the railway official to accept it, and so bring the whole matter to an end. It has caused great excitement in Ceylon, where public opinion was rapidly ranging itself into opposition camps, so it was high time a stop was put to the dispute.

The Government and the Official Secrets Act.—The Madras Executive, says *Indian Engineering*, would do well to study the following excerpt from the *Statesman* and to digest it:—"Evidently, in the objects of the Official Secrets Act, there is a distinction, if not a difference. An official secret may be surreptitiously communicated to a public journal, when that journal is prepared to justify any measure of the Government, however unjustifiable. But a similar course taken with a journal that is likely to condemn the Government is liable to be treated as an offence under the Official Secrets Act."

Cavalry Regiments for Foreign Service.—One or two important alterations have been made in the roster of cavalry regiments for foreign service, chiefly in the case of the 9th Lancers, who will now stand for that service some three years earlier than they would have done, having regard to the date of their return from India. According to the amended roster, the 19th Hussars go to India this autumn in relief of the King's Dragoon Guards, being quartered at Bangalore. The 4th Dragoon Guards, about to arrive from Dublin at Aldershot, are for India (Bengal Presidency) in 1892, relieving the 7th Dragoon Guards. The 5th Dragoon Guards go to India in 1893 in place of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The 20th Hussars stand for service in 1894, relieving the Bays. The 9th Lancers go out in 1895, taking the place of the 7th Hussars. The regiments standing next in order are the 4th, 3rd, 15th, and 10th Hussars. Those next for Ireland (after the 10th and 13th Hussars going over this year) are the 14th Hussars, Royal Dragoons, and 12th Lancers, in relief of the 3rd Hussars, Scots Greys, and 15th Hussars. But as the 9th Lancers now stand for foreign service in 1895, that regiment will probably come over to Aldershot about 1893. The cavalry moves of this season that are postponed in consequence of sickness among the horses are those of the Royal Dragoons to York, 10th Hussars to Dublin, and 4th Hussars to Aldershot and Colchester. The others are being carried out as originally ordered.

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THE GIBRALTAR COAL HULKS QUESTION.

IN the House of Commons on June 11 MR. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the regulations which were in force for issuing licenses for coal hulks at Gibraltar, involving a trade of nearly 500,000 tons per annum, have recently been made more stringent by the addition of clauses making the licenses "revocable at any time at the absolute will and pleasure of the Governor, without assigning any reason whatever for such revocation," and that the Governor may refuse to renew a license without assigning any reason whatever.

Whether in licenses previously in force the words used were "the license is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the Governor."

Whether he is aware that, on representations from the local chamber of commerce, Governor Sir Arthur Hardinge wrote to the chamber, on Sept. 30, 1889, extending the term of licenses to twelve months, and adding that "such licenses should be continuous unless any breach of regulation call for non-renewal"; and that his Excellency also stated "that he much regrets that he is constrained to retain the clause as it now stands in case the power therein conferred should in any case of national emergency be of necessity put into action. Hulk owners may however rest fully assured that the Government, having the interests of the trade of Gibraltar fully at heart, would never put such powers in force unless circumstances fully justified such action. Long custom appears to have assured to hulk owners a prescriptive right to the berths they occupy, provided always due regard be paid to the Port Office rules and terms under which the licenses are issued.

Whether any, and what, circumstances have arisen to demand an alteration of the licenses, and a withdrawal of Sir Arthur Hardinge's assurance.

And, whether the Government will consider the effect on the coal trade, which produces a large proportion of the colony's revenue, of withdrawing the above assurance.

SIR J. FERGUSSON (for Baron H. de Worms): The regulation governing the issue of licenses for coal hulks at Gibraltar have not been altered; but the wording of the licenses has been altered in the manner indicated in the first two paragraphs of the question, in order to remove misconceptions which were found to exist as to the discretionary power of the Governor to revoke, or refuse to renew, licenses.

The Secretary of State has quite recently been informed that in September 1889 Sir Arthur Hardinge wrote to the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce a letter containing the passages set out in the third paragraph. He is unable to concur in the terms of that letter so far as they can be understood to limit the discretionary power of the Governor in the matter of the revocation or renewal of hulk licenses, and to admit a prescriptive right.

The alteration of the form of license was occasioned by claims put forward in opposition to a refusal of the Governor to renew the licenses of certain hulks, the berths of which were required for the use of her Majesty's ships.

The Secretary of State does not anticipate that this alteration of form will have an injurious effect on the coal trade; and those who are interested in the trade may rest assured that the Governor will not exercise the discretion necessarily vested in him in an arbitrary manner, but will have full regard to the representations of those who hold licenses.

GUP.

FROM Mahableshwur the *Times of India* correspondent writes:—On the evening of Monday, May 25, there was a reception at "Bella Vista," Government House, in honour of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who will shortly proceed to Bangalore on a visit, and thence to Ootacamund. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, including forty-five native gentlemen, among the latter being H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, H.H. the Raja of Akalkote, H.H. the Chief of Mudhol, H.H. the Chief of Miraj, and H.H. Aga Khan. The function was a brilliant success, and the night very cold.

On Tuesday evening his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda gave a garden party. It was a fine evening, and the pretty grounds at the Sassoon Tennis Grounds presented a bright and animated appearance. His Excellency the Governor's band was in attendance, and performed an excellent programme of music. Tennis and badminton was in full swing the whole afternoon. His Excellency Lord Harris and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were present.

On Wednesday, the 27th, the return match at cricket between Lady Harris's Eleven and Mrs. Pinhey's Eleven came off on "The Glade"—the scene of the original contest—and was witnessed by a large gathering of spectators, who were afforded no end of amusement. The conditions and the constitution of the two "elevens" were the same as on the former occasion, the gentlemen having to use their left hands only. The special feature of this match was the excellent innings which both Lord and Lady Harris played, their brilliant performance provoking great applause. There were less "ducks" on exhibition this time, and the play all round was decidedly better and stronger than what was witnessed last week. His Excellency played a very straight bat, while Lady Harris was in splendid form, and hit off as freely as we have seen her do at practice. They each contributed the same number of runs—namely, 28, which enabled their side to win. There was only time for each side to play one innings. The fielding on both sides was particularly creditable. Lady Harris won the toss, and wisely elected to bat, sending in Colonel Rhodes and Mrs. Hensley to face the bowling of Major Von Donop and Captain O'Neill. The former being bowled for 2, Lord Harris went in to join Mrs. Hensley, who, after making a boundary hit for 3, and then two singles, was also bowled by Major Von Donop. Miss Moxon filled the vacancy, but she was quickly dismissed, for she returned a ball to Major Von Donop, which the latter accepted. When her Ladyship joined his Excellency at the wickets some fine cricket was witnessed, both players being in good form. The runs came rapidly, and several boundary hits were made in quick succession, which rather disorganised the field. The bowlers kept on steadily at their work, and after the score had been taken to 60, Major Von Donop succeeded in bowling Lady Harris, who was loudly cheered on resigning the bat. Miss G. Kirkham and Miss Croft followed in succession, the former being taken by Major Von Donop behind the wicket, and the latter returning a slow ball to Captain O'Neill. This appeared to have a bad effect upon Lord Harris, who, shortly after Miss Kirkham went out to partner him, was bowled by Captain O'Neill, after having made the same good score as that put up by her Ladyship. Mr. Edgerley was the next to enter. He made a few good hits, and knocked up seven runs, when he was bowled by Miss Morris, who had relieved Captain O'Neill at the far end. Captain Fowle made some strong strokes, but was bowled by Major Von Donop after making the same score as Mr. Edgerley. Captain Cox was bowled before he could do anything. Dr. Martin was the last to enter, but had no chance of making a score at all, because soon after he went in Miss Kirkham was bowled by Major Von Donop. The innings closed for 83.

Miss Morris and Major Von Donop were the first to enter on the other side, the bowlers being Colonel Rhodes and Captain Fowle. The Colonel's bowling on this occasion was quite as disastrous as on the last occasion, when his analysis showed an excellent record. Miss Morris having been bowled for 3 by Captain Fowle, Mrs. Drake joined the Major, but was unfortunately run out after making 5. Mrs. Pinhey was not less unfortunate, for she returned a ball to Captain Fowle, who readily accepted it. Miss Howard, who had made such a good score last week in the second innings, had made only a single run, when she was bowled by the Military Secretary, who would not give her much chance of knocking up a tall score. Miss MacDonald then joined Major Von Donop, who played a steady innings for 9, when he was bowled by Colonel Rhodes. Captain Minchin filled the vacancy, but the partnership between himself and Miss MacDonald was cut short by the latter being cleverly caught by Miss Kirkham. Miss Rosy Pottinger was the next to partner Captain Minchin, who, however, was given out l-b-w, before he could do anything. Mr. Candy joined Miss Rosy, and the two played well together, particularly the latter, who hit out strongly, for which she was applauded. Mr. Candy was taken behind the wicket by Lord Harris, and Captain O'Neill shared the same fate. Major Leach made three singles and was bowled, Mr. Gordon being the last wicket to enter. He made some capital hits, and had run up a score of 8, when Miss Rosy was bowled by Colonel Rhodes, her score being also 8. The total score made for the innings was 48. Her Excellency Lady Harris's Eleven thus won the match by 35 runs.

It is now and then interesting to read what the native papers have to say about our leading politicians at home. This is, for instance, what the *Indian Spectator* said a short time back about Mr. Gladstone:—"What a noble heart does Mr. Gladstone possess? His heart is more tender than most women's hearts. Mr. Gladstone is a man of deep faith in God. Every Sunday he goes to the village church and prays. In that church an old man of the sweeper class is employed in some work. Not seeing him in the church for a few Sundays, he asked of his wife, an old woman, about her husband. She said the old man was ill. Next day Mr. Gladstone went to the sweeper's house with a religious book, some medicine, and some suitable food. The sweeper was badly suffering from pains caused by the illness; Mr. Gladstone with great affection began to pass his hand over his body, reading apt passages from religious books. He cooled his heated heart and mind, and calmed him by feeding him with his own hand. As long as the sweeper was ill, Mr. Gladstone now and again went to see him. In our country an orthodox Brahman would consider himself polluted if even by chance he should cross the shadow of a shudra. When will our countrymen learn to visit even sweepers' houses when there is illness there, supply them with medicine and food, and, when necessary, tend them? Mr. Gladstone, who, we believe, is honoured by the British people throughout Great Britain, goes to a sweeper's house and tends him personally. He is, indeed, deeply imbued with the spirit of Jesus Christ."

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In former years, in deference to the wishes of some of the members of the Bengal Club, we (the *Asian*) always preserved a discreet silence respecting the big Derby Sweep. Since, however, the Turf Club took it over the same reticence does not appear to be desired, and, as several of our contemporaries have already referred to the affair, we suppose we are at liberty to do the like. The total amount subscribed was just over two lacs, the exact figures being 2,02,620 rs. The 10 per cent. deducted for expenses and the Race Fund will thus give the C.T.C. about 20,000 rs. towards the expenses of the big meetings at Christmas. The first prize, 1,01,310 rs., has gone to Ticket No. 15,827, owned by the "Punjab Club Confederacy" (lucky dogs!), Lahore. The second prize, 40,524 rs., falls to Ticket No. 13,820, the property of the "Golden Rain Confederacy," Calcutta, and, as we believe, is one of many tickets purchased in common by 150 gentlemen belonging to the local trades. The money will be split up a good deal, and each member of the syndicate will get 260 rs. as his share. The third prize, 20,262 rs., is won by "M. A. L.," Dalhousie, Ticket No. 17,214. The drawers of the eight starters receive 2,532 rs. each, and the numbers are 9,768, "Chin Zoo," Calcutta; 6,806, "N and K," Rawul Pindi; 13,182, "A. M." (a well-known Calcutta boarding-house keeper); 467, "Sandalwood," Mercara; 8,007, "D. C. R.," Rungamuttee; 2,303, "Culkib," Mercara; 13,331, "Tin Baun," Newgong; and 6,184, "Invicta Confederacy," Calcutta.

The Punjab Club Confederacy, who had the good fortune to draw the favourite in the Calcutta Derby Sweep, hedged by telegraphing to England a thousand pounds against Common. They are said to have been offered 15,000 rs. for half of the ticket, but refused.

The *Mysore Herald* is responsible for the following:—On May 27 a a running feat took place at Mysore. A Hindoo started from Mysore with a letter to a merchant at Ganjam, Seringapatam, at six o'clock in the morning and returned with the merchant's reply at 8.30 A.M. Ganjam is a good eleven miles from Mysore, and this feat of running twenty-two miles in two and a half hours makes it nearly nine miles an hour. This is remarkable, as post runners are supposed to run between five and six miles an hour.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR GRANT, V.C., "the Hero of Thobal," had arrived at Ootacamund when the mail left, and was the guest of Colonel Bissett, R.A., at Mowbray House.

Major-General Sir Hugh Gough had what might have been a serious accident recently—slipping down a short flight of stairs and dislocating his shoulder. He, however, recovered rapidly, and had gone to Dharmsala.

Surg.-Major S. M. Salaman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, superintendent, Yerrowda Central Gaol, has been allowed furlough to Europe for five months. Mr. A. G. Mackenzie acts for him.

An Indian contemporary is glad to hear that Major Cumberland, well known as a Central Asian traveller, is recovering from a severe attack of fever at Srinagar. He lost some valuable horns, including those of ovis poli on his last journey, but has since received news that they are safe in Samarcand.

Mr. M. S. Howell, judge at Shahjehanpore, officiates as judicial commissioner of Oude, in place of Mr. W. Young, who is taking short leave.

Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., the Madras Government astronomer, is lying seriously ill at his house in Nungumbaukum.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., on return from leave, acts as political agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel W. Scott.

Mr. Howard W. Warden, M.I.C.E., has been appointed under-secretary to Government, Public Works Department Railway, from May 18, 1891.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S., on his return from privilege leave, acts as political agent for the Dangs in the Khandeish district during the absence of Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., has been appointed Professor of English in the Elphinstone College, vice Mr. J. Oliver, who reverts to his substantive appointment of head-master of the Ahmedabad High School.

It is stated that Mr. Horace Bell, consulting engineer for railways to the Government of India, proceeds home in July, on three months' leave; and that Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Little, deputy consulting engineer, will act for him during his absence.

In some circles in Chadarghat, it is rumoured, says the *Deccan Times*, that Nawab Abdool Latif Khan, of Calcutta, will shortly come to Hyderabad. It is said that his Highness intends giving the Nawab a high post. Our readers will remember that Nawab Abdool Latif was Minister at Bhopal for some time.

During a thunderstorm, recently, Mr. Durand, an engineer, engaged on the Krishna Bridge works of the East Coast Railway, had a narrow escape. A flash of lightning struck and killed a Punjabi standing at his side, and Mr. Durand was himself stunned, being carried home unconscious. He recovered shortly afterwards.

In the running for the appointment of the principalship of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Ootacamund, the names of the Rev. J. Burgess, Principal, Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Mr. J. H. Bullivant, M.A., Principal and Professor of English Literature, S.P.G. College, are mentioned; but the *Madras Mail* hears that it is probable that a military officer will be appointed. The name of Colonel Tillard, R.A., late assistant adjutant-general, Army Head-quarters Staff, Madras, is also mentioned as the probable successor to the Rev. Mr. Dene.

On June 1 the marriage of Miss Mary Ethel Pendlebury, the eldest daughter of the popular agent of the Hyderabad State Railway, with Mr. C. B. Hunter, M.B., the son of Mr. W. Hunter, of Invellan, Argyleshire, was solemnised at Christ Church, Khandalla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Gothard, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the bride and bridegroom, many of whom had specially come from Secunderabad and Bombay for the purpose.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The death of **Colonel Sir Oliver St. John** has already been notified by telegraph. An Allahabad correspondent says:—His death occurred at Quetta on May 27. He had been suffering from an attack of influenza, but had almost recovered from it, when pneumonia, the scourge of the district, supervened, and his condition rapidly became critical. Still, it was hoped on the 27th that he would pull through, but he became weaker towards nightfall, and died at eleven. Sir Oliver St. John had only arrived a little more than a fortnight before at Quetta, where he came to act for Sir Robert Sandeman, having left perhaps the pleasantest billet in India at Mysore for one that gave a better field to his active mind and keen interest in public affairs.

Colonel H. F. H. Baber, recently in command of the 28th Regiment M.I., died on May 24 at Gungaw, in Upper Burma. Colonel Baber obtained his first commission on June 9, 1860, and succeeded to the command of his regiment so recently as October of last year. He served in the Burmese Expedition of 1885-87, in the operations round Yemethen and Myingyan.

Captain Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been lying in a critical state at the Colombo General Hospital for some time, died on May 10. The deceased, a Bombay paper says, arrived from Calcutta in a Clan steamer on his way to England about two months ago, but was so ill that he had to come ashore and go to the hospital, where he has been ever since, his decease being prematurely announced about a fortnight ago. The funeral, which was a military one, took place next morning. The band and pipers of the Highlanders were in attendance, while a party of one hundred men of the regiment (in command of Captain Ramsay, Lieutenants Walker-Leigh and Macnab) formed the firing party.

News has been received in Calcutta of the death of the **Rev. John Henry Taylor**, senior chaplain, Bengal Establishment. In April he left Calcutta for England on sick leave, as he was suffering from an unaccountable mental depression. At Colombo Mr. Taylor was attacked with high fever, which rapidly developed symptoms of hydrophobia, and three hours after the ship left the harbour he died. No one knew that he had ever been bitten by a rabid animal. The only conjecture of his friends is that he may have been bitten by a cat whose shoulder had been dislocated, and which he tried to set in March last. The attempt proved unsuccessful, and the cat had to be destroyed. There was no suspicion at the time that the animal was mad.

An up-country paper regrets to record the death at Coonoor of **Mr. George Agustus Royal Dawson.** The deceased was well-known on the hills for a considerable number of years, and as a taxidermist was one of the best in the Madras Presidency.

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Principal, Training College, died at Allahabad on May 30 of cholera. The cause of social and religious reform loses a strong supporter in the deceased.

On May 28, writes a correspondent, there suddenly died at Mahableshwar the **Rev. Dr. Bissell**, of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar. He was the oldest missionary in Western India, being sixty-eight and a half years old at the time of his death. Dr. Bissell arrived in India in 1851, was stationed for about ten years in Sirur, and since then has laboured at Ahmednagar. He was the secretary of the American Mission, and was widely known and respected as a very capable and faithful missionary.

The death has occurred at Plympton, Devon, of **Major-General L. B. Hole**, at the age of fifty-five. The late officer entered the Army in 1852, and was appointed major-general on retirement in 1886. He served in the Indian Mutiny, and received the medal with clasps.

The death is announced of **Major-General E. M. Lawford**, late Madras Army, aged 64. The late officer, who entered the Army in 1846, and was promoted major-general in 1886, took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign, receiving the medal and clasp.

The death is announced of **General R. Woolley**, Madras Staff Corps, aged seventy-three. He entered the Army in 1835, and was promoted to be General in 1889. He served in the Indian Mutiny, being granted the medal and clasp.

We have to announce the death, on June 16, at Clifton, of **Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume**, lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Sir Gustavus Hume, late of the 21st Fusiliers, served throughout the Crimean War, was present at the battles of Alma (where he was wounded), Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, expedition to Kertch, and assault on the Redan. During the Indian Mutiny he was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow and in the campaign in Oude. Sir Gustavus entered the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in December 1872. He was appointed Clerk of the Cheque and adjutant on Jan. 1, 1876, lieutenant on Nov. 20, 1878, and received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood in December 1880. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The late **Lieutenant-Colonel James Reid**, whose death occurred at St. Fillans on June 9, was one of the very few survivors of the Waterloo Campaign. He did not actually take part in the battle, his regiment, the 78th (now the Seaforth) Highlanders, which he had joined at the age of seventeen, eighteen months before, forming part of the reserve on that occasion. Colonel Reid, however, rode over the battle-field after the fight, in search of his brother, Captain Thomas Reid, who had received wounds while serving in the 33rd Regiment. After being placed on half-pay, and after a period of service with the

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97th Regiment in Ceylon, Colonel Reid sold out, and having obtained a grant of land in Canada, sailed for that country in 1835. His residence in the Dominion lasted for nearly fifty years, during which time he was engaged as an officer of the Canadian Militia, in the suppression of the rebellion and of subsequent Fenian raids. Several years ago he returned to Scotland, where he had since remained. Colonel Reid was entering upon his ninety-seventh year.

The Colonial Office have lost a valuable servant by the death of **Colonel Edward F. Cash**, inspector-general of the Gold Coast Constabulary, which took place on June 12. Colonel Cash was invalided home, but died at sea, and was buried at Sierra Leone. The colonel was appointed to his post last September, having served as adjutant to the Ross-shire Volunteers ever since the battalion was raised.

Colonel Ashton.—The death is announced, in his sixty-second year, of Colonel Charles James Ashton, of Little Orm Hall, Church Eaton, Stafford, and of Newton House, Hyde. Colonel Ashton was the eldest son of Mr. John Ashton, of Newton House, who died in 1844. For a short time the deceased gentleman was a subaltern in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia, and afterwards became an officer in the 4th Cheshire Volunteers. He reached the rank of major in the 4th administrative battalion (the headquarters of which were at Stockport) in September 1869, and was gazetted lieutenant-colonel in March 1876.

The death is announced, at Clifton, of **Admiral Thomas Fisher**, a son of Captain Peter Fisher, R.N. Admiral Fisher entered the Navy in 1824, and obtained post rank in October 1847. He commanded her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* in the Baltic expedition of 1854, and in January 1855 he was selected by the late Sir Robert L. Baynes to serve as his flag-captain in the *Retribution*, for service in the second Baltic expedition. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1865, and retired from the active list in March 1866, in consequence of injuries received in the service, which had resulted in a complete loss of eyesight, and for which he received a special pension. In 1877 he obtained the full rank of admiral, and he was shortly afterwards awarded a Greenwich Hospital pension for retired flag officers.

We have to record the death, on June 13, at the house of his mother, Mrs. Wynne-Finch, in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, of **Captain Charles le Strange, R.N.**, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Captain le Strange, who was in his forty-fifth year, entered the Navy in December 1860, and has been associated with almost the whole of the Duke's naval career. He was appointed Extra-Equerry in 1880. He had suffered for some months from inflammation of the liver.

Sergeant-Major Peter White has just died at his residence, Glasgow. The deceased was a native of Prestonpans, and joined the 42nd Royal Highlanders in June 1843. Serving with his regiment in Malta and Bermuda, says the *Glasgow Herald*, he sailed with the service companies to the Crimea in 1854, and served throughout the war, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, and received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. When the Indian Mutiny broke out Sergeant-Major White accompanied his regiment to India, and was present at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fort Royal, Bareilly, and other engagements, for which he received medal and clasp. On the expiration of his twenty-one years' service in 1865, the officers of the regiment, to mark the esteem in which he was held, presented him with a gold watch. Sergeant-Major White did not leave the Service, but passed on to the recruiting staff at Glasgow, where he held the post of staff sergeant-major for upwards of twenty years.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams have been received since our last issue :—

CALCUTTA, June 15.—The native officers of Major Grant's small force, which behaved so gallantly at Thobal, have been admitted to the Second Class of the Order of British India, and all the non-commissioned officers and men to the Third Class of the Order of Merit, the latter also receiving a grant of six months' pay. This bestowal of the Order of Merit upon as many as eighty sepoys at one time is unprecedented.—*Reuter.*

MANIPORE, June 15.—The Court reassembled to-day to hear the defence of the Regent against the charges brought against him. The prisoner stated that he had never been really responsible for the government of the State, nor had he sought the dignity of Maharaja. He had been installed by his younger brother, the Senaputty. During the fighting between the British and the Maniporis his position as Regent had been a merely nominal one, for he had no power. He had tried to stop the firing, but his orders were not obeyed, and he remained a helpless spectator. Finding that he could do nothing he went to bed. When all was over he was unable to punish the murderers of the British officers, and it was under compulsion that he sent the false account of the events at Manipore to the Indian Government. In conclusion, the prisoner appealed to the Court to deal leniently with him.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, June 16.—The Senaputty has applied for permission to be heard by counsel before the Governor-General in Council against the confirmation of the sentence passed upon him.—*Times Correspondent.*

MANIPORE, June 17.—The Senaputty's advocate is making great efforts to obtain a reprieve for his client, and has twice telegraphed to the Viceroy on the subject. He has also retained the services of a Calcutta barrister, who advised that influence should be brought to bear upon the Government through the English press.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, June 18.—The trial of Prince Angao Sena was commenced yesterday. The evidence was for the most part a repetition of that in the earlier trials, but the following new facts were elicited:—The prisoner commanded the West Gate, and admitted Mr. Quinton; he also fought against Major Grant at Thobal. The Regent's head clerk stated that on March 22 all the Manipori troops were ready to turn out if any of the Royal family were arrested; also that it was the usual custom to dismiss the troops after receiving the Chief Commissioner, but that on that occasion they were kept under arms. The executioner deposed to seeing two priests performing religious rites over the heads and bodies of the victims in presence of an enormous crowd.

CALCUTTA, June 20.—The Regent's case was completed by the Court delivering judgment this morning, finding on the first count of waging war a verdict of guilty, and on the second count, of abetting murder, a verdict of not guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced, subject to the confirmation of the Indian Government.

June 21.—The despatches describing the field operations of the Manipore expedition, which were published yesterday, add little to what is already known. The Governor-General in Council, in reviewing them, cordially endorses the approval expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the indomitable energy displayed by the troops in overcoming the difficulties and hardship of the advance without tents through a mountainous country, exposed as they were to much suffering from the intense heat and heavy rain. He adds that the association of Volunteers with Regular troops is a matter for special gratification, and records his appreciation of the services of several officers. The loss by cholera during the expedition was very heavy. The Silchar column had 44 cases, 13 fatal. At Manipore there were 105 cases and 50 deaths among native troops, 23 cases and 13 deaths among the followers; and three Europeans died. Seven sepoys died at Golaghat, making the total of deaths from that cause 86.

With the conviction of the Regent and the Senaputty, the centre of interest has been shifted from Manipore to Simla. The public are now anxiously awaiting the final order of the Government on these cases. The more rabid section of the native Press, which has been sedulously attempting throughout to distort every incident connected with Manipore to the discredit of the Indian Government and its officers, is now loudly impugning the impartiality of the Court and the fairness of the trials, but the great bulk of the people, native and European, have no sympathy with this cry and fully recognise the guilt of the prisoners as clearly proved. It will be a public misfortune if the Government allows any mistaken clemency to interfere with the sentence, at least in the case of the Senaputty.

CALCUTTA, June 22.—Prince Angao Sena has been found guilty of waging war against the Queen and of abetting murder, and has been sentenced to death. The Government has confirmed the conviction of Major Aiya Parel and Colonel Samu Singh on the charge of waging war against the Queen, but not on the charge of abetting murder.—*Times Correspondent.*

There is very little fresh news of importance in reference to Manipore by the present mail. We make the following short extracts :—

MANIPORE, May 28.—There is but little news to give from here. Since the capture of the Senaputty we have had no excitement of any kind. Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of Kohima, is expected here to-morrow, when the trial of all the prisoners will commence, and it is to be hoped will not take long. The Manipore Field Force is now to be broken up, but the General and staff will not leave this for some time yet probably. Captain Dun leaves for Tammoo to-day. He is returning to India, *via* Burma, to inspect the Intelligence Office in that country. Major Travers, 2nd Goorkhas, also starts for India to-day, *via* Kohima, to rejoin his appointment on the Headquarters Staff.

MANIPORE, June 3.—The trial of Tekendrajet Koerang, the Senaputty, and prime mover in the rebellion, goes on. The man seems quite indifferent to the proceedings, though he gradually appears to be grasping his situation. The Tongal General and the Regent are confined in one house; the former appears to have resigned himself to his fate. The markets are as full as of old, and the people generally, though timid, are most contented, and most of them expect and would hail the annexation of the country. Cholera has almost disappeared. The detachment, 43rd Goorkhas, under Captain Cowley, move in from the Cholera Camp at Bishenpore to-morrow. The 44th Goorkhas are in camp at Sengmai.

ALLAHABAD, May 30.—General Collett is having a small bungalow built at Kondukol, in the hills near Manipore, on the site where Colonel Johnstone, when Resident, had a country house, with a view of its serving as a sanatorium for officers of the force. The lower slopes of the hills in the same neighbourhood are being talked of as a possible site for permanent barracks. The only disadvantage of the site is its being ten miles from the town. General Collett has been empowered to employ such military officers as he may think necessary in the minor administrative posts in Manipore. They are to be selected from regiments on the spot.

Lieutenant Casgrain is constructing a wire-rope suspension bridge over the Ticki River, five miles north of the city, on the Kohima Road. The span is 200 feet. It will be passable for laden mules. Manipori labour is being exclusively employed.

For obvious reasons, writes the *Pioneer*, we have no intention of embarking upon a controversy with Mr. J. G. Apcar, to whom it appears Mrs. Grimwood entrusted the task of preparing her Manipore narratives for publication. It is the more easy, however, to refrain, because we must confess to feeling very doubtful about what it is after all that Mr. Apcar wants to prove: but as far as we understand, the substance of his long letter in the *Englishman*, and of the abridgment of it which appeared in the *Pioneer*, is that any version of the Manipore doings which differs from Mrs. Grimwood's must to the extent of the difference be wrong. If this is the case, there is a paragraph in the very issue of the *Englishman* which contained Mr. Apcar's letter that requires his immediate attention. One of the most dramatic touches in the narrative was the description how Captain Butcher in the course of the retreat shot five of the enemy in succession over the prostrate form of Mrs. Grimwood, while he reserved his last two cartridges, one for her and one for himself, as a final alternative to capture. But Captain Butcher on this story coming to his knowledge has telegraphed a flat contradiction of it: and until Mr. Apcar's rhetoric can persuade this gentleman that he really acted as he was said to have

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done, though he cannot now recall it, Mr. Apcar's claim to possess the only infallible version of what happened at Manipore cannot be held established. That Mr. Grimwood was told by Mr. Gurdon on March 15 that the Senaputty was to be arrested, that he was consulted as to the manner of the arrest, but that he could suggest no plan, are facts capable of proof. Mr. Apcar denies them, and as the defender of Mr. Grimwood's memory warns others not to believe them. The natural result will be that when the real story has prevailed people will feel that Mr. Grimwood's reputation has somehow suffered. But who has blamed him? and how does his foreknowledge of the arrest put him in the wrong? Surely this is another case of "Save me from my friends."

SIR G. CHESNEY ON MANIPORE.

THE following letter is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—The Government of India may with reason ask to be saved from their friends when they hear that their decision to deport the Senaputty from Manipore has been defended by Sir John Gorst on the ground that this was merely to act in accordance with their customary policy of cutting down the tall poppies, setting aside the men of ability and strong character in native States in favour of the mediocre or incapable. It is true that Sir J. Gorst went on to qualify the statement by adding that this was the policy of all Governments, in the West as well as in the East, but the implication as against the Indian Government retained all its force. Well might Sir William Harcourt comment on the mischievous effect to be apprehended from a statement of this sort going forth to the people of India in such authoritative form, not the less mischievous perhaps that it is entirely unsupported by the facts. The policy of the Government of India, in their dealings with the native States, has uniformly been the opposite of such machiavellian courses; it has always been their aim to secure the services of the ablest men that could be found for the government of those States. The difficulty has lain, not in the exhibition of any excess of ability or independence on the part of such persons, but to find men with a sufficient capacity for governing. In proof of this assertion I may cite the recent cases of Sir Salar Jung, Sir Madhava Rao, and Sir Dunkar Rao, as of ministers of Indian States whose success was due in large measure to the hearty recognition of their abilities, and the cordial support given them by the paramount authority. To substitute, however, a more valid answer to the question asked by Sir W. Harcourt, Why interfere with the Senaputty, a man well disposed to the British Government? the answer is, in the first place, that his sentiments towards that Government were not in question. The matter at issue was not one of danger to the peace of India in leaving him at Manipore, but whether this would be compatible with the maintenance of quiet within that little State. To those who object that this was a mere family quarrel which did not concern us, it may be pointed out that these family quarrels had been going on for the last seventy years. Ever since we came in contact with Manipore, its record has been a dismal succession of palace intrigues and revolutions, usually accompanied by brutal murders, of father by son, or brother by brother. The revolution of last September, when the Raja escaped unhurt to the British Residency, was, I believe, the only instance of one without bloodshed. Now that Manipore had come into immediate contact with British provinces, it was impossible to tolerate these excesses any longer. And the latest revolution offered no prospect of finality. The eldest brother having taken himself off, there still remained six or seven brothers behind, divided into factions always quarrelling with each other. It was not to be supposed that the Senaputty would long remain satisfied with a subordinate place; the turn of the Jobraj to go would come next, and he possibly would not get off so cheaply as his elder brother. Whether the ex-Raja were to be restored, or the Regent to be recognised as his successor, Mr. Quinton and the Government of India were agreed that neither arrangement had a reasonable chance of lasting, if the Senaputty were allowed to remain in the country, and that in either case he should be interned for a time in British India, to keep him out of mischief, and as a warning to the other brothers to behave themselves.

From the manner in which the Senaputty's name was referred to and received during the debate of yesterday—from which, by the way, it may be thought that even the Nana Sahib would find supporters nowadays—he would seem to be regarded in some quarters as a man whose ability and character had made him an object of apprehension to the Indian Government. His subsequent action has not justified such an opinion. Certainly he murdered the unarmed prisoners seized by treachery, but having announced his resolve never to be taken alive, he ran away as soon as the avenging columns approached Manipore, and finally was taken after a scuffle with a single captor. He appears to be simply a cruel and truculent ruffian unredeemed by personal courage.

With regard to the intended arrest of the Senaputty at durbar, without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of the course which Mr. Quinton proposed to adopt, I venture to maintain that it was perfectly in accord with propriety and good faith. As Sir Richard Temple observes, there are durbars and durbars; this proposed durbar was not to be one of mere ceremonial or for the exchange of friendly greetings; it was in effect the solemn Court of the paramount power, invested with as full judicial sanction as in that primitive country could be possessed by any tribunal, and the summons to attend it was not an invitation, but a command. A person so presenting himself, in the circumstances, would fully understand that he hereby became liable to the loss of his liberty. It seems certain from his behaviour that the Senaputty so understood the summons. The Chief Commissioner had to announce the decision of the Government of India upon the appeal for the reinstatement which had been made to it by the ex-Maharaja. In a primitive country like this, without a *Gazette*, or a Press, or any formal records, the only effective way of publicly announcing to the people as well as to the family of chiefs, this decision that the eldest brother was not to be restored and that the rule of the Regent as his successor would be confirmed, was in public durbar. Any less formal mode of communicating the decision would have been liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted. A durbar being necessary for this purpose, it was obviously proper and appropriate to employ the occasion for announcing the supplementary decision that the Senaputty was to be removed to India for a time. The choice of action then lay between arresting him then and there, on the decision being proclaimed, or of bidding him withdraw and surrender himself afterwards. The former course was that best calculated to prevent bloodshed, as events have shown, but stress need not be laid on that; if it was dishonourable to arrest him at the durbar, the risk of his recusancy and resistance should have been run by not so arresting him; but I venture to think that the proceeding was no more open to reproach on that score than is the action of a magistrate who issues a summons to a person to appear before him, and then makes out a warrant for his committal to prison.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. CHESNEY.

The Athenæum, June 17.

SIR R. SANDEMAN ON THE DURBAR QUESTION.

THE following letter is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—Referring to the leading article which appeared in the *Times* of June 17, on the subject of the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the Manipore disaster, and with special reference to the remarks regarding the holding of durbars, I venture to point out that possibly the meaning of the word "durbar" has not been correctly understood. The interpretation of the word durbar simply means Court, and there is no other term for a court of justice or other court that so correctly conveys this meaning to the native mind. For example, the Court-house at Quetta of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is designated and known by all concerned, both European and native, as the Durbar-hall.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. G. SANDEMAN, Colonel.

Rock House, Ardmore, Youghal, county Cork, Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT SIMLA.

STATE DINNER.

THE following persons were present at H.E. the Viceroy's State Dinner at Viceregal Lodge on May 30, preceding the usual Simla Levée:—Sir James Lyall and A.D.C., H.E. the Commander-in-Chief and A.D.C., Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir David Barbour, Sir Alexander Miller, General Brackenbury, Colonel Pemberton, Sir Edward Buck, Sir Mortimer Durand, Mr. S. Harvey James, Major-General E. H. Collen, Colonel J. G. Forbes, Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. F. J. Finlay, Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, Major-General Sir James Browne, Major-General A. E. Perkins, Major-General A. Walker, Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, Major-General W. Galbraith, Major-General Nairne, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Mr. W. R. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Begbie, Mr. F. O'Callaghan, Brigadier-General A. K. Badcock, Brigadier-General G. E. L. S. Sandford, Brigadier-General G. T. Pretyman, the Baron von Heyking, Mr. W. Coldstream, Mr. A. B. Patterson, Colonel O'Menzies, Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Colonel T. A. Cooke, Colonel H. B. Saunderson, Colonel J. F. Home, Colonel W. G. Nicholson, Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Venerable Archdeacon Tribe, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeaunt, Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Elles, Lieutentant-Colonel H. Mellis, Mr. W. A. Russell, Mr. G. R. Irwin, Major A. T. S. A. Rind, Captain G. S. Ommaney, and the Rev. Father Culistus. Besides these the following members of the Viceregal Staff, &c., were present, viz.:—Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Colonel Lord William Beresford, Colonel J. C. Ardagh, Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Lieutenants H. A. Pakenham, L. Herbert, S. H. Pollen, and Viscount Valletort. Immediately after the State Dinner H.E. the Viceroy held a levée.

UNFAITHFUL OFFICIALS.

THE *Mandalay Herald* says:—It seems positive now that the decision of the Government of India in Mr. Duke's case has resulted in his removal from the public service. Everyone who followed the case anticipated this result. We need not go into the why and the wherefore Mr. Duke was dismissed from the public service; suffice to state that the termination of his official career, together with the conduct of several high officials in Burma, points a moral. The Heaven-born ones are supposed, like the wife of Cæsar, to be above suspicion, but they occasionally fall, and great is the fall thereof. Several of the fallen angels high in the Burma Commission belonged to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but that is no reason why they should have fallen. There are many in the Uncovenanted Service equal in morality to the Heaven-born ones; but it proves that the Local Government had not exercised much penetration in selecting them for high positions of responsibility and trust. It is a pity also that men from the Uncovenanted ranks should fall, for it is a hard struggle for them to get into the positions usually filled up by the Heaven-born ones, and it will also give the British Government one more excuse to withhold the higher positions in the Indian Service from Uncovenanted-wallahs. The Heaven-born ones, or as they are sometimes called the Competition-wallahs, are not displeased when their less fortunate brethren of the Service fall to the ground. This is human nature; but it is nevertheless hard on the Uncovenanted ones, and it should be an incentive also to them to redeem their name and to show those who rejoice in a Celestial inception that they can be honorable and moral too. The Government, however, must assist the Uncovenanted Service to maintain a standard which will be second to none in the service of the State, and it can assist it only by selecting the best available material to place in responsible positions. Uncovenanted men have proved themselves on emergencies equal in every respect to those who form the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, and it is indeed regrettable to witness any falling off among them.

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THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

AN Allahabad telegram of May 30 says.—

Yesterday afternoon the Hasanzais and Akazai jirgahs assembled in Durbar before General Elles, who communicated to them the decision of Government as to their future. General Elles's speech to them was to the effect that inasmuch as they had unconditionally surrendered and by signature of the agreement paper had accepted the terms offered by the Government, he was to tell them from the Government of India that the Government had no desire to occupy their lands permanently. If Hashim Ali were given up the whole force would be removed, if not a force would be maintained in the country until Government thought the tribes were strong enough to preserve order themselves, and prevent the return of Hashim Ali Khan. This force Government would be glad to withdraw as soon as possible, and in the meantime the force here now would be greatly reduced, the people of the country being left in undisturbed occupation of their lands and with liberty to pursue their peaceful avocations. Mr. Cunningham, Political Officer, interpreted this speech to the jirgahs, and they were then dismissed.

The gist of the agreement that has been signed between these tribes and our Government is that they give up Hashim Ali Khan to us as soon as they can catch him. Any way they are not to allow him to return to his Khanship. His lands and those of his immediate followers are confiscated. We are to have a road along the crest of the Black Mountain, and are free to march along the same, it being our recognised boundary. The British officers visiting the country are to be escorted by tribal representatives in order to allow the Akazais to reoccupy their villages.

The following will be the moves of the various regiments :—The Guides from Seri to Nemai on May 31 ; 4th Sikhs from Moira Khand and Seri to Nemai, June 1 ; No. 1 Mountain Battery from Seri to Abu Kotal on June 1 ; and 1st Goorkhas from Oghi to Seri on May 31. Headquarters.—37th Dogras leave Niliare on May 31 and arrive at Seri on June 1 ; No. 2 Derajat Battery leaves Darbanrai and arrives at Seri on June 1 ; 2-5th Goorkhas leave Darbanrai on June 1 and arrive at Seri on June 2 ; and 37th Dogras leave Penza and arrive at Seri on June.

All positions in front of Seri are being evacuted and are concentrating in the rear of it. On the 30th a shot was fired into a Goorkha picquet at Darbourai, slightly wounding a sepoy. It is supposed the shot was fired by one of Hashim Ali's gang. One of his party was arrested yesterday lurking in the Shah Nullah below Seri.

YUNNAN.

THE London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes :—I have just seen a copy of a most interesting and instructive paper on a portion of China of which little is known, and which is of increasing importance to this country. It is entitled "Yunnan ; its treasures and trade routes," and the author is General Mesny, who has lived for many years in the province, and who knows it as no living European does. It has not been published in this country, and probably will not be for some time to come ; I therefore send an abstract of the more important parts of it. The province has a larger area than Italy, but owing to twenty years of internal convulsions, which terminated in 1877, the population is not dense. It probably amounts to 15,000,000, two-thirds being composed of various aboriginal tribes, retaining their original habits, and avoiding as far as possible any intercourse with their Chinese masters. The whole province is mainly an elevated plateau 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, and is intersected by deep valleys, which are frequently so unhealthy that no one can live in them, and down which flow the head waters of some of the greatest rivers in Asia. The natural resources are almost incredible in their wealth. Opium, hemp, flax, all grains and cereals, and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables abound. Oxen, sheep, horses, and other animals are reared ; tea, silk and fine wool are produced everywhere throughout the province, while the mineral wealth is inexhaustible. In the western part rubies, sapphires, garnets, topazes, amethysts, and jade are found in considerable quantities ; gold, silver, nickel, platinum, copper, tin, lead, iron, coal, and salt are also found in abundance, especially copper, the deposits of which have been worked for ages, and are now being worked in some places by means of modern machinery. Indeed the only attraction the province has had for the Chinese for centuries has been the mineral deposits. On the other hand, the roads are all wretched, and water communication, owing to the fall and force of the streams, very defective.

There are ten important commercial routes through the province. The capital is 2,700 miles from Pekin, and it usually takes 120 days to perform the journey, while the imperial couriers take sometimes only 30 days. The exports are mostly copper, iron, musk, and a peculiar kind of tea known as Pu-erkha, while cotton yarn and tobacco are the chief imports. But as mules are almost the only mode of transport, trade is naturally hampered by the tremendous cost of carriage.

As to the political situation in this province, which is specially important to us by reason of its proximity to Burma, General Mesny is very outspoken. The Chinese have done nothing to improve the native tribes ; after many centuries the relations between them are those of veiled warfare. The vast wealth of the province is practically undeveloped, and is likely to remain so unless something is done independent of the Chinese Government. "That distant province has been a constant drain on the resources of the empire for ages, and is likely to continue so in future. The only hope of relief from her present wretched condition that Yunnan may expect lies in the probability that a man of talent in the art of governing will some day appear in that region, to carve for himself a new and promising kingdom from that long ill-ruled fragment of ancient and vast empire." Meanwhile the British and French are knocking at the doors of Yunnan, and demanding an entrance to trade. The French approach from Tonquin, and have already established a trading mart within the province ; the British come from the Shan States in the south and the Irrawaddy in the south-west, so that, even without General Mesny's political deliverer, matters are likely to change vastly in Yunnan in the next twenty years.

THE RIOT AT WUHU.

A CORRESPONDENT of he *North China Herald* writes on May 14 :—

The news that there has been a riot at Wuhu in which the premises of the Catholic Mission have been burnt, and the foreign community been obliged to take refuge on the hulks, is very disquieting. It is difficult to know what is at the bottom of these intermittent outbreaks of turbulence. There was no sufficient cause for the outbreak at Chinkiang in which so many houses were burnt, and there was no apparent cause whatever for the recent outbreak at Yangchow, nor is it likely that the French priests gave any cause for the riot at Wuhu on Tuesday. The people of the Yangtze Valley have no grievance against foreigners generally or against missionaries, and the officials, as was seen at Yangchow, are generally honestly desirous to protect foreigners. Even officials who are personally inimical to foreigners and foreign teaching, would do their best to prevent an outbreak ; for it puts a black mark against any mandarin to have it recorded that he cannot keep the people in his jurisdiction in order. While the "*literati* and gentry," as they are called, are sometimes found fomenting riots against foreigners, they are as often found recognising the value of the work done by foreign missionaries in the healing of the sick, the teaching of the young, and the care of the orphaned and destitute ; but, on the other hand, the people would not rise against the foreigners and their institutions unless some one urged them on.

It is conjectured that the Secret Societies are at the bottom of these riots. It is well known that the Yangtze Valley is honeycombed with these societies, and that the officials are in constant dread of them ; dread which is increased by being somewhat undefined. What the exact objects of these societies are is uncertain ; it may be doubted whether they have any definite plan of overturning the present dynasty, or substituting any other for the present rule ; but it is certain that the officials are very much in dread of them, and that, whatever their ends, the disturbance of public order is one of their favourite means. While their aims, too, may be political, they are quite ready for a little robbery and looting as pastimes ; and there is loot to be got from an attack on a foreign establishment, and at the same time the officials are embroiled with their superiors and with foreigners. The rowdies, whether secret society men or not, are encouraged by the fact that no one has been properly punished for the Chinkiang riots. It is true that an indemnity was exacted from the Viceroy Tsêng Kuo-chuan, and full compensation was paid to the foreigners who lost property ; but the actual rioters escaped, to renew the riot on the next propitious occasion.

Wuhu is the centre of these secret society rowdies. Many of them are discharged braves who have been sent to colonise the land left vacant after the Taiping rebellion, and who have organised themselves into robber bands. They regularly plunder the river steamers and terrorise and blackmail the Chinese staff on board, so that their robberies of passengers especially pass unpunished. There is very little doubt that the burning of the *Shanghai* was an act of revenge on the part of these steamer thieves, and the officials do not care to provoke them by being too energetic in inquiring into robberies on foreign steamers. An outbreak of such importance as just occurred at Wuhu will, it is to be hoped, make the Chinese authorities there a little more active. They have the means to control these bandits if they care to use them, and a little healthy pressure at Pekin will teach them that they must use their power.

Meanwhile, with the foreign community at Wuhu flying for their lives to the hulks on the river, there is no British gunboat at Shanghai or anywhere on the Yangtze. Admiral Richards is not beginning very well. We have over and over again impressed on the Admiral of the station the necessity for gunboats on the river, because no one ever knows six hours beforehand when there is going to be trouble at a treaty port. The British residents at Wuhu may be at the present moment in peril of their lives ; they may be seeing their property burnt before their eyes, and there is no British man-of-war available to protect them out of the twenty-two or so vessels that make up the British squadron in these waters. It has become a crying scandal. No doubt the ports of Japan are far more amusing for the officers, and perhaps healthier for the men, than the Chinese ports ; but the primary object of sending the ships here is neither amusement nor health, and both officers and men would gladly be sent where they were of some use. There is a German gunboat at Hankow, which will no doubt be notified that its services will be appreciated at Wuhu, but then Hankow is a port at which there ought to be always a man-of-war. The French gun-vessel *l'Inconstant* left here yesterday for Wuhu, leaving Shanghai without a single man-of-war in harbour, though the *Linnet* is expected back ; but it is culpable neglect on the part of our naval authorities that, however threatening the danger, there is no British man-of-war on the river, and none here that can be sent up to the assistance of British subjects.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The Punjab Frontier Force and the Miranzai Field Force.—The Punjab Frontier Force, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, complained of being overlooked when vacancies in the Miranzai Field Force were being filled up ; and it appears that they are being overlooked now too, when the Miranzai Field Force is returning to its peace footing. Privilege leave for officers of the P.F.F. was stopped on account of the affair on the frontier, and had not up to the 25th instant been reopened, although N.C.O.'s and men have been allowed to go on furlough all the while. There may be some good reason for this known only to headquarters, but the impression among the officers concerned is that the fact of the stoppage of privilege leave has been forgotten by those who originally gave the order. It is rather hard on

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married officers and others who had made all arrangements before the trouble began, and are still unable to go on leave, although the trouble is over. The stoppage of leave for the P. F. F. was intelligible enough, adds the Lahore paper, if the authorities were uncertain how far the Miranzai disturbance would spread: but it is strange, on this hypothesis, that the officer commanding at Peshawar and other officers both at Peshawar and Pindi should be able to get leave while officers at stations like Rajanpore or Dera Ghazi Khan, hundreds of miles from Miranzai, should be unable to get leave.

Bombay Battalions for Beloochistan.—It has been decided to localise two native battalions of Bombay in Beloochistan, and to change the constitution of these corps by substituting men recruited from the border tribes. The two regiments selected are the 24th and 26th, and the conversion of the former will be proceeded with immediately, with headquarters at Quetta. Both regiments will be recruited from Pathans and other tribes within the limits and on the borders of the Beloochistan Agency. The strength of each will be one commandant, two wing commanders, five wing officers, one medical officer, eight subedars, eight jemadars, forty havildars, forty naiks, sixteen drummers, and 800 sepoys. The British officers will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the present regiments will cease to be borne on the rolls thereof from June 30, and will all be transferred to the Pension Establishment. The new-formed regiments will be armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and band and pipers are sanctioned for each corps.

An Inspector-General of Volunteers.—The *Pioneer* now advocates the appointment of an inspector-general of Volunteers—a post we, *Times of India*, have for some time considered very necessary to the advancement of the Volunteering Movement, and on which subject we have frequently written. Our contemporary says that "an inspector-general of Volunteers would know exactly what the best regiments were capable of, what opportunities each corps had of improving itself, and how far it had taken advantage of those opportunities. Some Volunteer regiments, like those in Presidency towns, are able to get their men together for battalion drill once a week or oftener; while others, such as the Railway Corps, have their men so scattered that they can only get them together for a few days in the year at a camp of exercise, and even then as often as not only half the rank and file can be spared. So that some commanding officers *never* see all their men on parade together. An inspector-general of auxiliary forces—to use the strictly correct title—would be able to decide on a regiment's efficiency or otherwise by comparison with the other corps similarly situated, and would save them from being inspected one year by an officer with an abnormally high standard of efficiency and next year by one who thinks anything is good enough for Volunteers."

Military Disturbance at Kallana. — A disturbance has occurred between the Lincolnshire Regt. and the Irish Fusiliers at Kallana. It originated in a report made by one of the Lincolnshire men that there was beer in the canteen. Some fighting commenced on the closing of the canteen, which ended in an attack on the Lincolnshire's bungalows with stones and other missiles of sorts. A few men of the Fusiliers rushed into a room with bayonets. A corporal was stabbed in the arm, and a private in the left side. The latter died in about twenty minutes. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the stab was through the heart and lungs. The two corps were previously on friendly terms with each other. The injured men are doing well.

Already the value of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway for military purposes is likely to be demonstrated in connection with the rising in Orissa. A wing of the 17th Bengal Inf.—strength, four British and seven native officers, 488 men, and two machine-guns—proceeded by troop extra train on May 25 to Chakardarpore. Col. C. E. D. Branson, 17th Bengal Inf., having proceeded to Chakardarpore, Lieut.-Col. A. Fishe, 8th Bengal Inf., assumes command of the Presidency.

Major-Gen. Nairne comes to England on ninety-days' leave early in July, and Major-Gen. Tillard officiates for him as inspector-general of artillery.

Col. J. M. Madden, General List, Infantry, cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough for one year.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Browne, General List, Bombay Inf., commandant, 12th Bombay Inf., has been granted leave for one year.

Brig.-Surg. R. Bowman, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Charles John Anderson, Staff Corps, has been admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from May 20, 1891.

Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties.

With effect from Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunter's deputation to foreign service, and subject to his reversion to British service on the termination of such deputation, the following appointments have been made:—Capt. M. T. Lyde to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, continuing to act as at present. Capt. H. M. Abud to be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Capt. S. M. Congreve-Schneider to be Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, continuing to as at present.

Capt. C. De C. Hamilton, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Jutogh, proceeds to Natal and the Cape Colony to open out a new field for the purchase of mules for the mountain artillery and horses for the mounted branches of service in India.

Col. A. G. B. Ternan, of the 44th Goorkha Regt., Bengal Inf., is permitted to proceed to England on leave, on very urgent private affairs. Col. Ternan has just returned from Manipore, having been in command under General Graham of the Tammoo Column.

Lieut. W. MacL. Campbell, Royal Highlanders, has been confirmed as A. D. C. to the general officer commanding, Burma district.

BENGAL.

OUR latest advices from Calcutta are to June 1.

The Statue of Lord Dufferin.—The pedestal for the statue of the late Viceroy, which has been executed for Calcutta to the order of the Dufferin Memorial Committee, has been placed in position at the head of the Red Road. It is formed of blocks of Scottish-grey granite, highly polished. The statue itself will not be put up until Lord Lansdowne's return to the city, when his Excellency will be asked to unveil it.

A Remarkable Case came before the Calcutta High Court on appeal on May 28. Six men, it appears, have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore for an alleged fatal assault on one Mussudin, who visited their village with the intention of buying a goat. There was a scare, however, among the villagers that a number of persons had come from up-country for the purpose of kidnapping children, whom they mesmerised by causing them to smell the root of a certain tree. For some reason the visitor appears to have been suspected of these practices, and he was so savagely attacked by the adult relatives of the threatened youngsters that his injuries proved immediately fatal.

Umbrellas for Calcutta.—In the course of last year there was an increase, as compared with 1889, of over a lac in the number of umbrellas passing the Calcutta Customs. The figures, however, were still below those of 1887 and 1888. It is complained that, although the demand was fairly large, the rapid fluctuations in exchange sent down prices in some instances below actual cost. The trade is still confined almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, the imports from other countries amounting in value to only 380 rs., as against a total of over seventeen lacs.

MADRAS.

OUR latest advices from Madras are to June 2.

State Banquet at Ootacamund.—The State banquet on June 1 at Ootacamund, in honour of the Queen-Empress's birthday, was a grand affair. Covers for forty-three persons were laid. The Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the principal officials were present.

Serious Disturbance in the Kistnathevi Petta.—Intelligence has been received of a serious outbreak at the Kistnathevi Petta, in the Vizagapatam District. The local police station has been looted and razed to the ground, three police constables being killed. The district officials and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police had gone to the scene of the disturbance, which, it is believed, was the result of ill feeling between the police and the neighbouring hill tribes.

Famine Relief Works.—The *Madras Mail* says:—Our special correspondent who has just been visiting the famine relief works in North Arcot writes:—"The payment of wages is not entirely satisfactory, and gives rise to some grumbling among the coolies. The men are supposed to be paid weekly, but the arrangements leave something to be desired in the way of punctuality, and this, as might be expected, gives rise to a certain amount of discontent. The payments should undoubtedly be tri-weekly or bi-weekly, and irregular payments should not, under any circumstances, be allowed." This is the same complaint that was heard for a time during the recent distress in the Ganjam district. Fortunately, however, the necessity of daily payments was so strongly argued by the Press and the local famine officials that Government was convinced and orders were issued accordingly. In this case, too, we trust that Government will reconsider its decision. It was founded upon a report of the superintending engineer, who was undoubtedly prejudiced in the matter, seeing that daily payments entail so much more work for the officers under him. If it is true that the famine relief staff is too small to be able to undertake the daily disbursement of wages, then the sooner the staff is strengthened the better. We venture to say that the prompt and honest disbursement of famine wages is without exception the most important duty connected with any system of famine relief.

BOMBAY.

OUR latest advices from Bombay are to June 4.

The Age of Consent Act.—A largely attended meeting was held on May 31 in the open space to the north of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, facing the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the Parel Road, to adopt a petition for presentation to the British House of Commons against the Age of Consent Act. A marquee had been erected for the accommodation of those present, at one end of which was a raised platform whereon sat the chairman and some of the promoters of the movement. By far the larger proportion of those present were Hindoos, chiefly of the lower classes, the rest being Mahomedans.

The Bombay Hunt.—A meeting of the members and subscribers of the Bombay Hunt was held on May 27 at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, in Graham's Buildings, Fort Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Symons, when about fifteen members were present. The report for the year 1890–91 was passed, and the accounts adopted. Mr. Buckland was appointed the new master of the hounds in place of Mr. Remington, the retiring master, whose services during the past fifteen seasons were suitably and gracefully acknowledged. A new committee of management, consisting of Messrs. J. L. Symons, A. A. Craigie, H. C. Burder, G. K. Remington, and N. L. Glazebrook, was appointed, and "directed to make necessary arrangements in connection with the purchase of a pack of hounds for the next season, and for kennelling them." Thanks were voted to Messrs. Ross, Schofield, and Steel for acting as honorary secretaries to the Hunt during the past season, and the proceedings closed.

The Rajabai Tower Tragedy.—The inquiry into the Rajabai Tower tragedy, which has created a great deal of interest in Bombay, terminated on May 27. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Bachoobai died from injuries sustained through throwing herself from the tower in consequence of an attempted outrage upon her by some

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person or persons unknown to the jury, and that to this attempted outrage Maneckjee Aslajee was privy, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons unknown, and of Maneckjee Aslajee, was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. With reference to the death of the other young woman, Perojbai, the verdict was that the girl was thrown from the tower by Maneckjee Aslajee in order to destroy evidence of his complicity in an outrage attempted on her by some person or persons unknown. [The substance of the verdict has already been telegraphed.]

A Proposed Railway to Matheran.—It is worth notice, says the *Times of India*, as a sign of the times, that capitalists seem to be turning their attention to the possibility of investing money profitably in India in the construction of light branch lines in connection with the standard gauge railways. On the Continent, these small railways have long since passed the experimental stage, and are everywhere acknowledged to be valuable adjuncts to the railway systems. In Italy, especially, there are many examples of such lines being worked with profitable results. That best known, probably, to Anglo-Indians is the small railway running from Naples to the foot of Vesuvius. Although the traffic is almost entirely confined to the conveyance of pleasure-seekers to and from the foot of the volcano, the profits ever since its construction have been of a most encouraging nature. A second venture of the same kind is the hill railway from the foot of Vesuvius to within a short distance of the summit. This, we believe, is worked and owned by the world-renowned firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, also with good results financially, and certainly with good results as regards safety and comfort to those who use it. A proposal for a railway of a similar character to the last, to be constructed from the Narel Station of the G.I.P. Railway to the summit of the Matheran plateau, is now awaiting the sanction of the Government of Bombay. The applicant for the concession is the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, well known in Bombay as one of the leaders of the cotton mill industry, and for his efforts in connection with the foundation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

A Big Order.—At Baroda, a sum of 18,00,000 rs. having been sanctioned by the durbar for new drainage works, a European engineer, on a salary of 1,000 rs. per mensem, has been engaged for the purpose of carrying out the work.

BURMA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on June 21 :—

The garrison at Wuntho town, consisting of the headquarters and three companies of the 20th Madras Infantry, have suffered very severely from fever since the rains commenced. Recently only thirty-five men were fit for parade. The last report gives over 44 per cent. of the force in hospital. Reinforcements have been sent to Wuntho, and Brigadier-General Wolseley, C.B., accompanied by Brigadier-Surgeon Nortier, principal medical officer in Upper Burma, will leave Mandalay to visit Wuntho. The complete prostration of the force at Wuntho affords yet another proof how utterly unfit Madras regiments are for service in Upper Burma.

No news has yet been received of the rations for the garrison at the jade mines having been got across the Uru River. All the available elephants at Bhamo have been sent to assist in forwarding stores from Mogoung to the jade mines. The road from the mines, however, is very difficult for elephants during the present season. General Wolseley has named the post at the mines Fort O'Donnell, after the commandant of the Mogoung police battalion there. During the past three years Captain O'Donnell has rendered very valuable services on the northern frontier, and the efficiency of his battalion, numbering 1,800 men, reflects great credit on him.

The Chief Commissioner yesterday received a letter from the younger Wuntho Tsawbwa soliciting pardon. Sir A. Mackenzie has promised him safety, a suitable provision, the society of his family, and a residence in Lower Burma. The Tsawbwa is also informed that his son will be educated and provided for hereafter. When the younger Tsawbwa wrote he was near the amber mines. The elder Tsawbwa, who is a much more dangerous and important personage, is reported to be across the frontier in Chinese territory.

Sir A. Mackenzie leaves in a few days on a two-months' tour in Upper Burma. It is understood that the condition of the Bhamo district and the settlement of the frontier tribes there will engage his special attention.

No definite steps have yet been taken about the annexation, or, rather, the change in the administrative system of the Momeik State.

The methods adopted in assessing the income-tax in Rangoon have caused intense dissatisfaction among the native community.

A Fort White correspondent says :—Captain Rose and Mr. Sherman have just returned from a visit to the Syin villages of Sagylain and Daban, at the latter of which one day and at the former two nights were spent. Two of the other officers have accompanied them, and the natives were very pleased to welcome them, and showed every hospitality. This is the first time a night has been spent in a friendly way in any of these villages, and it is a great proof of the friendliness of the Chins towards us that we can now without hesitation trust ourselves in their houses for a night. Sagain was reached on the first day, and from there Daban was visited on the second. Both villages seem very prosperous and abundantly satisfied with British political control.

A VERY handsome little steam launch, built in England by Tagg and Son, of Hampton Court, for his Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad, arrived at that city on May 30 by rail from Bombay. The launch, which is named the *Avesha*, is of three tons register tonnage, and is, it is stated, intended for use on the Hussain Saugar. It will accommodate about half a dozen persons.

HYDERABAD.

THE Hyderabad paper says :—His Excellency the Minister gave a breakfast party at the Bashir Bagh on May 29, in honour of the birthday of the Queen-Empress of India. About forty-five guests in all were present, among whom were Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra and Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, and most of the Nizam's leading officials now at Hyderabad, including Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Imad-ul-Mulk, Futteh Nawaz Jung, Akbar Jung, C.S.I., Imad Jung, &c. The whole of the Residency Staff, with the exception of Dr. Lawrie, who was prevented from attending, were also present in full uniform.

A FEW weeks since, says the *Bombay Gazette* of June 4, we described a scheme for the settlement of the Telingana portion of the Nizam's dominions which had been submitted to Sir Asman Jah by the Revenue Secretary, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk. We learn that his Excellency has just sanctioned the scheme, and that the new rates, which are based upon the report of a strong committee which has gone carefully into the question, are already being issued. The Telingana settlement may fairly be regarded as the most important measure that has been introduced in Hyderabad during Sir Asman Jah's administration, and benefit to some millions of the Nizam's subjects may be expected to arise from it. The settlement, as we explained, will be for fifteen years—a sufficiently long term for a first settlement in a poor and backward country, the revenue value of which has been less perfectly ascertained than that of the Mahratwari portion of his Highness's territory, and which is capable of large development through the operations of the new Irrigation Board. The principle of the scheme is that of fair rates, subject to remission in exceptionally unfavourable years, the Government having decided that the people of the Telingana districts are not yet in a condition in which the Bombay system of fixed rates, leviable in good and in bad seasons alike, can be applied to them. The scheme has been conceived in a very liberal spirit, and the Minister, the Revenue Secretary, and Mr. Dunlop, the Settlement Commissioner, may be congratulated upon its having at length been put in operation.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

THE annual Cooper's Hill dinner was held at Simla on June 1, at the New Club. Sixteen persons attended, including representatives from Madras and Hyderabad. No telegraph engineer was present, but for the first time the gathering included one Forest Department student. The chair was occupied by the senior member, Mr. R. A. Way, Agent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. As usual, loyal and complimentary toasts were drunk, and a most pleasant evening was spent. Several questions of interest to Cooper's Hill men were discussed, such as the necessity for getting the College colours more generally worn, and the advisability of fixing some anniversary for the general celebration every year.

The municipality of Cawnpore, who recently threw out the water and drainage scheme which had been officially prepared for them and substituted something very different of their own, have just been dealt with in a resolution in the provincial *Gazette*, and on the whole, says a Bombay paper, come off very easily. The greater part of the resolution is, in fact, a justification of Government policy in the eyes of the public at large, demonstrating how well able the different municipalities are to meet the small increase of expenditure from these works that the liberality of Government has left upon their shoulders. As for the Cawnpore Board, it is informed that the Government cannot possibly accept the alternative it proposes, which is described as "waiting to watch the effect of repairing a few sewers, recasting a few surface drains, and cleaning out a few wells." The duty of Government is to see that the public health is not sacrificed, and failing proof on the part of the Board that it is financially incapable of prosecuting the scheme, or the production of a better one, the Government at the close of the year will take the matter into its own hands.

The Punjab consists of about ninety-six millions of acres, of which about twenty-four and a half belong to Feudatory States, and six and a half of which no returns are given. Speaking in thousands of acres, 3,026 are forest, 12,233 are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 19,407 were cropped during the year, the largest areas far being wheat 8,436, and other food grains 10,790; cotton, 978; miscellaneous crops, food 402, and non-food 647. One hundred and seventy-four are given to the cultivation of indigo, 50 to tobacco, 617 to oil-seeds, and 325 to sugarcane. Speaking again in thousands, the Punjab possesses 9,849 cows and bullocks, 216 horses and ponies, 492 mules and donkeys, 6,551 sheep and goats, 174 carts, 2,170 ploughs, and three boats.

Not only has the Punjab been blessed with a bumper wheat crop this spring, writes a local paper, but it has also had a splendid crop of rapeseed. Mr. Robertson says, in a note on the crop, that the later rains were even more favourable to this crop than to wheat, and that the outturn has increased enormously. In Shahpore the acreage under this crop rose in the year from 2,400 to 27,100, or by 1,029 per cent. In several districts the increase was over 200 per cent., and in Umballa it was 492 per cent. In all there were 298,000 acres under oil seeds, or 85 per cent. more than in the previous year. The total out-turn is estimated at 81,738 tons, or not far short of double that of last year, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture predicts a large export, as the crop is heavy, prices are ruling high in Europe, and exchange is low.

Over a lac of suits were instituted or re-instituted in the Courts of the Central Provinces last year, the total amount of litigation showing an increase of about 2½ per cent. over that of 1889. The district officers' explanations of the increase or decrease in their several divisions are remarkably contradictory. One attributes a growth in litigation to good harvests and general prosperity, another to bad crops and widespread distress. The causes of decrease are variously assigned to "extension of industrial enterprise," "improved condition of the

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people," "slackness of trade," cholera, &c. There appears, says the *Englishman*, to be some ground for the Commissioner's opinion that these explanations are in great part little better than guesses.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphed on June 19 from Calcutta :—No further news has been received concerning the reported death of Mr. Lennard. The news reached the authorities at Gilghit that the Hunzas had killed an Englishman on the Pamir, and, as Mr. Lennard is believed to be there, his name got mentioned as likely to have been the victim. The Foreign Office cannot yet say whether the report is true.

News comes from Duedchalt, dated June 10, that Colonel Durand had intimated to the Hunza and Nagar chiefs that no invasion of their country was intended, but that any attempt on their part to raid into Cashmere territory would be met by force.

In a letter dated January, recently received, says the same correspondent, Mr. Lennard wrote to Colonel Durand, the Political Agent at Gilghit, that he intended to visit Tangdum on the Pamir in April. Simultaneously with the arrival of this letter Colonel Durand heard from Hunza that a European had been killed there, and he arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Lennard was the victim. No confirmation of the report has yet been received, and the Foreign Office is doing its best to discover the real facts.

Colonel Durand reports (*Times* telegram, June 22) that things seem to be settling down quietly in Gilghit, and that further troubles are not expected; he also states that two Englishmen are now said to be at Langar, and it is hoped that they are Mr. Lennard and Mr. Beach. The Government has received no confirmation of the report of the murder of an Englishman on the Pamir.

With regard to the above the following appears in the Indian papers received by this mail :—There has been a renewal of old quarrels in Nagar, and some malcontents threaten to oust the Cashmere garrisons from Chalt and Chaprote. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilghit, has gone up to Chaprote.

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Belgrade last night :—

A correspondent sends me the following disquieting intelligence, for the accuracy of which he vouches :—

"A Moscow merchant has recently been attempting to open a market for his goods—printed cottons and the like—in Afghanistan, and as far east as Peshawur, to which place he intends shortly despatching an agent. A few days ago this merchant received from a firm of native bankers in Peshawur a letter in English, enclosing a Russian rouble note, and requesting particulars as to the purchasing power in Russia of the note (certain articles of consumption being specified as standards), and the merchant's opinion of its probable value in India, 'as,' says the writer, 'we have a great many of them coming into our hands.'

"By what channel come these marks of Russian presence in Peshawur? Not, certainly, by the legitimate trade channel, for even the most enterprising of Moscow merchants has not yet succeeded in getting his goods farther than Cabul and Herat, where, however, considerable quantities of Russian manufactures have been placed by him. The merchant I allude to is Nikolai Nikolaivitch Konshin, who sent the first caravan to Merv guarded by an escort entirely formed of trained Intelligence Officers, serving in the ranks as private soldiers. For this signal piece of service, which ultimately gained for Russia the strategic point of Merv, M. Konshin received a patent of nobility, a precedent that others of his class will scarcely fail to take advantage of."

The above certainly seems to reveal a renewal of Russian intrigue on the Indian frontier, and we may doubt whether the recent large increase in the strength of the army of South Russia, including the filling up of cadres regiments, may not, after all, have been directed not so much against a Western neighbour as against the northern frontier of our most coveted possessions.

A telegram from Sauris to the *Daily News*, dated yesterday, states :—Katy Greenfield, a girl of fourteen, and a British subject, was at the beginning of May abducted by an Aziz Kurd, and afterwards brought to So-uj-bolak to the Mufti's house. The Turkish Kurds drew her thence forcibly and kept her at the Turkish Consulate. After an exchange of telegrams between Teheran, Stamboul, and London, Behjet Effendi, the Turkish Consul-General, and Mr. Paton, the Acting British Consul-General here, have been sent to So-uj-bolak, the former to place the girl in the hands of the local authorities, and the latter to inquire into the matter. Now a hundred armed Kurds surround the Consulate and threaten to shoot any one who attempts to see the girl. The affair is fast becoming serious.

A Reuter telegram from Tiflis (June 22) says :—Intelligence has been received here that an attack has been made near Saljan by a band of seventeen brigands upon a mail coach conveying two passengers. The robbers killed the travellers and wounded the postilion, and subsequently made for the neighbouring village, where they pillaged several houses. A squadron of Cossacks has been sent in pursuit of the brigands.

The Khan of Lalpura is in high favour with the Ameer. His sister died recently, and letters of condolence were at once sent by the Ameer and his son to the Khan, through the Governor of Jellalabad, who came with the Commander-in-Chief in person to Lalpura. Hakim Ahmed Jan is acting as Governor of Lalpura during the period of mourning; which presumably will delay the Khan's taking part in the hostilities against Umra Khan for the present.

Another attempt to bring the Waziris of Khost under the Ameer's rule appears to have failed. Owing to intertribal disputes Gul Khan, the recognised chief of the tribe, found his authority endangered, and conceived the idea of obtaining the Ameer's assistance. With this view he sent his son, Khaista Khan, to Cabul, to offer the Ameer his daughter in marriage. The Ameer accepted the offer, and gave the envoy valuable khillats, carpets, clothes, cash, &c., and sent him back to his country with a number of ponies as transport. The Waziris in the meanwhile had, however, discovered what was going on, and openly threw off the authority of Gul Khan, saying that they were independent, and did not wish to have any connection with the Ameer. Gul Khan, in fear of his life, escaped with his family to Khost, and presented himself to the Ameer's Governor of Khost. In the meantime his son arrived from Cabul, and on arrival was attacked and made prisoner by the Waziris, who plundered all the khillats. The pony-drivers were also arrested, but subsequently allowed to return to Cabul *via* Kurrum and Peshawur. The Governor of Khost has written to the Ameer for orders.

A great deal of sickness has prevailed among the Ameer's troops in Khost, which necessitated their removal to Chamkanni, in the Kurram Valley.

Three Afghan regiments have been sent from Cabul to Turkestan.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE following telegrams have been received since our last issue :—

SHANGHAI, June 16 ("A correspondent" of the *Times*).—The Chinese Government has ordered the authorities at Foochow to arrest General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, and he is now in confinement at that place awaiting his trial for offences alleged to have been committed by him while in charge of the Chinese Legation in Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (Dalziel *Times* Special).—Shanghai advices of May 15 say that at Wuhu, one of the better built of the Chinese cities, with a native population of 100,000 and only forty foreigners, trouble had long been brewing. The natives' anger was at first directed against the French missionaries, who had built a fine cathedral and orphanage in the English settlement. The cause of this hostility was the care which the fathers gave to deserted children, whose eyes the Chinese believed the priests used in making medicine. Secret society agents fomented the excitement among the country people, and threats were sent to the superior of the mission to return the children or the mission would be burned. News of this condition of affairs was sent to the Taotai, who did nothing to interfere, and on May 12 10,000 people collected and looted and fired the building. The few French priests who were inside had barely time to escape alive. Their clothes were torn off them in the struggle.

The foreign residents then held a council of war, and everybody was armed. There was no man-of-war at hand, and Mr. Colin Ford, the English Consul, telegraphed to Shanghai for a gunboat. The situation was getting momentarily worse. From the mission the mob moved on to the European residences, which they looted and burned. The Custom-house officers, who were unable to resist the mob, had the European ladies and children put aboard a hulk in the river, which was not attacked.

The mob then wrecked the British Consulate, which was looted but not fired. They tried to find the British Consul and his wife, whom they wanted to kill, but they escaped by the back door in Chinese clothes. It was afterwards reported that the Consul fell into the hands of the Chinese and was wounded, but this is not confirmed.

No man-of-war had arrived when the letter left. The British gunboat *Linnet* was at the mouth of the river, but had not gone to the aid of the imperilled Europeans. The greatest indignation was felt at the supineness of the naval authorities. The rioters were led by a gigantic fanatic. When the Custom-house was attacked the officers, under Mr. Parrie, defended it bravely. For two days and nights they were under arms and prevented the annihilation of the Europeans. At the risk of their lives they kept open the communication between the steamers and the shore. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd threatened to burn the Custom-house and the rest of the settlement at 5, whereupon the Taotai ordered all peacefully-disposed citizens to go home, telling them that he would give the signal to fire on the mob at 5 o'clock. He hoisted the death-flag at the Yamên as a warning. In spite of this threat, 10,000 people paraded the streets and attacked the Customs officers, who charged the mob with bayonets, repulsing the onslaught. Many people in the crowd were wounded. The officers also fired several rounds of blank cartridge, but without effect. The rifles were on the point of being loaded with ball, when at 5 o'clock smoke was seen on the horizon out to sea. The crowd believed it was the French man-of-war *Inconstant*, which was expected.

The vessel, however, proved to be a Chinese corvette, with Fu Tai on board. Fu Tai had been acting as Governor of Nankin, and was returning home. Two gunboats convoyed the corvette. Mr. Ford immediately asked Fu Tai for assistance. The latter said he had not been aware of any riot, and at once signalled the gunboats to prepare for action. The three vessels then took up a position inside the hulks and prepared to bombard the town. The rabble were quieted at once, though they were at the time making preparation to attack the hulks. Fu Tai, after some correspondence with the shore authorities, landed 250 men near the Custom-house. About 6 o'clock the men-of-war hoisted the danger-signal and a blank cartridge was fired at the settlement. The natives scattered in all directions, and a heavy shower of rain coming on cleared the hills in the vicinity of the European colony. Shortly afterwards the harbour-master reported all quiet ashore. During the night occasional shots were fired to frighten the rioters.

On the following morning Feh Sing started for Shanghai with Mrs. Ford, the Rev. Mr. Knapp and his wife, the Rev. Mr. Molland and his wife and two children, Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. Stewart, his wife and two children, and Mrs. and Master Harrow. The Russells

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lost most in the riot. The Catholic Cathedral was razed because the rioters wanted to exhume the bodies of two native children whom it was alleged the priests had murdered and burned. The trouble was not over, and it was feared that it would spread to points in the vicinity. The Europeans were hoping that the French and English war-ships would take steps to protect them.

SHANGHAI, June 22 (*Standard*).—The remonstrances which have been addressed by the representatives of Foreign Powers to the Court of Pekin have had, at any rate, the effect of inducing the Emperor to issue a Decree denouncing in energetic terms the outrages which have been perpetrated. The Edict declares that the attacks on foreigners have occasioned great anxiety to the Sovereign, it condemns equivocally those who are suspected to have had any part in bringing about the troubles, and peremptorily directs the officials to suppress the movement by all means in their power. Specific orders have been given for the prompt decapitation of any persons implicated in the recent riots and massacres.

The Hong Kong Unofficial members have succeeded in inducing the Secretary of State to hold over his assent to the new Official Salary scheme until the views of the Unofficials shall reach him. A correspondence is published in the Hong Kong papers between the Unofficials and the Government, in which they are able to elicit that the Secretary of State had telegraphed instructions on this point to the Governor before his departure. The following comments appear in the *China Mail* on this correspondence: — "A word of explanation is required in order to show the full significance of the reply of the Colonial Secretary's *locum tenens*. The Unofficial members on April 24 (then a united body) wrote the Governor the famous letter to which he took such strong exception. In that letter they informed him that they had wired the Secretary of State to the following effect:—'Unofficial Members Council dissatisfied with financial position and prospects; request postpone increase salaries, further consideration required; preparing Memorial. Governor declines forward telegram.' On the following day Governor Des Vœux also wired the Secretary of State. The substance of his telegram has not been revealed, but the object of the message doubtless was to counteract the effect of the cablegram sent by the Unofficials. Lord Knutsford does not reply direct to the Unofficials, that would involve a breach of the rules of procedure, his relations only being with the Governor of the Colony, but he gives effect to their wishes: for in spite of the Governor's (presumed) counteractive telegram, he orders the suspension of the instructions previously given in a despatch with regard to the increased salaries. Not only did the Secretary of State thus tacitly acknowledge the receipt of the telegram sent by the Unofficial members, but he acted on the advice given therein. Not a word was said by Governor Des Vœux previous to his departure about the action taken on the telegram of the Unofficials. The latter have to drag the information from the Government twenty days after the Secretary of State's telegram was received."

The *Penang Gazette* has a long description of the visit of the Resident Councillor of Penang, Mr. A. M. Skinner, to the Siamese States in the Western Malay Peninsula. Among the places called at was Kopah, which has never been visited before by any British officer. It lies on a shallow and inaccessible river. Tin-mining, though carried on at an enormous number of places, is handicapped heavily, and also has to pay 72,000 dols. as tribute. At Kopah there are said to be five hundred mines at least, most of them worked by the owner with a few coolies to help him. At Tongkah, Mr. Skinner stayed two days, and Mr. C. Dunlop, who is to construct the railway line across the Peninsula, met him both there and afterwards at Kedah. The tin-mining at Tongkah is going on with great energy. The visit disclosed many signs of progress under Siamese rule, and resulted in the gathering of valuable information. At Kedah all are full of the coming railway. Mr. C. Dunlop arrived on April 23 to settle about the survey of the route. The surveyor is already at work in Singora.

The Hon. E. E. Isemonger arrived in Malacca on May 23 to take up his duties as Acting Resident Councillor. The Hon. D. F. A. Hervey left on May 24 by the *Ooryia*. Before leaving he attended the Supreme Court, where he was presented with addresses from the Chinese community, the Chinese Club, the Macao Chinese, the Hindoos, the Malays, and the Penghulus of the settlement. All the chief inhabitants of Malacca were present, and the floor of the Court House was closely packed, and, in addition, several ladies graced the jury-box. All the addresses spoke of the satisfaction Mr. Hervey had given by the way in which he had guided the affairs of the settlement during the ten years he had been Resident Councillor, and expressed the hope that he would return after a pleasant voyage perfectly restored to health.

Railway Accidents in India. — There was an alarming increase during the first nine months of last year in the number of accidents on Indian railways. Recently-published returns show that, with a growth of less than 4 per cent. in the total train mileage, the excess of casualties over the average of the preceding two years amounted to nearly 12 per cent. The number of passenger-train collisions, for instance, rose from two to six, the burstings of engine-tubes from 57 to 92, the failures of machinery from 165 to 250, and so on. In one respect, however, and that the most important, the comparison is in favour of 1890. During the nine months eight passengers and railway servants were killed and 45 injured, as against 14 killed and 103 injured in the corresponding period of 1888 and 1889. It is obvious, however, says a Bombay paper, in face of the vast growth in the total number of accidents, that this falling off in the number of personal casualties cannot be attributed to increased efficiency in railway management.

DISTINGUISHED INDIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIR ALFRED LYALL delivered the lecture at Cambridge on the Rede Foundation to a select audience in the Senate House on June 17. The subject was "Natural Religion in India."

At noon on June 16 there was a large and fashionable congregation in the Senate House at Cambridge to witness the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees and the inauguration of Lord Walsingham as High Steward. Some of those upon whom the honours were to be conferred were unable to be present, and the actual recipients of Honorary Degrees besides Lord Walsingham were Lord Dufferin, Sir Alfred Lyall, &c. In presenting the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, the orator alluded to the high offices Lord Dufferin had held as Governor-General of Canada and as Viceroy of India, appointed to the former office when a Liberal Government was in power. In the language of his own reminiscence of Keats, he survived for some years the saturnine reign of Mr. Gladstone, "like Hyperion enthroned in the flaming west." In his progress through Canada as far as British Columbia, he had by a series of remarkable speeches kept alive in every part of the Dominion a feeling of ever-increasing loyalty to the Queen. As Viceroy of India, by deciding on the annexation of Burma, he added to the dominions of the Queen a territory three times the size of Great Britain; he had been equally distinguished as a diplomatist. The great grandson of Sheridan had been eloquent in many lands and in many languages; had spoken in Latin in Iceland, in Greek at Montreal, in Persian in India, and in French at a banquet given to the Comédie Française. Lastly he was much more than an eloquent orator, he was also a man of action whose whole career had been inspired by the purest spirit of patriotism.

Sir Alfred Lyall was introduced as formerly Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary in India, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and as, at the present time, a member of the Indian Council. As an enlightened ruler in India, he had happily united in his own person the philosopher and the pro-consul.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

THEY say we are not a musical nation! And yet once in every three years we are able to sustain a Musical Festival which, for completeness and effectiveness, is the wonder of the world. As we go to Beyreuth to hear Wagner so the German comes to England to hear Handel; for Handel, though not British-born, is peculiarly English, his style being clear, free, terse, and vigorous, and nowhere else can he be heard in his glory. The German thinks him rather common-place, and listens with wonder to the marvellous effects which we English in our love and sympathy with the mighty Master are able to produce out of his music.

Judging by the rehearsal at the Crystal Palace on Friday last the Handel Festival this year is likely to be better than ever. The orchestra numbers 502 instruments, and among the "strings," for the first time, there are eight lady performers. The total number of voices is 3,033, including 621 from the provinces, so that London is now almost entirely relied upon to furnish the musical battalions. Mr. Manns is again the conductor, and looked quite a noble figure on Friday with his long white hair leading with unflagging energy his immense army. Unlike his predecessor, the late Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Manns makes the first Friday performance a rehearsal in fact as well as in name. He shouts to his orchestra, makes them try back, and, regardless of the audience, insists upon perfection. But it was really a marvel to witness how little he had to correct, considering that nearly 4,000 performers were brought together at rehearsal for the first time. There is always a little want of precision and a lack of firmness of attack on rehearsal day, but this invariably disappears at the regular performances. We commend Mr. Manns for aiming at perfection in spite of the crowd of witnesses who had paid to hear the performance, and were, perhaps, a little annoyed at his carefulness.

The voices were very bright; some carping critics thought that the last festival would never be equalled in this respect, but Friday's trial convinced them that there was better material at hand on this than on any former occasion. This speaks well for London voices and for the care with which they have this year been selected. It would be unfair to criticise what was played and sung, for it was only a rehearsal. We may mention, however, that the trial began with the Hallelujah and Amen choruses from the "Messiah," and then what was new in the selection was attacked, followed by some of the great double and single choruses from "Israel in Egypt." The newly discovered "Gloria Patri," now printed for the first time, and written by Handel at Rome when a young man of twenty-three, created unqualified delight, and so did the "Giustino" overture, also quite new to most of the audience. The selected choruses from the "Messiah" and "Israel in Eygpt" were all splendidly sung, and the audience left the Crystal Palace with every expectation of a great treat at the regular performances during the ensuing week.

The Crystal Palace staff marshalled the tremendous crowd with their usual precision. There was no crushing anywhere, but all found their seats easily; and when it is remembered

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that not far short of 20,000 people had to be seated, this is no small praise to all concerned. When we see the performance we are apt to fancy how easy it all must be to manage; but we little know the mass of detail to be mastered before all this machinery works so satisfactorily.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 22.

The Manipore Disaster.—The MARQUESS OF RIPON called attention to the disaster in Manipore, and moved for further papers. He condemned the policy of the Viceroy, and the projected arrest of the Senaputty at the Durbar, and expressed a hope that the Secretary of State would repudiate the acts of the Indian Government.

VISCOUNT CROSS repudiated any desire to add to the territories of India, except under absolute necessity; and in reference to the sentences on the Senaputty and the Jobraj, he said that any recommendations to mercy would be carefully considered. There was not a more absurd suggestion than to say that the Senaputty had been dismissed because he was a man of strong character. He would certainly discourage the summoning of a Durbar in order to effect an arrest; he would regret to see such a precedent established. He asked the House to give its support to the Viceroy.

The debate was continued by the DUKE OF ARGYLL, LORDS KIMBERLEY, NORTHBROOK, REAY, and DERBY, and the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 15.

The Indian Staff Corps.—MR. GOURLEY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that grave discontent existed among the officers of the Indian Staff Corps on account of the slowness of their promotion to the ranks of captain and major; and whether he was prepared to bring the matter to the notice of the Indian Government, with a view to effecting a reduction in the existing fixed periods of service—namely, eleven and twenty years, and thus assimilate the rate of promotion somewhat nearer to that governing for some years past the British Army, and which had averaged about eight and sixteen years.

SIR J. FERGUSSON (for Sir J. Gorst) said: The Secretary of State is not aware that there is any grave discontent, and, as at present advised, has no intention of taking the initiative in the matter.

Tuesday, June 16.

The Manipore Disaster.—SIR W. HARCOURT called attention to the disasters at Manipore, and moved for further correspondence. After a long debate the motion was agreed to.

Thursday, June 18.

The Punjab Opium Trade.—MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the following paragraph in the 25th Statement, exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India, pp. 78, 79:—"The principal change in the Punjab Excise system during the year was the enactment of new opium rules, under which the acreage fee was raised from half a rupee to two rupees per acre in order to check the production of small quantities of unexcised opium for home consumption. It is proposed also to close the Chundoo shops, where prepared opium is smoked upon the premises, as the existence of these houses tends to spread the vice of smoking opium, which is of recent origin in most parts of the Punjab"; whether the Government would draw the attention of the authorities in other parts of India to the desirability of closing the shops where prepared opium was smoked on the premises, as had already been proposed in the Punjab; whether he wou'd lay upon the table of the House the new opium rules of the Punjab; and whether he could state the extent of acreage in poppy cultivation in the Punjab during the last ten years.

SIR J. GORST: The passage in question is quoted from a paper presented to Parliament last year. The local government has reduced the opium-smoking licenses, and is considering further reductions. The attention of the Government of India will be invited to the hon. member's question. I shall be happy to show the hon. member the new opium rules, and he can then consider whether it is necessary to lay them on the table. I will also show the hon. member a ten years' statement of poppy cultivation.

Friday, June 19.

Consular Representation at Esbjerg.—MR. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether information had been received that the British steam trawler *Sir Albert Rollit* was seized on the coast of Denmark, and captured by a Danish gunboat, and taken into the port of Esbjerg, and that this and another vessel, captured in the same way, were released at the instance of an Esbjerg gentleman connected with English trade; and whether, in view of such contingencies, and in view of the recent development and growing importance of the port of Esbjerg, it would be possible to appoint a Vice-Consul at that port.

SIR J. GORST, in the absence of Sir J. Fergusson, said:—Her Majesty's Minister has reported the occurrence. The British steam trawler in question, and at the same time a Danish steam trawler, were seized as described, and the *Sir Albert Rollit*, having been found guilty of a breach of the Danish fishing laws, was released on payment of a fine and the confiscation of one of her trawls. (Laughter.) The incident appears to have had no extraordinary features. There has not hitherto been any proposal to appoint a Consular officer at Esbjerg, but th e suggestion will be considered.

The Indian Engineering Colleges.—MR. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he would lay upon the table a return showing the capital cost of four Indian colleges at Roorki, Seepoor, Poona, and Madras, their annual expenditure and amount of their return in the shape of fees, and the number of annual Government appointments.

SIR JOHN GORST, in reply, stated that if the hon. member would move for the return it would be granted.

MR. KING gave notice that he would move for the papers on Thursday, June 25.

It having been stated that there is a regulation of the Indian Government under which no British manufactures required for Government works, such as the State railways, can be purchased except through Indian firms, Mr. J. P. Smith will to-day call Sir J. Gorst's attention to the subject, with a view to ascertaining whether such a regulation exists, and, if so, what are its terms, and on what grounds officers in charge of public works in India are hindered from purchasing goods direct from the manufacturers in this country without the necessity of paying commissions to intermediate agents in India.

INDIA OFFICE.

From June 15 to June 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen. E. Stedman, *C.B.*
Col. J. R. Peart.
Col. C. R. Bradstreet.
Col. H. W. Webster.
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Dale.
Lieut.-Col. A. G. B. Ternan.
Major R. E. D. Reilly.
Capt. A. Elderton.
Capt. T. C. Pears.
Lieut. C. Bailey.
Lieut. R. Harman.
Lieut. E. W. Boudier.
Lieut. C. B. Rawlinson.
Deputy Surg.-Gen. S. A. Lithgow, *M.D., C.B., D.S.O.*
Mr. H. W. Gordon, B. Cov.
Mr. H. P. Peterson, B. Cov.
Mr. C. E. Daniell, B.
Mr. R. H. Rhind, B.
Mr. R. Elrington, B.
Mr. D. B. Cromartie, B.
Mr. A. J. Mein, B.
Mr. J. S. Swettenham, B.
Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, B.
Mr. A. F. Ingle, B.
Mr. F. Hallum, B.
Mr. W. H. Buxton, B.
Mr. E. A. Leach, B.
Mr. J. Sturrock, M. Cov.
Mr. J. Meredith, M.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mayhew, Bo.
Mr. A. C. Trevor, Bo. Cov.
Mr. M. H. Scott, Bo. Cov.
Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bo. Cov.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, Bo. Cov.
Mr. H. E. Winter, Bo. Cov.
Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Bo.
1st Grade Officer K. V. Bacon, Indian Marine.
1st Grade Officer C. J. C. Kendall, Indian Marine.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. A. W. Brooke, 4 mo.
Capt. M. J. Gibbs, 3 mo.
Lieut. A. E. S. Hartigan, 3 mo.
Lieut. W. H. Hilderbrand, 3 mo.
Surg.-Major C. J. McKinnon, Med. Estab., 6 mo.
Mr. F. Grant, B., 3 mo. extraordinary leave on M.C.
Mr. L. A. Light, B., 3 mo. furl.
Capt. H. M. Abud, S.C., 3 mo. furl.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. F. Campbell.
Lieut. C. J. Windham.
Surg. J. F. Evans, Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major M. H. Smith, Med. Estab.
Mr. R. Knight, Bo. Cov.

The third ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the **Indian and General Investment Trust** was held on June 16 at Winchester House. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said that, notwithstanding all the difficulties against which they had had to contend, they were enabled to meet the shareholders with the statement that the depreciation in their investments was sufficiently provided for by the reserve fund; and in this opinion their auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., acquiesced. For his own part he believed—and he thought the directors shared the same view—that their securities were worth their capital and something more. The policy of the directors had been to place more of the capital in India, where 6 per cent. was a gilt-edged security, whereas here such a rate almost necessarily implied some risk. At the present moment the investments held by them, with the loans, amounted to 423,000*l.* in round figures. Taking their debentures and preferred stock together, the amount was 319,859*l.*, and against this they held, if they added on their preferred shares in other companies, 304,209*l.* Practically, therefore, only their ordinary and deferred stock was interested in the ordinary and deferred shares of other companies. The whole of their capital had not been employed during the entire year, the mean average sum invested in the twelve months having been only 360,000*l.* Apart from the profit which they had made on sales, their receipts on revenue account for the year had been 21,647*l.*, so that they had employed their money to earn 6 per cent. net after paying all expenses—a result which he thought very satisfactory for the past twelve months. When they had the remainder of their debenture stock out—and this could not be long delayed—they would have a capital of 500,000*l.*, which, at 6 per cent., would produce 30,000*l.* This was equal to 8½ per cent. on their deferred stock, and 33 per cent. on the founders' shares. He did not, however, mean to say that they would pay these dividends at once, as the first thing they had to do was to consider the reserve fund. Last year they only had 102,000*l.* in Indian investments, whereas now they had 214,000*l.* These investments had turned out remarkably well, and showed a very satisfactory increase on their cost price. They had 55,000*l.* invested in companies in this country compared with 43,000*l.* last year; 75,000*l.* in North America, against 64,000*l.*; and 42,000*l.* in South America, against 31,000*l.*, their Argentine investments amounting to 22,000*l.* He was convinced that many of their Argentine securities would before long resume a very much higher average than they stood at now. They were able to recommend what he hoped would be regarded as a satisfactory dividend on the deferred stock—at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, making 6¼ per cent. for the year; and they had increased the reserve fund by 4,000*l.* Mr. Hankey, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(INCLUDING MILITARY OFFICERS UNDER CIVIL RULES.)

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Abud, Capt. H. M., S.C., 12 m., Sept. 20, '90.
Acres, T. G., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 8, '91.
Adams, G., B.Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7m., April 7, '91.
Adams, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 29, '91.
Adamson, H., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Addis, D. F., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Adler, J. J., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educl., 24 m., Nov. 10, '89.
Aldworth, St. L. B., Burma Police, to Oct. 17, '91.
Algie, J. P., Burma Police, 12 m., Jan. 6, '91.
Allen, C. W., B. Ordnance, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Amesbury, Lieut. F. C. D., I.S.C., Bengal Police, 6 m., April 17, '91.
Anderson, A., B. Cov., B. Comm., 19 m., April 15, '91.
Armstrong, J. S., B. Cov., B. Rev., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Apurba Chandra Datta, India Survey.
Arbuthnot, J. C., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 m., April 17, '92.
Arnott, M. H., B. P.W.D., 7 m.. April 25, '91.
Arundel, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 3m., April 11, '91.
Ashpitel, F. W., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., May 20, '90.

Bagshawe, C., Forest Dept., N.-W.P., 12 m.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col. F., R.E., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept., 24 m., Mar. 29, '90.
Bain, Surg. D. S. C., 12 m., Madras Med., Oct. 18, '90.
Bamber, H. W., B. Police, 16 m., April 1, '90.
Barclay, P. D., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Barrett, J. E., Punjab Forest Dept., 12 m., May 15, '91.
Bartlett, E. W. J., B. Marine, 24 m., Aug. 14, '90.
Bartlett, J. T., B. Educational, 15 m., April 12, '90.
Bateman, H. B. J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Batty, H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Beames, J., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Bell, M. D., Cov., 18 m., Jan. 13, '91.
Bennett, W. E. T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., July 13, '90.
Benton, A. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m. 16 days, Mar. 18, '91.
Beresford, G. C., Bo. P.W.D., 36 m., Nov. 10, '88.
Beveridge, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Bianchi, L. F., B. Marine, 6 m., Feb. 23, '91.
Billings, G. D., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 18 m., Mar. 17, '90.
Bird, C. P., B. Cov., B. Judl., 12 m. & 10 d., Nov. 14, '90.
Birks, A. R., B. Cov., B. Com., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Blair, H., B. Rev., 8 m., April 23, '91.
Blathwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 m., April 25, '90.
Blood, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Boileau, Lieut.-Col. L. F., R.E., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 7, '89.
Boulton, W. A., Bo. Survey, 32 m., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 23, '91.
Bradley, H., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., April 7, '90.
Bradshaw, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., M.Educl., 18m., May 6, '90.
Brander, Mrs. Isabel, M. Educl., 12 m., July 15, '90.
Branson, J. C. E., B. Cov., Finl. Dept., India, 16 m., Feb. 28, '90.
Brasier, C. E., Cons. of Forests, Madras, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 m. 15 d., March 29, '90.
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 18 m., April 22, '90.
Brooks, O. H., Andaman's Commn., 6 m., April 22, '91.
Broome, L. N., B. Police, 18 m., April 18, '90.
Brown, F. L., B. P.W.D., 20 m., March 10, '90.
Brown, Surg.-Major S. H., B. Med., 6 m., May 9, '91.
Browne, G. A. St. B., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 1, '90.
Bryant, A. J., Military Accounts, 18 m., April 17, '90.
Bryson, A. C., B. Rev.
Bull, C. A., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Burke, J., India Tel. Dept., 22 m. and 1 d., Mar. 10, '91.
Burn, C. W., B. Cov., Central Provs. Com., 6 m. Feb. 28, '91.
Butcher, H. L., B. P.W.D., Jan. 22, '91.
Butts, H. H., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., April 25, '91.

Cadell, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 8 m., April 21, '91.
Calnan, D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
Campbell, T. J., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Political.
Cardew, H. M., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 12, '91.
Caspersz, C.P., B.Cov., B.Rev. & Gen., 22 m., Mar. 21, '90.
Causley, W., B. P.W.D., 180 d., April 7, '91.
Caven, W., Burma P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 5, '91.
Center, Brig.-Surg. W., M.B., B. Med., 6 m., April 15, '91.
Chapman, R. C., Financial Dept., 18 m., April 9, '90.
Charles, Surg. R. H., M.D., B. Med., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Chew, A. J., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Christie, A., B. Cov., Punjab Judl., 12 m., May 9, '91.
Chuckerbutty, A. G., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. H. W., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., Mar. 2, '91.
Clegg, R. B., Madras Cov., 12 m., Jan. 23, '91.
Clement, P., Bo. Rev., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Clerk, H. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 7, '91.
Clifton, C. N., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., April 25, '91.
Colebrook, H. W. V., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 10, '91.
Cole, W. H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Cole, W. H., India Survey, 12 m., April 7, '91.
Collier, F. R. S., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 24, '91.
Colvin, Capt. J. R. C., I.S.C., B. Political, 6 m., April 25, '91.
Constable, E. T., N.-W.P. & O. Educl., to Sept. 13, '91.
Conybeare, H. C. A., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., March 24, '91.
Cooke, J. E., B. Secretariat, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Cooper, J. H., B. Rev., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Cooper, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Cornish, Capt. W. H., S.C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Feb. 1, '91.
Cornish, W. H., Bengal Police, 9 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 m., April 11, '90.
Cotton, H. J. S., B.Cov., B.Secretariat, 7 m., April 25, '91.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 m., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowie, H. G., M. Secretariat, 18 m., April 7, '91.
Cowley, F. R. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m., April 23, '91.
Cox, A. F., M.Cov., Account.-Gen., India, 24 m., Apr. 1, '90.
Coxon, S. W., B. Comm., 9 m., Jan. 26, '91.
Craster, Capt. S. L., R.E., B. Cov., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 16, '91.
Crawford, W., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 30, '89.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. H. T., 6 m., Feb. 15, '91.
Crouch, C. P., B. Police, 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Crowe, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 13 m., Feb. 27, '91.
Cruickshank, A. W., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 18 m., Mar. 10, '91.
Cuthbertson, C., B. Cov., B. Sect., 18 m., May 12, '90.

Daly, W. W., C.I.E., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 54 m., June 28, '87.
Dames, M. L., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dance, G. W., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 18m., April 20, '90.
Darrah, H. Z., LL.B., Cov., Assam Rev., 10 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Davidson, A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 31, '91.
Davies, C. M., B. Rev., 9 m., May 9, '91.
Davis, H. H., B. Cons. of Forests.
Davis, J. S. C., B. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Com., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Dawe, W. H., B. Rev. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Dawson, E. F., Bo. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Dean, F. W., B. P.W.D.
Deane, Capt. H. A., S.C., B. Comm., 12 m. Oct. 15, '90.
Deane, Surg. W., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Med., 12 m., April 11, '91.
Deighton, H., Burma Police, 9 m.
Denman, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 18 m., April 11, '90.
Denniston, J. L., B. Cov., N.-W. P. & O. Commr., 12 m., Dec. 20, '90.
De Silva, J., Ind. Tele., 54 m., June 1, '87.
Dick-Lauder, G. W., B. Rev., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 24 m., May 9, '90.
Doyle, Surg.-Major B., B. Cov., Punjab Med., 18 m., April 15, '91.
Drummond, J. R., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 m., April 20, '91.
Duff, A. C., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 40 m., July 24, '88.
Duthie, J. F., Director Botanical Dept., N.I., 6 m., April 2, '91.
Dyson, R. C., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Eaton, J. N. A., Madras P.W.D., 9 m., March 12, '91.
Ebden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 1, '90.
Edwards, A. C., B. Educl., 15 m., July 25, '90.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., I.S.C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., April 7, '91.
Elston, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 20, '90.
Emerson, M. S., B. Police, 6 m., May 7, '91.
Emerson, Surg.-Major G. A., B. Med., 12 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., to Nov. 23, '91.
Evans, H. F., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Evans, Surg. J. W., M. Cov., M. Med., 10 m., Mar. 24, '91.

Fanshawe, J. C., Burma Police, 15 m., May 3, '90.
Fanshawe, R. A. L., B. Police, 15 m., April 30, '90.
Farrant, E. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Farrer, H., B. Cov., Postmaster-Gen., M., 21 m., May 6, '90.
Faussett, R. F. G., B. Police, 10 m.
Ferguson, J. D., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., April 10, '91.
Fink, W. R., B. Judl., 5 m. and 8 d., April 24, '91.
Fleming, Capt. J. M., S.C., B. Survey, 24 m.
Foord, A. M., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Forbes, A.T., M.Cov., M.Rev. & Gen., 21m., Mar. 30, '90.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 16 m., June 27, '90.
Foster, Hon. Surg. C. W. E., B. Med., 12 m., April 23, '91.
Fox, F. W., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 12 m.
Fraser, A. H. C., B. Cov., Cent. Provs., 16 m., July 4, '90.
Fraser, H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
French, E. L., B. Police, 6 m., May 15, '91.
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., to Nov. 5, '90.
Fryer, F. W. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.

Garrett, A. H., M. P.W.D., 15 m., Sept. 22, '90.
Gay, E., Comptroller-Gen. India, 19 m. and 15 days, April 15, '90.
Gennoe, C. A. E., B. Rev., 12 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Gennoe, E. A., B. Rev., 6 m., Mar. 15, '91.
Gerrard, A. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Gerrard, A. S., M. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 16, '91.
Gibb, M. C., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., Feb. 7, '91.
Gibson, E., M.Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 31, '91.
Godfrey, F. E., B. P.W.D., 20 m., April 9, '91.
Good, W., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Gordon, H. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 6 m., May 7, '91.
Gordon, W. B., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 m., April 1, '90.
Gough, A. E., B. Educl., 10 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Gouldsworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 18 m., April 14, '90.
Grant, F., Punjab P.W.D., 45 m., Oct. 28, '87.
Greenwood, E., Bo. Educl., 6 m., April 20, '91.
Greer, A. C., B. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 m., Nov. 15, '90.
Growse, E. F., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 20, '90.

Hackett, Brig.-Surg. A. L., I.M.D., M. Med., 6 m., April 13, '91.
Hall, W. T., B. Cov., Survey Dept., Bengal, 24 m.
Hamilton, R. H., B. Police, 7 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Handcock, W. F., B. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 29, '90.
Harding, F. H., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 2, '90.
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 m., July '89.
Hartt, W. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 18, '91.
Hastings, H., B. Rev., 6 m., April 11, '91.
Hatherly, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 28, '90.
Hawkes, G., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 26, '91.
Hawkins, J. P., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Hawkins, Surg. F. D. C., B. Med., 24 m., Dec. 27, '90.
Hayes, A., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 21, '91.
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 m., April 6, '90.
Heinig, J., B. P.W.D., 11 m., April 18, '91.
Hennessy, S. H., B. Judl., 21 m., April 4, '90.
Henslowe, F. B., N.-W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 m., June 6, '90.
Herron, H. G. W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Hibberd, W. H., B. P.W.D., 16 m., Mar. 1, '90.
Hicks, C. C., B. Police, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Hill, H. C., Ind. Cons. of Forests, 22 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Hobart-Hampden, A. G., N.-W.P. & O. Forest Dept.
Hodson, R. G., B. Educl., 24 m., March 12, '90.
Hogg, A., B. Police, 16 m., May 1, '90.
Hogg, C. J., India P.O., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Holdick, Lieut.-Col. T. W., R.E., B. Cov., India Survey, 6 m., April 16, '91.
Holt, J. R., B. Cov., B. Judl., 30 m., Aug. 15, '89.
Home, A. L., B. Forest Dept., 24 m., Oct. 28, '90.
Hopkins, H. M. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Hopkins, R. A., B. Pilot, 24 m.
Hughes, A. J., B. P.W.D., 3 m.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 m., May 28, '87.
Hughes, G., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., Dec. 30, '90.
Hurry, A. E., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 24 m., April 16, '91.
Hutton, C. H., B. P.W.D., 18 m., April 22, '90.

Ingle, A. F., B. P.O., 12 m., May 7, '91.
Irvine, G. D., M. Cov.
Irvine, R. H. G., B. Police, 12 m., Nov. 8, '90.
Irwin, A. M. B., B. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 m., April 22, '90.
Ismay, S., B. Cov., B. Comm., 12 m., April 25, '91.

Jackson, M. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 6, '90.
Jackson, W. G., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 20 m., March 6, '90.
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 m., Feb. 7, '90.
Jameson, A., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Dec. 5, '90.
Jenkins, J. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Johnson, T. W., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Aug. 29, '90.
Johnston, C., B.Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., June 20, '90.
Johnston, J. L., B. Cov., B. Judl., 20 m., Sept. 21, '90.
Johnstone, T. Y., Persian Gulf Tel., 24 m., May 13, '91.
Joll, H., B. P.W.D., 24 m., March 20, '90.
Jones, C. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 3, '89.

Keene, R. J., B. P.W.D., 8 m., April 7, '91.
Kemball, H. V. R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., Dec. 6, '90.
Kennedy, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Kennedy, J., B. Cov., Assam Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Kerr, D., B. Railways, 18 m., April 21, '90.
Keyser, A., Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 10 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Kilby, G. C., B. Judicial, 19 m. and 15 d., April 9, '90.
Killick, C. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 7, '90.
King, W., B. Forest Dept., 15 m.
Kipling, J. L., B. Educational, 18 m., April 6, '90.
Kirk, H. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Kirkbride, J., B. P.W.D., 30 m., May 1, '89.
Kisch, H. M., B. Cov.
Knight, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 3 m., April 1, '91.
Knowlys, H. B., Berars Com., 36 m., May 28, '89.
Knyvett, C. F., B. Police, 12 m.

Large, P. T. S., M. P.W.D., 12 m., May 25, '91.
Larkins, A. B., Ind. Tele. Dept., 13 m., Nov. 22, '90.
Lash, O., B. Marine, 7 m. 25 days, Mar. 15, '91.
La Touche, H. C. D., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., May 23, '90.
La Touche, J. N. D., B. P.W.D., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Leggatt, A. C. F., M. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Dec. 6, '89.
Le Maistre, G. H., D.P.W.Accounts, 24 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Leslie, M., Central Provs. P.W.D., 13 m., Sept. 26, '90.
Lewis, T. C., B. Educational, 19 m., March 29, '92.
Lister, A. L., M. Cov., M. Judl., 23 m.
Lloyd, A. C., Bo. Secretariat, 6 m., April 24, '91.
Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 17 m., June 23, '90.
Lushington, A. W., M. Cons. of Forests, 12 m., Jan. 30, '91.
Lushington, H. W., M. Police, 6 m., May 13, '91.
Lyall, D. R., C.S.I., B. Cov., B. Com., 8 m., Mar. 7, '91.

Macdonald, R. G., B. Secretariat, 7 m. 11 days, Feb. 26, '91.
Macdonald, S., Bo. Political, 9 m., May 9, '91.
Macdonald, Surg. J. R., B. Med., 15 m., Mar. 14, '90.
MacDonnell, Surg.-Major J. O. M., Punjab Med., 24 m., Jan. 29, '90.
MacIvor, C. V., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., May 9, '91.
Mackinnon, M. C., B. P.W.D., 24 m., April 16, '91.
MacLeod, G. E., B. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. 17 d., Aug. 1, '90.
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., B. Med., 24 m. Oct. 2, '89.
Maconachie, J. R., B. Cov., Dep. Commr., Punjab, to Oct. 25, '91.
Macpherson, J. L., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Nov. 20, '90.
Macpherson, W. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m. and 45 d., Oct. 18, '90.
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 21 m., Nov. 5, '89.
Mallet, R. T., B. P.W.D., Jan. 17, '91, to Mar. 5, '92.
Manecksha Dhunjisha Doctor, Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., April 1, '91.
Manson, E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., April 21, '90.
Marindin, C. R., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Marsden, F. J., B. Judicial, 19 m., March 25, '90.
Marsh, H., N.-W. P. & O. P.W.D., 22 m., Dec. 7, '89.
Marshall, Col. C. H. T., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Judl., 4 m. and 4 d., Mar. 28, '91.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. G. F. L., R.E., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Martin, D. F., P.W.D., Bengal, 3 y. 6½ m., Mar. 11, '88.
Martin, E. J., B. P.W.D., 4 m. and 2 d., Feb. 12, '91.
Martin, W. T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 7, '91.
Martindale, Lieut. C. S. de B., I.S.C., B. Cov., B. Com., 18 m., April 4, '91.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., M. Political, 7 m. and 23 d., April 4, '91.
Maunsell, F. W., B. P.W.D., 29 m., April 12, '90.

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McCarthy, S. T., M. Cov., M. Judl., 12 m., Mar. 21, '90.
McConaghey, M. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Comm., 12 m., Jan. 23, '90.
McCullock, F., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Oct. 9, '90.
McLean, J. J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Judl., 7 m., April 11, '91.
McLoughlin, J., B. P.O., 15 m., May 1, '90.
Mellor, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 18, '91.
Melvill, Capt. P. J., I.S.C., B. Political, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Meredith, J., M. Police, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Merrett, W., M. P.O., 6 m., April 27, '91.
Metcalfe, E. P., B. Educl., 6 m., April 18, '91.
Mein, J., Cons. of Forests, Assam, 12 m., May 7, '91.
Midwinter, W. C., Burma Commr., 12 m., Dec. 4, '90.
Miller, P. S., M. Police, 12 m., Mar. 3, '91.
Mills, C. A., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Nov. 21, '90.
Mills, J. C., B. P.W.D., 30 m., April 28, '89.
Mitchell, T. C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 24, '90.
Moberly, H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Feb. 22, '90.
Monteath, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Secretariat, 22 m. and 27 days, Dec. 6, '90.
Moore, R. A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 15, '91.
Moorhead, Surg.-Maj. J., B. Med., 12 m., Oct. 30, '90.
Morgan, W., M. Judl., 9 m., May 28, '91.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Morison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 m., April 17, '90.
Morley, G. S., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Oct. 15, '90.
Morris, Capt. J. G., s.c., Assist. Commr., H.A.D., 18 m., Mar. 14, '90.
Morris, Surg. H. M., B. Med., 12 m., Sept. 28, '90.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., 6 m.
Mountford, C. E., B. P.O., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Muir, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., May 1, '91.
Mulligan, W. G. T., C.P. Comm., 12 m.
Muntz, W. E., B. P.W.D., 26 m., July 7, '89.

Neale, W. E., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Commr., 6 m. and 15 d., April 20, '91.
Nedham, W. A., B. Comm., 18 m., April 25, '91.
Nethersole, M., B. P.W.D.
Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 m., April 3, '90.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S., I.S.C., B. Political, 12 m., April 15, '91.
Nicholson, F. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 11, '91.
Nicholson, Surg.-Major F. C., B. Med., 6 m., May 10, '91.
Nolan, P., B. Cov., B. Secretariat, 8 m., Mar. 25, '91.
Norfor, C. H. T., M. P.W.D., 24 m., May 11, '91.
Norman, M. J., B. P.W.D., 18 m., June 23, '90.

O'Callaghan, J., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 13, '91.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., s.c., Bo. Political, 19 m., Mar. 27, '90.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G., R.E., B. P.W.D., 21 m., April 18, '90.
Oliver, E. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.
Oliver, E. J., Bo. Cons. of Forests, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Oliver, Major H. D., R.E., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., April 4, '91.
Orr. F. C., B. Police, 7 m., April 20, '91.
O'Shea, F. B., B. Post Office, 12 m., April 11, '91.
Owen, T. E., B. P.W.D., 19 m., March 6, '90.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Survey, 12 m., Jan. 17, '91.

Palmer, C. E., B. Secretariat, 20 m., March 14, '90.
Parrott, L. L., B. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Parsons, E. R., B. Police, 7 m., April 7, '91.
Partridge, J., Bo. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 27, '91.
Partridge, J. G. D., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Patten, T. A., Indo-European Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 16, '89.
Paul, J. E., M. P.W.D., 18 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Payne, E. W., B. Police, 7 m., April 20, '91.
Pechell, E. D., India Telegraph, 18 m., April 10, '90.
Pedley, W. E., Bo. P.W.D., 39 m., May 18, '88.
Peet, A. W., M. Forest, 15 m., Mar. 21, '91.
Pemberton, Surg.-Major R., M. Med., 22 m., Jan. 10, '90.
Penney, T., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Com., 7 m., Apr. 11, '91.
Pennington, A. F. D., B. Cov., B. Judl., 10 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Perkins, Capt. N., I.S.C., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m.
Peterson, F. W., Bo. Mint, 18 m., April 20, '91.
Peterson, H. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 9, '91.
Phelips, H. V. M., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 7, '91.
Phillips, H. P., B. P.W.D., 7 m., Mar. 9, '91.
Plowden, R. C., Punjab Police.
Poke, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Ponsonby, C. J., Forest Dept., 18 m., Feb. 14, '90.
Pope, A. W. U., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '91.
Popert, E. P., B. Forest Dept., 15 m., July 18, '90.
Porteous, A., B. Cov., Assam Com., 16 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Pottinger, J. C., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 20, '91.
Power, A. W. B., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91.
Pratt, J., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Price, A. H. D., Bo. Dockyard.
Price, J. K., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Priest, H. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 8 m., April 7, '91.

Quinlan, F. P., B. P.W.D., 12 m., April 1, '91.

Ransom, S., B. Marine, 24 m., Oct. 24, '90.
Ransome, N. E., B. Cov., 12 m., Sept. 11, '90.
Rattray, M., N.I. Salt, 28 m., May 14, '89.
Raven, P. E., B. P.W.D., 23 m., Dec. 2, '89.
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Feb. 13, '90.
Ray, P. K. D. Lc., B. Educl., 12 m., Dec. 1, '90.
Reily, C. H., B. Legislative, 12 m., April 9, '91.
Reynolds, C. H., Ind. Tel. Dept., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Reynolds, P., Bo. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 27, '90.
Richardson, R., B. Police, 12 m., April 16, '91.
Rickards, F. T., Bo. P.W.D., 4 m. 1 d., Mar. 14, '91.
Righy, V., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Dec. 20, '89.
Roberts, C., Punjab P.W.D., 39 m., June 18, '88.
Roberts, R. W., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Aug. 1, '90.
Roberts, T., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Feb. 22, '91.
Robinson, A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Rose, F. E., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 11, '90.
Rundle, Surg. C. S., M. Cov., M. Med., 24 m., Dec. 8, '90.
Russell, R. F., B. P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Russell, S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Oct. 20, '89.

Sage, E. M., B. P.W.D., 14 m., Jan. 31, '91.
Sanders, H., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 9, '91.
Sandford, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Savielle, G. A., Bo. P.W.D., 8 m., Feb. 28, '91.
Scannell, H., Bo. Police, 12 m., May 9, '91.
Scobie, D. M., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 13, '90.
Scott, M. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 m., May 10, '91.
Serres, G. C., Burma Police, 15 m.
Seymour, A. V., B. Secretariat, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Shaw, G. W., B. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Aug. 22, '90.
Shaw, J., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 29, '90.
Shaw, W. M., Indian Tel. Dept., 2 m., Sept. 18, '90.
Sheridan, H. C., India P.O., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Sherring, C. A., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., April 9, '91.
Shewan, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit., 12 m., Oct. 25, '90.
Shewan, Surg. G., B. Med., 18 m., April 12, '90.
Shirres, L. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 22 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Short, J. B., India P.O., 8 m., Mar. 26, '91.
Sim, C. L., B. P.W.D., 8 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Slade, H., B. Cons. of Forests, 15 m.
Smith, C. Somers, Mad. Cons. of Forests, 34 m., July 14, '88.
Smith, F. St. G. M., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 5, '90.
Smith, Major S., R.E., M. Cov., M. P.W.D., 19 m., Mar. 30, '91.
Souter, W. L., Bo. Police, 9 m.
Spooner, G. P., B. P.W.D., 24 m., Jan. 9, '90.
Steinberg, A. F., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 m., April 3, '90.
Stevenson, S. B., 12 m.
Stewart A., Bo. Forest Dept.
Stoker, T., B. Cov., Settlement Officer, N.-W. P. & O., 20 m., Mar. 18, '90.
Strachey, R. S., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 29, '90.
Street, Surg.-Major A. W. F., Bo. Med., 6 m., April 25, '91.
Strickland, H. J., N.-W.P. & O. P.W.D., 37 m., March 22, '89.
Strickland, Lieut. W. A. W., Burma Comm., 15 m., Sept. 19, '90.
Styan, H. S., Ind. Tele. Dept., 18 m.
Sullivan, W. J. A., M. Police, 18 m., Aug. 15, '90.
Sumner, J., Bo. P.W.D., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Sweet, G. W., N.-W.P. & O. Secretariat, 10 m., April 1, '91.
Sweet, H. F. D., M. Forest, 42 m., March 2, '88.
Symonds, W. P., Bo. P.O., 8 m., April 10, '91.

Taylor, H. B., B. P.W.D., 7 m., April 25, '91.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. C., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Police, 8 m., Mar. 28, '91.
Thompson, H. E., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 m., Dec. 24, '90.
Thomson, A., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Thomson, E. C. R., 6 m.
Thorn, J. F., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Jan. 7, '91.
Tickell, R. H., 12 m., Jan. 3, '91.
Tighe, Lieut. M. A., s.c., to Sept. 1, '91.
Tomes, Surg.-Maj. A., B. Med., 12 m., Nov. 25, '90.
Toozs, R. W. L., B. P.W.D., 12 m.
Torrie, W., B. P.W.D., 12 m., May 1, '90.
Tritton, S. B., B. P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '90.
Trufford, R. W., B. Cov., B. Judl., 7 m., April 16, '91.
Tuck, E. H., B. P.W.D., 9 m., April 1, '91.
Tucker, W. R., N.-P. & O Comm., 21 m., April 1, '91.
Tufnell, C. F., Punjab P.W.D., 30 m., Nov. 5, '87.
Tupper, C. L., B. Cov., Punjab Sect., 21 m., April 12, '90.
Turner, E., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 21, '91

Upcott, F. R., B. P.W.D., 22 m., March 29, '90.
Urná Shaukár Misra, N.-W.P. and Oude Rev. & Gen., 36 m., Aug. 18, '87.
Ussher, C. J., M. P.W.D., 9 m., Feb. 20, '91.

Van Geyzel, Surg. J. L., M. Med., 18 m., Mar. 31, '91
Vidal, G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18 m. April 17, '91.
Villa, J. E. G., B. Judicial, 12 m., April 8, '91.
Vincent, F. D'A., M. Forests, 40 m., May 13, '87.
Vonder Horst, W. P., Ben. P.W.D., 8 m., April 18, '91.

Walker, W. G., B. Cov., B. Rev., 19 m., April 22, '90.
Wallace, Lieut.-Col. W. A. J., R.E., C.I.E., B. P.W.D. 6 m., April 15, '91.
Wallerstein, Major P. H., B. Cov., B. Judl. 6 m. April 23, '91.
Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., Bo. Political, 18 m., May 20, '90.
Warlenby, J., India Tele. Dept., 12 m., Dec. 11, '90.
Waterhouse, Col. J., I.S.C., B. Survey, 6 m., May 7, '91.
Watson, A. A., Ind. Forest Dept., 12 m., April 7, '91.
Watson, H. E., Bo. Comm., 19 m. and 10 d., May 13, '90.
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., B. Medl., 30 m., July 31, '89.
Wedderburn, F. E. K., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 16 m. and 19 days, Mar. 24, '90.
Welsh, W. H., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Aug. 1, '90.
White, H. T., B. Cov., B. Com., 24 m., Mar. 20, '91.
White, J., B. Cov., N.-W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., May 1, '91.
Whittall, R. H. C., Punjab Forest, 12 m., Mar. 18, '91.
Wight, J. K., B. Cov., B. Judicial, 18 m., June 6, '90.
Williams, A. R., B. Pilot, 6 m., May 1, '91.
Williams, H. C., B. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 6, '90.
Williams, R. C., B. P.W.D., 6 m., April 7, '91.
Willock, W. A., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 2, '91.
Wilson, T. C., B. Secretariat, 12 m., Mar. 16, '91.
Womack, A. S., B. Cov., B. Com., 9 m., Mar. 12, '91.
Wood, C. A. H., B. P.O., 16 m., April 22, '90.
Wood, S. C. G., Bo. Railways, 15 m., June 27, '90.
Woolcombe, R., Bo. P.W.D., 18 m., March 28, '91.
Worsley, C. F., B. Cov., B. Comm., 8 m., April 23, '91.
Wright, T. H., B. P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 14, '91.
Wyman, J. S., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Oct. 18, '90.

Yates, J. A., B. Dockyard, 12 m., Mar. 24, '91.
Yates, L. E. H., B. P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 5, '90.
Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 21 m. and 27 d., May 23, '90.
Young, R. F., N.-W. P. & O. Police, 6 m., May 9, '91.
Young, W. M., B. Cov., Punjab Comm., 16 m., July 10, '90.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 m., April 8, '90, M.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 28 m., May 28, '89, Bo.
Beatty, Rev. E. T., 24 m., Nov. 14, '90. M.
Bird, Rev. A., 9 m., Feb. 21, '91, M.
Brandon, Rev. R. J., 24 m., May 30, '90, M.
Bridge, Rev. A., 18 m., June 27, '90, B.

Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 m., March 28, '90, Bo.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 m. 22 d., Nov. '89, B.
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 m., March 16, '90, B.
Cockin, Rev. J. J. B., 10 m., Jan. 27, '91, B.
Deedes, Rev. Brook, 15 m., Jan. 24, '91, B.
Dennis, Rev. G. T., 24 m., Nov. 8, '90, B.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., 24 m., Nov. 22, '90, B.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 m., Dec. 28, '89, M.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 m., Dec. 7, '89, B.
Haslope, Rev. L. M., 6 m., Jan. 15, '91, Bo.
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 m., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Langford, Rev. R. J., 24 m., Oct. 18, '90, B.
Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon, 20 m., Mar. 7, '91, Bo.
Penny, Rev. F., 24 m., May 2, '90, M.
Phillips, Rev. L. F., 24 m., Nov. 29, '90, B.

Sandberg, Rev. F. B., 24 m., Feb. 28, '91, B.
Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 18 m., April 11, '90, B.
Sharp, Rev. J., 30 m., May 10, '89, M.
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 m., Nov. 5, '89, B.

Trend, Rev. J. B., 12 m., July 1, '90, M.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 m., June 13, '89, B.

Foreign Telegrams.—The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—"On and from July 1 the rates for telegrams to many countries will be reduced, as arranged at the International Conference held in Paris. Examples:—Austria, from 4½*d.* to 3*d.* a word; Hungary, from 4½*d.* to 3*d.*; Gibraltar, from 5½*d.* to 4½*d.*; Italy, from 4½*d.* to 3*d.*; Malta, from 7*d.* to 6*d.*; Sweden, from 5*d.* to 4*d.*; Norway, from 4*d.* to 3½*d.*; Russia, from 6½*d.* to 5½*d.*; Portugal, from 5½*d.* to 4½*d.*; Spain, from 4½*d.* to 4*d.*; Switzerland, from 3½*d.* to 3*d.*; Canary Islands, from 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 10*d.*; Java, from 6*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.*; Singapore, from 6*s.* 5*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*; Penang, from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.*; Senegal, from 2*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; St. Paul le Loanda, from 9*s.* to 8*s.* 7*d.* At the same time the fees for signalling ships at foreign semaphore stations will be reduced from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 10*d.*"

Indian Trade with Afghanistan.—Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a correspondent, states that he has ascertained by inquiry at the India Office that the falling off of trade between India and Afghanistan, as well as through Afghanistan, in 1888-89 was succeeded by a considerable improvement in 1889-90. A report presented to Parliament last April places the imports into India at 193,480 rx. for 1888-89, and 346,214 rx. for 1889-90, while the exports from India for the two periods are respectively 526,798 rx. and 813,450 rx. The causes which have combined to prevent the growth of trade continue to operate with increased intensity. Russian competition is keener, while the Russian fiscal restrictions against the intrusion of English and Indian goods from the East are increasingly severe. The transit duties levied by the Ameer are practically prohibitive of trade from the Indian frontier beyond the zone of Cabul, and latterly the effect of these heavy dues has been increased by relatively light dues imposed from Russian territory into Afghanistan. The revival of trade with Cabul is attributed by the local authorities of the Punjab chiefly to the cessation of disturbances in the dominions of the Ameer, a circumstance which accounts for the larger trade done with Cabul in all the principal articles.

A Cyprus Exhibition.—It is proposed to hold an Exhibition of the Products of Ancient and Modern Cyprus (of the General and Executive Committees of which Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and the Hon. Algernon Egerton are respectively chairmen) in April or May of 1892. The postponement of the Exhibition until 1892 is due to the desire of the Exhibition Committee to produce exhibits of exceptional interest, and the necessity for further time for organisation. Information may be obtained on written application to the Secretary, Mr. Claude Johnson, 140 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

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All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891.

THE MANIPORE DEBATE.

WITH one notable exception the debate in the Commons on the Manipore question was rather a dull one. SIR W. VERNON HARCOURT made what is called a "statesmanlike" speech, which means that he took a commonplace view of the papers presented to Parliament. By accident, no doubt, he followed the line indicated in our analysis of the correspondence, but to his credit as a partisan it may be said that he did not push the case to extremes. The mere fact that, owing to some blunders on the part of the agents employed to carry the wishes of the Government of India into effect, a breakdown had occurred, gave the Opposition no legitimate ground for criticising the Home Government, who knew nothing of the difficulty before it was informed of the catastrophe. An attempt to fix the Indian Government with blame for not having consulted the Secretary of State before acting entirely broke down. The case was one with regard to which the Governor-General in Council had an absolute right to come to an independent decision. If India is to be governed at all it must be governed from Calcutta (or Simla), with the reservation of review and criticism by the Secretary of State in Council. Compared with other subjects of Indian administration the case was really of second or third rate importance, and, as SIR JOHN GORST remarked, not, we believe, with any intentional cynicism, would hardly have been heard of, had the removal of the Senaputty been accomplished without a catastrophe. We cannot understand why SIR JOHN GORST should be blamed for frankly stating a fact which lies on the surface. It was reaffirmed last night in the Lords' debate. Manipore is a small and remote State whose interests compared with those of the Indian Empire at large were of the smallest importance. No Governor General could have been expected to treat the difficulty which had arisen there otherwise than as an ordinary matter of administration. What SIR JOHN GORST desired to convey to the House, though he may not have been altogether happy in his manner of putting it, was simply what we have indicated. It is hardly fair to blame him for being so candid, or to search his language too closely for sarcastic meanings.

As we anticipated, the strongest point made against the Indian Government in both Houses was with regard to the delay in arriving at a conclusion, and its resolution to deport the Senaputty after the revolution carried out under his inspiration had been practically recognised. MR. QUINTON and MR. GRIMWOOD were evidently of opinion that it would be better to let sleeping dogs lie. The Senaputty was not an ideal statesman, but he was the ablest man in the State, an imperfectly civilised State, in whose rulers the Indian Government could not expect to find types of high moral character. MR. GRIMWOOD seems to have taken the measure of his man very intelligently, and to have thought that on the whole he would be the best ruler in the circumstances. This is practically what SIR JOHN GORST admitted, but he stated his case somewhat more sardonically than was consistent with a thoroughgoing defence of the action of LORD LANSDOWNE and his advisers. In fact his argument reads rather like a criticism than a defence. One passage in it has been severely censured. He said:—

> There are two ways of dealing with a man of this sort—one is to depose him from his State, and the other is to use him as an instrument for governing the State. It is quite evident that Mr. Grimwood desired to adopt the latter course. That was a very generous policy, and one which everybody is disposed to sympathise with, but it was a rather risky policy. It is a policy which depends on the Resident obtaining the ascendency of the Senaputty, and not on the Senaputty obtaining the ascendency of the Resident. Between the two powers there is a great difference, for one is temporary and the other is permanent. Mr. Grimwood would remain only a few years at the outside in Manipore, while the Senaputty would be there after Mr. Grimwood left, and might possibly obtain an ascendency over Mr. Grimwood's successor, if not over Mr. Grimwood himself. For that and other reasons Governments never have allowed or encouraged such a policy being adopted. They have always discouraged independent and original talent, and have always promoted mediocrity. This is not a new policy. It is as old as the days of Tarquinius Superbus. In my own time I have known numbers of cases of this kind.

He proceeded to cite the cases of the Maori King, of CETEWAYO and ARABI. The line of argument is excellent enough, but it was put too crudely, and we may add too cleverly, to make it effective for the purposes of apology. In the House SIR JOHN GORST'S hearers could not help giving his language a personal application, an application which we are convinced, after carefully considering the argument, was not in his mind. Many of his hearers at once applied the satire to SIR JOHN GORST'S relations to his chief at the India Office. This is absurd. The personal relations between the Under-Secretary and the Secretary of State are of the most cordial character, and no one who knows the two men can believe that SIR JOHN GORST intended, or suspected that his language would be applied to conditions existing at home. It is an amusing fact that his language has been taken to refer by turns to most of the Ministers who sit on the Front Bench. The Secretary of State last night however showed very clearly that he disapproved of SIR JOHN GORST'S levity. He said "the statement was so utterly opposed to common-sense that he could not imagine how it could have been made." The DUKE OF ARGYLL characterised it as "absurd." SIR JOHN GORST is suffering the penalty of being too clever. In effect his apology was pretty much the same as that of the Secretary of State for War and MR. CURZON. Manifestly the Home authorities think that it would have been better had the Indian Government acted on MR. GRIMWOOD'S advice; but at the same time they recognise that LORD LANSDOWNE and his advisers must have acted from pure and legitimate motives, and had no other object than to maintain the prestige of the paramount power. That being admitted how is it possible to censure them, because the effort to carry out their policy was defeated by disaster?

One of the most sensible speeches made in the Lords' discussion was, as might be expected, that of LORD DERBY. It sums up the case more judicially and more judiciously than SIR JOHN GORST had done, but practically expresses somewhat similar views. This passage is worth reproducing:—

> And if I might venture to express an opinion about a matter on which we know so little, I should have doubted whether it might not have been wiser to discard at once the ruler who had run away from his country, in a flight with very little cause, and so shown himself unfit for his position, and in that case you would have accepted unconditionally the ruler who had replaced him and his advisers. No doubt the new ruler would not have been a nominee of ours; he would not have owed his throne to us, but I do not think that makes very much difference in the long run. We all remember what happened in Afghanistan. We tried to put on the throne a certain Prince, Suja Shah, but he was displaced by the very man whom we had unsuccessfully tried to dethrone, and whom we were compelled to recognise in

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the end—Dost Mahomed. Dost Mahomed was an able man, and he reigned for many years, and we remained in perfect good understanding with him. I do not see why on a smaller scale the same results should not follow in the present case, and I will frankly own that I do not quite understand accepting the results of a revolution and then proceeding to imprison the people by whom it has been made. I do not, however, argue the point, because I should entirely discard my own judgment in a matter of this kind. It depends so much on details—on the character of the men, on the feelings of the people, on the circumstances of the country—that I do not believe that any one here, and I hardly except even the Secretary of State, is capable of pronouncing a sound judgment in the matter. It is essentially a question for the Government of India in India. We give our Viceroy immense powers. We surround him with able and experienced advisers, and it is not wise to take such decisions out of his hands. He is better placed to judge in such a matter, and, what is perhaps more important, he is not exposed to those disturbing and exciting influences which prevail at home. As a matter of fact, questions of this kind are properly left to him, and it must be remembered that, but for a military mishap which has caused all this disturbance, nothing would have been heard of the affair, and it would have passed absolutely unnoticed.

That is really the most that can be said.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY is an able man, but his letter of June 17 to the *Times*, which we reprint, might just as well have been left unwritten. He is one of those responsible for the policy adopted by the Government of India in regard to Manipore. He admits that the matter at issue was "not one of danger to the peace of India in leaving the SENAPUTTY at Manipore, but whether this would be compatible with the maintenance of quiet within that little State." If that were all, we cannot help thinking that the Government of India might have risked it. If family quarrels have been going on there for seventy years without any appreciative injury to British interests, the Government ought to be able to show some special reason for interfering in the only revolution which, according to SIR G. CHESNEY, came off without bloodshed. The special reasons given by him are that Manipore had come into immediate contact with British Provinces, and that the latest revolution offered no prospect of finality. MR. GRIMWOOD'S report however was practically that it offered the only chance of finality—the SENAPUTTY being the strongest of the brothers, and having quite gratuitously forgone his own claims on behalf of the previous JOBRAJ, and the State having settled down quietly under the new arrangements. It would surely have been time enough to act when any new outbreak occurred, provided the only question with the Government of India was that of peace within Manipore. SIR GEORGE CHESNEY'S attempt to defend the intention to arrest the SENAPUTTY at the Durbar shows that he is imperfectly in touch with Home opinion. In this case, however, some Anglo-Indian newspapers are in accord with British feeling, and on the whole it seems useless to combat a judgment which has already been delivered.

FUNERAL OF MR. HAROLD R. KING.

ON June 17 the remains of the late MR. HAROLD R. KING, which had been brought home from Aden, where it will be remembered they were temporarily buried after his decease on board the P. and O. steamer *Oriental*, were finally interred in the quiet and picturesque graveyard at Chigwell, in Essex, beside the bodies of his father and brother. In the Manor House at Chigwell the deceased was born and brought up; a beautiful stained glass window in the pretty church bears testimony to the love and devotion with which the late MR. HENRY SAMUEL KING and his first wife were regarded by the children of that marriage, of whom HAROLD R. KING was one. It was fitting that the son who had died on a far-off sea, should be laid beside his father in the churchyard close to the old family home. A lovely June day smiled on the fresh green of trees and crops, and shimmered over the undulating landscape of this charming part of Essex as the carriages of the funeral cortege drove along the road that winds from Woodford to Chigwell, passing by the way the Manor House. Sad as the ceremony was, one could not help thinking that there was a certain appropriateness in the time and the season. One of the brightest and liveliest of men, it seemed right that our deceased friend, cut off in the summer of his life, should thus be laid to rest in the purest and sweetest brightness of the summer-land he loved so well. A large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased attended, testifying to the affection with which he was regarded by those who most intimately knew him, and tributes of wreaths and flowers covered the spot in which he was laid at rest. Among those who attended, besides MR. and MRS. HENRY S. KING, MR. and MRS. MURPHY, the MISSES KING, MR. COVENEY, MR. RICHARD KING and other relatives, were GENERAL DENNEHEY, SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, COLONEL BECHER, MR. M. BHOWNAGGREE, C.I.E., and several Indian gentlemen, representative of the Masonic Lodge at Bombay to which the deceased belonged, MR. EDWARD JENKINS, MR. GODDARD, MR. A. SUART, MR. BENNETT, a number of gentlemen from the Cornhill and Pall Mall offices of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO., and others. A large number of beautiful wreaths were laid upon the coffin from all the above, and from many friends who could not attend, and handsome floral tributes were sent by the Cornhill and Pall Mall staff.

A WARNING TO DISHONEST OFFICERS.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has found it necessary to take action with regard to officers who incur debts which they refuse to pay. A circular has been issued by the local Government, says a Rangoon paper, stating that the Chief Commissioner is constantly receiving complaints from India and elsewhere regarding gazetted officers who have failed to pay moneys alleged to be due by them, and ignore all applications for the discharge of their debts. The Government, the circular adds, does not tolerate indebtedness and insolvency on the part of clerks and other subordinates, and the Chief Commissioner will deal severely with any gazetted officer who brings the Government service into disrepute by refusing or neglecting to pay his just debts.

On this *Capital* remarks:—"This resolution is quite in keeping with the character for justice that Sir Alexander Mackenzie bears. We commend it to the attention of Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Frederick Roberts; indeed, the Supreme Government might read it with advantage. If the Government of India only let it be known that the evasion of just debts was an abomination in their sight, the service would be purified. O for a moment of Sir Charles Napier; it would be worth a cycle of the present stuff; that stern old warrior was not a travelling advertisement."

WE are very glad to see that the Secretary of State has with kindly promptitude acted on the suggestion that MRS. GRIMWOOD'S services would be most effectively recognised by a good pension. Extra pensions of 300*l.* a year are granted to her and to MRS. QUINTON. This is as it should be. Honours are all very well, but it is better to have something substantial wherewith to support them.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES early last week started a subscription for the benefit of MRS. GRIMWOOD among the wives of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British Army, to show their appreciation of her gallantry, heroism, and devotion to the wounded under fire during the late disaster at Manipore. In consequence of numerous inquiries afterwards made at Marlborough House, the PRINCESS OF WALES has decided that all English women who are anxious to join her Royal Highness's Fund on behalf of MRS. GRIMWOOD shall be invited to subscribe. Subscriptions will be received by MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says that he is able to confirm, on the best of authority, the statements which have been published as to the probability of MRS. GRIMWOOD receiving the Victoria Cross in addition to the Red Cross. He adds that in crossing the river MRS. GRIMWOOD injured the sinews of her foot, and is very lame in consequence; indeed, it is feared that she will always be a little so; and she has some slight bullet wounds in her arm. MRS. GRIMWOOD is only twenty-three, and had been married three years.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

By the Governor-General of India in Council.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 30, 1891.)

Ward, W. E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Serv., assumed charge of office of Chief Commr. of Assam on May 27.

Smith, Surg. J. C. C., M.B., Bengal Estab.: servs., which were placed temply. at disp. of Govt. of N.-W. Provs. and Oude, are placed permly. at disp. of that Govt.

Gibbons, Surg. J. B., resident physician and professor of pathology, Med. Coll. Hospital, Calcutta, is appd. to offic. as professor of physiology, Med. Coll., Calcutta.

Alcock, Surg. A. W., M.B., Bengal Estab., surg. naturalist, Med. Survey Dept., is appd. to offic. as resident physician and professor of pathology, Med. Coll. Hospital, Calcutta.

Weir, Surg. R. R., M.B., Bengal Estab.: servs., which were placed temply. at disp. of Govt. of N.-W. Provs. and Oude, are placed permly. at disp. of that Govt.

Sexton, Lieut. M. F. A., Indian Staff Corps, 6th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent: servs. are placed at disp. of Chief Commr. of Burma for employ. as assist. comdt. in Upper Burma Military Police.

Lermit, Rev. L. H., is appd. junior chaplain on Bengal (Calcutta) Eccl. Estab.

Oldham, R. D., dept. supt., Geol. Survey of India, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from July 8.

Rind, L. A. W., dep. conserv. of forests, Burma, is transf. to Central Provs.

The following appts. are made, from May 1:—

Gamble, J. S., conserv., 2nd grade (superny.), School Circle, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, and director of Forest School at Dehra Dun, is absorbed into 2nd grade of conservs., and will offic. in 1st grade.

Jellicoe, J. T., dep. conserv., 2nd (officg. 1st) grade, Assam, to offic. in 3rd grade of conservs., and to hold charge of Assam conservatorship.

Erskine, Lieut. K. D., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 1st class, is posted as 1st assist. to Gov.-Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana and chief commr. of Ajmere-Merwara.

Kilburn, W. D.: appt. as vice-consul for Denmark at Calcutta is recognised.

Weir, Surg.-Major P. A., M.B., Indian Med. Serv. (Bengal), principal assist. to opium agent at Benares, is appd. to be residency surg. and *ex-officio* assist. to resident in Nepaul.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept.:—

Reynolds, G. B., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, is transf. to Railway branch of Eng. Estab. in rank of exec. eng., 3rd grade, from April 1, but servs. will remain at disp. of Chief Commr., Central Provs.

Cleghorn, J. P., exec. eng., 3rd grade, Beloochistan, is reduced to exec. eng., 4th grade, from May 5, and is transf. to Bengal.

Inglis, W. A., exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, is appd. to offic. as supertdg. eng.

The following proms. and reversions of exec. and assist. engs. attached to State Railways are made from dates specified:—

From exec. eng., 2nd grade, to exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1.

White, Major W. H., R.E.	**Hodges**, R. N.	**Martyn**, G. V.
Kunhardt, Major H. G., R.E.	**Dease**, P. P.	**Stent**, W. K.
	Way, R. A.	**Brereton**, A.

From exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1.

Tait, J.	**Curry**, T. E.	**McHutchin**, W.
Hogan, J. L. P.	**Brown**, J. S.	**Bickerton**, C. H. C.
Harington, H. S.	**Anderson**, G. A.	**Chabrel**, M. J.
Michell, T.	**Constable**, Capt. W. V., R.E.	**Cole**, W. H.
Moyle, G.		

From exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1:—

Hewitt, St. J..	**Gabbett**, J. E.	**Fowler**, F. D.
Denne, R. T.	**Woods**, R. J.	**Morse**, A.
Home, W.	**Chadwick**, W.	**Pope**, F. J.
de Broe, V. E.	**Prickett**, L. G.	**Egerton**, R. W.
	Elliot, E. C.	

From exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1:—

Coppin, R. F.	**Johns**, W. A.	**Faulkner**, E. T.
Mason, A. H.	**Guinness**, H. S.	**Deuchars**, G.
Dyson, R. C.	**Perceval**, R. S.	**Weightman**, W. J.
	Rennick, C. S.	

Mills, G., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1.

From assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., Jan. 1.

Eaton, J. N. A.	**Walton**, Capt. E. W., R.E.	**Sykes**, C. F.
Phillips, H.	**Craster**, Capt. S. L., R.E.	**Elliot**, Lieut. G. S. McD., R.E.
Shelley, Capt. A. D. G., R.E.		**Roberts**, F. W.

Trevor, A. S., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Jan. 1.

Bartlett, T. W., from exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 1st grade, permanent, Feb. 12.

Wilson, Major G. F., R.E., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, permanent, Feb. 12.

Dallas, J. E., from exec. eng., 4th grade, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, permanent, Feb. 12.

Rose, G. P., from assist. eng., 1st grade, and exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 4th grade, permanent, Feb. 12.

Slane, W., from assist. eng., 2nd grade, to assist. eng., 1st grade, permanent, Feb. 12.

McCudden, E. G. J., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, to exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Feb. 12.

Taylor, H. B., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Feb. 12.

Beeston, R. C., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, to exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Feb. 17.

Wolley-Dod, F., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 12.

Von Ahn, C., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 12.

From exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 12:—

Bennet, H. W.	**Macdonald**, A. R.	**Cole**, C. J.

From exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, March 29:—

Michell, W.	**Haddon**, H. E.	**Küster**, E. E. A.

Barrow, W. D., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 7.

Gilchrist, W. G., from exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 1st grade, permanent, April 9.

Keelan, E. J., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, to exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Montague, J. M., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Baker, E., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Collet, J. F. H., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Shaw, W. R., from exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Drew, W., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 9.

Thomson, C., from exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 1st grade, permanent, April 13.

Buyers, J. W., C.I.E., suptdg. eng., 1st class, State Railways, is perm. to retire from service, from June 2.

The following permanent proms. are ordered in Superior Accounts branch:—

Wilkinson, J. W., from examr., 4th class, 3rd grade, to examr., 4th class, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1, 1890.

Oldham, Col. F. G., R.E., from examr., 2nd class, to examr., 1st class, from May 20.

Christie, Major C. H. P., R.E., examr. of Public Works accounts, Madras, from examr., 2nd class, temp., to examr., 2nd class, from May 20. He is granted 6 m. special leave.

Brown, F. L., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, permanent, May 20.

Braddon, J. B., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, May 20.

Clarke, Major H., R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent, May 20.

Harrison, A. G., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent, May 20.

Hickie, W. C., from dep. examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to dep. examiner, 1st grade, permanent, May 20.

Hoskyn, Capt. C. R., R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, May 20.

Balston, C. R. T., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temp., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, May 20.

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Sherlock-Hubbard, I. S., examiner of accounts, is appd. to offic. as examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The following proms. and reversions of exec. and assist. engs. att. to several local administrations are made from dates specified :—

Roden, H. H., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., March 15.

Riggins, A. F., from exec. eng., 2nd grade, to exec. eng., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 11.

Crampton, A. C., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, to exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 11.

Foy, W. R., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 11.

Rose, A. E., from assist. eng., 1st grade, to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., April 11.

Cox, S., from assist. eng., 2nd grade, to assist. eng., 1st grade, permanent, April 13.

Harriott, G. M., from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 29.

Sweet, W. McM., from exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, April 29.

Creameor, P. J., dep. examiner, 2nd grade, temp., att. to office of sec. to Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., is transf. to office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, as offictg. dep. examiner.

Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Staff Corps, dep. supt., 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 30.

Tindall, Capt. W. A., comdr., Indian Govt. Telegraph Steamer *Patrick Stewart*, is allowed leave on med. cert. for 1 year, from May 13.

Finch, B. T., director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., is allowed special leave on urgent priv. affs. for 6 m., from May 13.

Johnstone, T. Y., assist. supt. of Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., is allowed furl. for 2 years, from May 13.

Elrington, R., assist. supt., 5th class, 2nd grade, temp., is allowed furl. for 1 year, from May 2.

Bayley, Lieut. S. F., received charge of office of assist. commr., Merwara, on May 7.

The following notifications are made in Military Works Dept. :—

Rivett-Carnac, Lieut. S. G., R.E., assist. eng., is placed in charge of office of exec. eng., Meerut div., Military Works, from May 8

Clayton, Lieut. H. E., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed prescribed exam. for prom. to assist. eng., 1st grade, on April 9.

Winsloe, 2nd Lieut. A. R., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed prescribed exam. for prom. to assist. eng., 1st grade, on April 9.

Laurence, Lieut. R. T. R., R.E., assist. eng., 1st grade, passed prescribed dept. standard exam. in Hindostani on April 30.

Bean, L. C. D., assist. traffic supt. in 3rd class, 1st grade, of Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, is appd. to offic. as dist. traffic supt., N.-W. Railway, with temp. rank of 2nd class, 4th grade.

Ingle, M. F., mail officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from May 12.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of May 30, 1891.)

Churchill, Brig.-Surg. C. F., M.B., Med. Staff, is appd. to offic. on Administrative Med. Staff of the Army, with temp. rank of dep. surg.-gen., from May 13.

The undermen. officers are admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from dates specified :—

Black, Lieut. W. C., Derbyshire Regt., offictg. wing officer, 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Bengal Inf., April 19, 1890.

McConaghey, 2nd Lieut. H., 8th Hussars, offictg. squad. officer, 7th Bengal Cav., Sept. 23, 1889, and will rank as lieut. from same date.

Ford, 2nd Lieut. H. B., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, offictg. wing officer, 25th (Punjab) Bengal Inf., April 4, 1890, and will rank as lieut. from same date.

The undermen. 2nd lieuts. are admitted to Indian Staff Corps from dates specified, and will rank as lieuts. from same dates :—

Annesley, A. S. R., Royal Irish Fusiliers, offictg. wing officer, 10th Bengal Inf., Aug. 1, 1889.

Henslowe, F. J. D., East Surrey Regt., offictg. wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Bengal Inf., Oct. 24, 1889.

Kays, Lieut. H. F., 2nd batt. Highland Light Inf., is appd. supt. of army signalling, Miranzai Field Force, from April 12.

Buston, Capt. and Brevet Major P. T., R.E., supt. of Park, corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, is granted furl. out of India on priv. affs., for 1 year and 6 m.

Bailey, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, 16th Bengal Cav., is granted leave to proc. out of India on med. cert., for 6 m.

Smith, Col. J. B., Staff Corps, is perm. to reside out of India, from June 12.

Hudson, Major-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., Staff Corps, is placed on list of lieut.-gens. on Indian Gradation List.

The following officers of Staff Corps are prom. to be lieut.-cols., from May 26 :—

Massy, Major C. F.

Swetenham, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. A.

Tweddell, Col. F., Gen. List, Inf., comdt. 31st (Punjab) Bengal Inf., is perm. to retire from service from May 15.

The following appts. and proms. are made in Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Petre, F. L., to be capt.

Pearse, W., to be 2nd lieut.

Bryant, F. B., to be 2nd lieut.

Molony, E. A., to be 2nd lieut.

Smith, S., to be 2nd lieut.

Lay, F. J., to be 2nd lieut.

Peal, Lieut. R. H., to be capt.

Stewart-Wilson, 2nd Lieut. C., to be lieut.

Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. T. V., to be lieut.

Vose, 2nd Lieut. J. de P., to be lieut.

The following notifications are made in Marine Dept.:—

Campbell, Capt. A., D.S.O., Indian Marine, to offic. as director of Indian Marine.

Gwyn, Capt. A., Indian Marine, assist. director of Indian Marine, to offic. as dep. director of Indian Marine.

Edwards, Capt. W. M., Indian Marine, staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to offic. as assist. director of Indian Marine.

Hext, Capt. J., C.I.E., Royal Navy (retired), director of Indian Marine, is granted 6 m. leave on med. cert., from April 25.

Hooper, H. B., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furl. out of India on priv. affs., for 1 year.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 27, 1891.)

Waller, R. M., mag. and coll., Monghyr, is appd. a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, and is posted to headqrs. of Darjeeling dist.

Toynbee, G., offictg. commr., Orissa div., is appd. a commr. of a div., vice J. Boxwell, dec.

Wace, A. A., offictg. mag. and coll., 1st grade, is confd. in that grade, vice G. Toynbee.

Risley, H. H., is appd. a mag. and coll., 2nd grade, vice A. A. Wace, but will continue to act as sec. to Govt. of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Depts.

Bedford, C. A. S., offictg. dep. commr., Manbhum, is prom. to 2nd grade of dep. commrs., vice H. H. Risley.

Ritchie, J. G., offictg. dep. commr., Darjeeling, is appd. a dep. commr., 3rd grade, vice C. A. S. Bedford, but will continue to act as a dep. commr., 2nd grade.

Maguire, H. F. J. T., sub. *pro tem.* joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is confd. in that grade, vice J. G. Ritchie, but will continue on deputation.

Collin, E. W., is appd., sub. *pro tem.*, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, vice H. F. J. T. Maguire, but will continue on deputation.

Finucane, M., director of land records, Bengal, is appd. a mag. and coll., 1st grade.

Fiddian, W., mag. and dep. coll., Howrah, is prom. to 1st grade of mags. and colls., vice R. M. Waller.

Grierson, G. A., offictg. mag. and coll., 2nd grade, is confd. in that grade, vice W. Fiddian.

Phillips, H. A. D., offictg. mag. and coll., Maimansing, is appd. a mag. and coll., 3rd grade, vice G. A. Grierson, but will continue to act in 2nd grade.

Hare, L., mag. and coll., Dacca, is appd. to act temply. as commr. of Dacca div., in add. to own duties.

Coulthard, Rev. H. R., is appd. to act as chaplain of Kidderpore.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Gazette* of May 28, 1891.)

Rose, H. A., assist. commr., is appd. to be an assist. coll., 1st grade.

O'Dwyer, F., settlement officer, Gujranwala, has obtained priv. leave for 3 m., from May 12.

Ibbeston, D. C. J., dep. commr., Gujranwala, is placed in charge of settlement of that dist., in add. to his other duties, from May 12.

Rich, Lieut. C. L. M. (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt. by Govt. of India, is appd. to offic. as canton. mag. of Meean Meer, from May 19.

Donald, R., is appd. as an extra assist. commr. at Peshawur, from May 20.

Harris, R. L., offictg. divl. judge, Ferozepore, is transf. in same capacity to Mooltan, where he assumed charge of his duties on May 25.

Martineau, A. E., assist. commr. in charge of Sirsa sub-div. of Hissar dist., to be a justice of the peace within and for territories included in Govt. of Punjab and its dependencies.

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Maclagan, Capt. R. S., R.E., having been placed at disp. of P.W. Dept., Punjab, was posted to Peshawur prov. div., and reported his arrival at Abbottabad on Feb. 27.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of May 30, 1891.)

Freyer, Surg.-Major P. J., civil surg. of Moradabad, is granted special leave on urgent priv. affs. for 6 m., from May 9.

Oakeshott, J., officg. dist. and sess. judge, Mirzapore, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 21.

Dodd, C., insp. of schools, 4th circle, is appd. to hold charge of current duties of office of assist. insp. of schools, Kumaon, in add. to his own duties.

Fischer, Surg. L. G., is appd. to civil med. charge of Manipore dist.

Elliot, F. E., dist. and sess. judge, Allahabad, is appd. to conduct duties of sess. judge, Mirzapore, in add. to his own duties, for purpose of hearing emergent applications for admission to bail.

Holme, H. E., assist. mag., Agra, is transf. to Kumaon dist., as assist. commr.

Cowley-Brown, J. C. C., officg. assist. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Shahjahanpore to Lucknow.

Luckman, Rev. W. A. G., is appd. hon. chaplain of Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps to complete estab.

Sherer, Superny. 2nd Lieut. W. M., Cawnpore Light Horse, is transf. to Naini Tal Volunteer Corps, from May 13.

Strickland, H. J., assist. eng., 1st grade, is granted 6 m. extraord. leave without pay, in ext.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of May 30, 1891.)

In consequence of deptr. on 3 m. priv. leave of Col. W. S. Brooke, dep. commr., 2nd (officg. 1st) class, the following temp. proms. among dep. commrs. are ordered, from April 2 :—

Temple, Col. J. A., dep. commr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. commr., 1st class.

Hogg, Col. T. W., dep. commr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. commr., 2nd class.

Gordon, L., dep. commr., 4th class, is appd. to offic. in that grade, from April 25.

Phillips, F. A. T., C.S., assist. commr., 1st class, and officg. dep. commr., 4th class, is appd. to offic. as dep. commr., 3rd class, from April 25.

Craddock, R. H., C.S., assist. commr., 2nd class, is appd. to offic. as assist. commr., 1st class, from March 31.

Walker, J., C.S., assist. commr., 3rd class, is appd. to offic. as assist. commr., 2nd class, from April 4.

Fraser, A. H. L., C.S., commr., Chhattisgarh div., is granted 4 m. leave, on med. cert., in ext.

Hughes-Hallett, C., officg. dist. supt. of police, Seoni, is granted priv. leave for 1 m.

Fenton, T. C., assist. dist. supt. of police, Bilaspore, is granted leave, on med. cert., for 6 m.

Consequent on retirement of Capt. C. W. Losack, dep. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, the following permanent and temp. proms. are ordered, from March 22 :—

Foster, G. H., dep. conserv., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. conserv., 2nd grade.

Ballantine, J., dep. conserv., 4th grade, in Berar, on deputation to Nizam's Govt., to be dep. conserv., 3rd grade (seconded).

Dobbs, E., officg. dep. conserv., 3rd grade, to be dep. conserv., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Moore, H., dep. conserv., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* (officg. in 3rd grade), to be dep. conserv., 4th grade, and to continue to offic. as dep. conserv., 3rd grade.

Taylor, G. F., dep. conserv., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, in Berar, to offic. as dep. conserv., 3rd grade.

Anthony, H. B., assist. conserv., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* (officg. dep. conserv., 4th grade), to be assist. conserv., 1st grade, and to be dep. conserv., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Hicks, F. C., assist. conserv., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. conserv., 4th grade.

Blunt, A. W., assist. conserv., 2nd grade, to offic. as assist. conserv., 1st grade.

Montgomerie, C. W., C.S., assist. commr., on return from priv. leave, is posted to Damoh dist.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of May 30, 1891.)

Calvert, Surg. J. T., I.M.S., was appd. to hold med. charge of civil station of Silchar, in add. to his military duties, from April 3 to 5, both days inclusive.

Young, H. G., assist. conserv. of forests, Cachar Forest Div., is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from June 1.

Smart, O. G., exec. eng., who was posted as a temp. measure to Naga Hills Div., is to revert to his sub. appt.

Davis, A. W., C.S., received exec. charge of Naga Hills Treasury on March 15.

Howell, Lieut. A. A., B.S.C., received exec. charge of Naga Hills Treasury on March 31.

Woods, Lieut. A. E., M.S.C., received exec. charge of Naga Hills Treasury on April 27.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Brown, H. J., Myook, on return from leave, is posted to charge of Sagaing sub-div., Sagaing dist.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Underwood, O. C. H., I.C.S., assist. commr., is transf. from Tounggoo to charge of Tantabin sub-div., Shwebo dist.

Warde, Lieut. H. N., assist. commr., is transf. from Tantabin to charge of Kyaukse dist. and is appd. to offic. temply. as dep. commr.

Bonus, A. R., I.C.S., officg. deg. commr., is granted priv. leave for 3 m.

Nisbet, F. C., assist. commr., is granted priv. leave for 2 m., in continuation of priv. leave previously granted.

Pockett, W. E., assist. supt. of police, Magwe, is granted priv. leave for 10 weeks.

Ford, E., I.C.S., assist. commr., is appd. to be a mag., 2nd class, in Myingyan dist.

Pasley, E. T. H., officg. assist. supt. of police, is transf. from charge of police of Myinmu sub-div., Sagaing dist., to charge of police of Pyawbwe sub-div., Yamethin dist.

Orchard, F. S., assist. supt. of police, is transf. from charge of Pyawbwe sub-div., Yamethin dist., to charge of police of Ava sub-div., Sagaing dist.

Stanhope, L. C., assist. supt. of police, on return from leave, is posted to charge of police of Kyaukpyu dist.

Reale, R., extra assist. commr., is appd. to be a mag., 1st class, in Henzada dist.

Underwood, O. C. H., I.C.S., assist. commr., is appd. to be a mag., 2nd class, in Shwebo dist.

Fanshawe, J. C., supt. of police, Burma, has been granted an ext. of leave for 5 m., on med. cert.

Mullen, Lieut. J. L. W. F., 2nd Bengal Lancers, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Chief Commr., is appd. to be an assist. comdt. of Military Police in Upper Burma, and is posted to Upper Chindwin batt., Kindat.

Foster, Hony. Surg. C. W. E., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 1 year's leave, on med. cert.

Houghton, B., I.C.S., dep. commr., has passed exam. in Chin language.

Cox, S., assist. eng., 2nd grade, is granted furl. for 2 years (out of India), from June 1.

Sen, P. N., assist. eng., 2nd grade, is, on return from priv. leave, transf. temply. from 3rd to 1st circle of superintendence for employment in Rangoon div.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of June 2, 1891.)

Thomson, J., acting coll. of Tanjore, is granted priv. leave for 2 m. and 25 days, from July 13.

Power, G. F. T., acting coll. of South Arcot, is granted furl. for 1 year, from June 8.

Horne, W. O., acting sec. to commr. of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Rev., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 30.

Arundel, A. T., C.S., has been granted ext. of 3 m. special leave, and has also been perm. to return to duty within period of leave.

The following appts. are made :—

Hammick, M., to act as coll. and mag., South Arcot dist.

King, Surg.-Major W. G., M.B., dist. surg., Trichinopoly, to be dist. surg. and supt. of gaol, Vizagapatam, to join on expiration of his present special duty.

Blenkinsop, Surg.-Major F. H., dist. surg. and supt. of gaol, Cuddapah, and acting dist. surg. and supt. of gaol, Vizagapatam, to be dist. surg. of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at Vizagapatam.

Travers, C. H., assist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to be supt. of police, 4th grade, Jeypore dist.

Smith, C. E., assist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to be assist. supt. of police, 1st grade.

Thomas, P. B., probnr. and 1st class insp. of police, Ganjam dist., to be assist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, Jeypore dist.

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Hodgson, Lieut.-Col. G. R., supt. of police, 3rd grade, to be supt. of police, 2nd grade.
Bagshawe, F. T., supt. of police, 4th grade, to be supt. of police, 3rd grade.
Meredith, J., assist. supt. of police, 1at grade, to be supt. of police, 4th grade, and to be assist. insp.-gen. of police, Madras.
Bandry, G. E., assist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to be assist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Godavari dist., and to act as supt. of police of that dist.
Hasted, J. E. H., assist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to be assist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Malabar dist., Palghat.
Leggatt, B. C., probnr. and 1st class insp. of police, Madura dist., to be assist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, Tinnevelly dist.
Arbuthnott, L. G., supt. of police, Vizagapatam dist., to be supt. of police, Coimbatore dist.
Young, H. G., supt. of police, Jeypore dist., to be supt. of police, Vizagapatam dist.
Lushington, H. W., supt. of police, Ganjam dist., to be supt. of police, Godavari dist.
Hoskins, Col. W. H., supt. of police, Anantapore dist., to be supt. of police, Ganjam dist.
Worsop, M. G. A., supt. of police, Kistna dist., to be supt. of police, Anantapore dist.
Sullivan, W. J. A., supt. of police, Godavari dist., to be supt. of police, Kistna dist.
Lindsay, L. J., assist. supt. of police, Vizagapatam dist. (Parvatipore), to be assist. supt. of police, Ganjam dist. (Russelkonda).
Scott, S. P. C., assist. supt. of police, Godavari dist., to be assist. supt. of police, Vizagapatam dist. (Parvatipore), but to continue to act as supt. of police, Nellore dist.
Lonsdale, W. E., acting assist. supt. of police, Madura dist., to act as assist. supt. of police, Godavari dist.
Armitage, F., acting assist. supt. of police, Coimbatore dist. (Erode), to act as assist. supt. of police, Malabar dist. (Tellicherry).
Hunt, G. H., assist. supt. of police, Tinnevelly dist., to be assist. supt. of police, Madura dist.
West, A. C. S., assist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Malabar dist. (Palghat), to be assist. supt. of police, Coimbatore dist. (Erode).
Carr, F. E. C., assist. supt. of police, Coimbatore dist. (Erode), to be assist. supt. of police., Coimbatore dist. (Ootacamund).
Lemerle, F. F., registrar, Nilgiris dist., is transf. to South Canara dist.
Stuart, G. H., acting prof. of mathematics, Presidency College, Madras, is granted furl. for 1 year, from June 20.
Walker, Rev. J. M., chaplain, South Black Town, Madras, is granted furl. to Europe for 2 years, from July 1.
Mullins, H. S., probny. assist. supt., Madras Survey Dept., is appd. to act as assist. supt., 2nd class, from April 15.

The following three appts. to take effect from May 6:—

Taylor, B., assist. supt., 1st class, is appd. to act as dep. supt. 2nd class.
Hatchell, D. G., assist. supt., 2nd class, is appd. to act as assist. supt., 1st class.
Lushington, R. H. L., probny. assist. supt., is appd. to act as assist. supt., 2nd class.
Nixon, G. T. St. A., assist. eng., 1st grade, is posted to East Coast Railway.
Smyth, Lieut. W. C., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, is temply. attached to office of consulting eng. for railways, Madras.
Moore, R. P., inspector, Salt and Abkari Dept., is granted 2 m. leave on med. cert. in exten.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of June 2, 1891.)

Sherwood, Capt. T. C., re tired, late supt., Army Schools, is appd. to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagrum.
Richter, G., late inspector of schools in Coorg, is appd. to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Mercara.
Gibbs, W., late Army schoolmaster, Bolarum, is appd. to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vellore.
Donnan, Lieut. W., Staff Corps, 19th Madras Inf., is granted 4 m. leave on med. cert., in exten.
Young, Lieut. A. T., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Inf., is granted furl. out of India for 1 year, on med. cert.
Pigou, 2nd Lieut. F. H., probnr., Indian Staff Corps, is granted leave out of India for 6 m., from date on which he left India.
Dobson, Surg. A. F., Indian Med. Serv., has returned from furl. out of India.
Lewis, Capt. D. S., Indian Staff Corps, 7th Madras Inf.: servs. are replaced at disp. of his Excellency the Comdr.-in-Chief.
Logan, Capt. John, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, is appd. major comdt., from June 1.
Mackenzie, Capt. G. T., C.S., from Kistna Volunteer Reserve, is appd. capt., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.
Maiden, 2nd Lieut. J. W., from Kistna Volunteer Reserve, is appd. lieut., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.
Wynch, 2nd Lieut. L. M., C S., from Kistna Volunteer Reserve, is appd. 2nd lieut., East Coast Rifle Volunteers.
Hanna, Hon. Col. F. B., Madras Railway Volunteers, is appd. lieut.-col. comdt.

The undermen. 2nd lieuts., East Coast Rifle Volunteers, are prom. to be lieuts., to fill existing vacancies:—

McArthy, C. D'A. | **Shipley**, R. H., S.C.

John, 2nd Lieut. H., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is perm. to resign his commission at his own request.
Murray, Lieut. S. B., East Coast Rifle Volunteers, is transf. to Superny. List, from May 16.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 29, 1891.

Butcher, Capt. A. E. A., No. 5 batty. Southern div. Royal Art., is appd. adj. Royal Art., Rangoon, and Rangoon Volunteer Art.
Forde, Capt. L., who has just been absorbed from Seconded List, on vacating his appt. on Staff in India, has been posted to No. 16 batty. Western div. Royal Art.
Shirres, Major J. C., No. 22 (heavy) batty. Eastern div., is directed to proc. from Trimulgherry to Jutogh, for duty with No. 8 Mountain batty. Royal Art.
Sutton, Lieut. F. G. H., 27th Madras Inf., will remain att. to 6th Madras Inf. at Madras for purpose of completing professional exam. for Staff Corps.
Powell, Lieut. W. B., 9th Madras Inf., will remain att. to 25th Madras Inf. for 4 m., for purpose of completing professional exam. for Staff Corps.
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., 7th Madras Inf., will remain att. to 6th Madras Inf. at Madras for purpose of completing professional exam. for Staff Corps.
Blewitt, Lieut. A., 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, unpaid attaché, is appd. paid attaché in Intelligence Branch of Qrmr.-Gen.'s Dept., Burma, dated May 20.
Norman, Lieut. H. E., West Riding Regt., probnr., Staff Corps, has passed the lower standard test in Hindostani.

The following appts. are made:—

Hughes, Lieut. R. G. H., 2nd batt. Oxfordshire Light Inf., to be station staff officer, Toungoo. Dated May 5.
Sturmer, Surg.-Major A. J., Indian Med. Serv., in officg. med. charge, 15th Madras Inf., to med. charge of 21st Madras Inf.
Andrew, Brig.-Surg. G., M.B., officg. administrative med. officer, her Majesty's Forces, Madras dist., to med. charge of North Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Laffan, Surg.-Major G., M.D., doing duty 23rd British Field Hospital, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay dists.
Johnston, Surg.-Major W. T., M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay dis's.
Woods, Surg. C. R., M.D., doing duty 23rd British Field Hospital, Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay dists.
Russell, Surg. G. B., M.B., doing duty Burma Column, Manipore Field Force, to do duty Rangoon dist.
Corkery, Surg. T. H., doing duty General Hospital (British), Tam moo, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay dists.
Hetherington, Surg. R. P., M.B., doing duty General Hospital (British), Myingyan, to do duty Rangoon dist.
Way, Surg. L., doing duty General Hospital (British), Tammoo, to do duty Rangoon dist.

The undermen. officers are granted leave, in ext., for periods specified:—

daCosta, 2nd Lieut. O. M. J., 21st Hussars, from May 6 to Nov. 6, on med. cert.
Wolseley, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., from May 6 to Aug. 24, on med. cert.

The undermen. officers have leave:—

Lambert, Capt. W., Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cav., officg. assist. judge advocate-gen., 9th Circle, priv. leave for 90 days.
Faunce, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., Staff Corps, comdg. Belgaum dist., priv. leave for 60 days, from June 1.
Smyth, Lieut. H., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., to England, for 6 m., on priv. affs.
Lyon-Campbell, Lieut. C. H. D., 1st batt. Cheshire Regt., to England, for 9 m., on urg. priv. affs.
Reporter, Surg.-Major M. E., Indian Med. Serv., in med. charge, 11th Madras Inf., for 182 days, from April 22, on med. cert.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of June 4, 1891.)

The following appts. are made from Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunter's deputation to foreign service, and subject to his reversion to British service on termination of such deputation :—

Lyde, Capt. M. T., to be 4th assist. political agent, Kathiawar, continuing to act as at present.

Abud, Capt. H. M., to be 6th assist. political resident, Aden.

Congreve-Schneider, Capt. S. M., to be adj. of Kolapore Inf. Corps and *ex-officio* assist. to political agent, Kolapore, continuing to act as at present.

Hill, C. H. A., C.S., on return from priv. leave, is appd. to be on special duty in Political Dept.

Crawford, Col. R. I., received charge of office of commr. in Sind on May 20.

Ashby, Capt. J. S., acting 3rd assist., political resident, Aden, passed the Political Deptl. exam. on April 23.

Westropp, Lieut. J. G., acting 2nd in comd., Kolapore Inf. Corps, passed Political Deptl. exam. on April 17.

Pogson, H., passed on April 14 lower standard exam. in Gujarati and law, and is appd. assist. supt. of police in Ahmedabad dist.

Thatcher, T. J. B., on being relieved by E. C. Cox, is appd. dist. supt. of police in Upper Sind Frontier dist. during abs. on leave of J. E. Penton.

Lambert, R. P., is appd. assist. supt. of police in Shikarpore dist.

Hume, E. H. R., sub. *pro tem.* police probnr., Belgaum, is att. to office of dist. supt. of police, Ratnagiri.

Henderson, H. J. H., dist. supt. of police, was allowed priv. leave for 3 m., from Feb. 7.

Colomb, Capt. R. P., is appd. canton. mag. at Aden, vice P. S. V. FitzGerald, transf.; also to be a mag. of 1st class within limits of settlement of Aden, and is invested with powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX. of 1887.

Mackenzie, A. G., relinquished charge of office of governor of Govt. Female Workhouse, Bombay, on May 23.

Baker, M. B., relinquished charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Nasik on May 23.

Tipnis, R. S., relinquished charge of office of assist. judge and sess. judge of Ratnagiri on May 13, and assumed charge of office of assist. judge and sess. judge of Thana on May 16.

Pollen, Dr. A. D., received charge of offices of judge and sess. judge of Poona and agent for Sardars in Deccan at Poona on May 20.

Brown, R. C., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Poona, is appd. a mag. of 2nd class in that dist., and a justice of peace within and for territories subject to Govt. of Bombay other than Presidency town of Bombay.

The undermen. officers are appd. mags. of 1st class in their respective dists. :—

Brown, C. D., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Belgaum.

Enthoven, R. E., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Belgaum.

Maconochie, E., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Surat.

Fry, T. D., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Sholapore, is appd. a mag. of 2nd class in that dist.

The following appt. is made from March 11, vice G. W. Forrest, transf. to Govt. of India, and pending Mr. Oliver's reversion to his appt. at Ahmedabad :—

Oliver, J., to be sub. *pro tem.* professor of English and history, Elphinstone College, and sub. *pro tem.* in 4th grade of Educational Dept.

Burke, Surg. W. H., M.B., acted as civil surg. and supt. of Lunatic Asylum, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from April 25 to May 13; also as dep. sanitary commr., Central Registration dist., in addition to his own duties, from April 25 to May 12.

Jones, F. H., is appd. a member of Board of Examiners under Boiler Inspection Act for town of Kurrachee, vice J. H. A. Ingram.

Moore, R. A. L., C.S., acting 1st assist. coll., Shikarpore, is allowed furl. for 17 m., from June 22.

Dalzell, A., assist. supt., Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed 6 m. extraordinary leave without pay, on med. cert.

The following reversion and proms. are ordered, from May 16 :—

Cameron, W. *L.* S. L., to revert to exec. eng., 4th grade.

Right, A. E., to be exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Harrison, G. McC., to be exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank.

Summers, T., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., is appd. to act as exec. eng., Fuleli Canals.

Fitzgibbon, P. J., is promoted to exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, from May 17.

Lawrence, H. S., C.S., received charge of office of assist. coll., Kaira, May 22.

Weir, J. W. A., received charge of office of assist. coll., Surat, and administrator, Sachin State, May 25.

Snow, P., received charge of office of dist. supt. of police, Satara, May 7.

Brown, R. C., assist. coll., Poona, received charge of office of 2nd assist. coll., Poona, May 25.

Duggan, H. J., received charge of office of supt. of police, Southern Maratha Railway, May 22.

Cumine, A., received charge of office of coll. and dist. mag., Ratnagiri, May 23.

Clark, C. J., abkari insp., in grade of 150 rs., whose servs. were transf. to Rajpipla State, Oct. 17, 1890, is perm. to revert to his original appt. in Abkari Dept., from July 1, and is posted to Ahmedabad dist.

McCartty, C., reverts from grade of 100 rs. to his original appt. on progressive pay, 75 rs., rising to 100 rs., continuing to do duty in Bombay.

Pollen, Dr. J., C.S., received charge of office of coll. of Salt Revenue, May 21.

Burness, Surg.-Major F., received med. charge of Yerrowda Central Gaol on May 21.

Walshe, Capt. W. P., received charge of H.M.'s Common Gaol, Bombay, on May 23.

Hall, H. A., gaoler, received charge of office of supt., Central Gaol, Yerrowda, on May 20.

Mackenzie, A. G., received charge of office of supt., Central Gaol, Yerrowda, on May 24.

De Souza, E., police insp., Ahmednagar dist., is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 11.

MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of June 4, 1891.)

Carnegy, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and adj. 21st Bombay Inf., is granted leave out of India for 9 m., on med. cert.

Stevenson, Major F., dep. assist. adj.-gen., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., vice Lieut.-Col. T. H. Lloyd, whose tenure of appt. has expired, from May 18.

Tod, Lieut. J. E., 1st batt. West Riding Regt., officg. squad. officer 2nd Punjab Cav., is admitted to Bombay Staff Corps, from Aug. 21, 1889.

Humfrey, Major J., Indian Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, 8 of which have been in Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col., from June 2.

Strong, Col. T. E., Indian Staff Corps, is granted ext. of leave for 6 m. on med. cert.

The undermen. officers are admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from dates specified :—

Bell, Lieut. R. C., 1st batt. South Lancashire Regt., officg. wing officer, 5th Bombay Inf., Oct. 19, 1889.

Beale, Lieut. W., 2nd batt. West Riding Regt., officg. wing officer, 5th Bombay Inf., Oct. 31, 1889.

Watling, Lieut.-Col. J. T., assist. adj.-gen., Sind dist., is appd. a member of Board of Trustees of Port of Kurrachee, vice Major R. E. D. Reilly.

Dickins, Rev. W. A., appd. a junior chaplain on Bombay Ecclesiastical Estab., is admitted to serv. from May 17, and is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Ahmedabad.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 29, 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appts :—

Smith, Surg. E. L. C., Indian Med. Serv., on gen. duty, Bombay dist., to offic. in med. charge of 1st Bombay Inf. (Grenadiers), vice Surg.-Major W. P. Carson, Indian Med. Serv., appd. acting med. storekeeper, Bombay.

Hudson, Surg. C. T., Indian Med. Serv., officg. in med. charge of 4th Cav., to offic. in med. charge of 17th Bombay Inf., vice Surg. A. F. Ferguson, Indian Med. Serv.

Walter, Capt. G. E., wing comdr., to be 2nd in comd., sub. *pro tem.*, 19th Bombay Inf.

Aitken, Capt. A. E., wing officer, 19th Bombay Inf., to be wing comdr., sub. *pro tem.*, in succession to Capt. C. R. Phillipps, seconded for service on Staff.

The following transfers of staff officers are ordered :—

FitzGerald, Capt. H. S., deputy-assist. adj.-gen., from Nagpore to Sind dist.

Thomas, Capt. E. A. D'A., deputy-assist. adj.-gen., from Poona to Nagpore dist.

Phillipps, Capt. C. R., Indian Staff Corps, deputy-assist. adj.-gen., Aden dist., 2nd in comd., sub. *pro tem.* 19th Bombay Inf., has been seconded for service on Staff, and is posted to Aden dist.

Peacocke, Lieut. C. L., R.A., att. 15th Bombay Light Inf., having been perm. to resign his probny. appt. in Indian Staff Corps, is posted to No. 11 batty. Southern div., Royal Art., pending orders as to his disposal.

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Tancock, Lieut. O. K., 20th Field batty., Royal Art., has been placed upon Seconded List from April 1, on appointment to Bengal Native Art.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs.:—

Forteath, 2nd Lieut. F. W. H., Highland Light Inf., offcg. wing officer, 28th Bombay Inf. (Pioneers), to Khandalla, from May 19 to July 18, on med. cert.

Chase, Capt. W. St. L., v.c., Staff Corps, 28th Bombay Inf. (Pioneers), to Australia, from June 4 to Nov. 20, on priv. affs.

Penny, 2nd Lieut. L., Bombay Volunteer Art., for 6 m., out of India, on priv. affs.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on May 28, reduced the rate of interest 1 per cent., making the official minimum 3 per cent.

Below are given the figures of the Bank's statement for the week ending May 26 :—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs.	17,54,371	Decrease
Do. at Branches	2,19,696	Decrease
Other Deposits	41,81,317	Increase
Post Bills	1,05,669	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,94,388	Increase
Loans	5,20,245	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	3,52,025	Increase
Mercantile Bills	1,75,700	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	2,56,658	Increase
Do. at Branches	18,31,517	Increase

The analysis of the above figures shows a further decrease of nearly 46⅝ lacs, made up as follows :—By an increase of nearly 41⅞ lacs in "Other Deposits" and over one lac in "Post Bills," together with a decrease of nearly 5¼ lacs in "Loans" and 1¾ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," minus an increase of over 3¼ lacs in "Accounts of Credits." The treasury balance at head office stands reduced by over 17½ lacs, and at the branches by nearly 2-1/5 lacs. The Bank's investments were increased by nearly 2 lacs. The final result of these changes is an increase of over 2½ lacs in the cash at head office and 18⅜ lacs at the branches, making the exact total 5,31,75,878 rs., equal to 57·2 per cent. of the current liabilities of the Bank, against a proportion of 56·4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On France for Commercial Bill at six months' sight, 1·82 frs., and 1·80½ frs. for three months' sight, while on Mauritius, Private Bills at sixty days' sight are quoted at 2½ per cent. discount. The rate for thirty days' sight Mercantile Bills on Hong Kong is 219 rs., and on Singapore 220 rs.; while on Bombay, Bank Telegraphic Transfer is quoted at par, and sixty days' sight Bank Drafts at 6 as. discount. Enfaced Rupee Paper has fluctuated very slightly; the 4 per cents. have only varied between 74*l.* 5*s.* and 74*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, while the 4½ per cent., after being quoted at 75*l.* 15*s.*, close steady at 76*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

TEA.—About 3,500 chests were sold on May 28. Owing chiefly to orders for the Colonies and for Central Asia, prices were very firm, occasionally showing a slight rise on suitable parcels.

JUTE.—A little business has been done for Europe in old crop at 21-8 to 22 rs. for good first marks, while the mills continue to buy common and medium qualities. As regards new crop, most balers are still unwilling to sell, in view of the unfavourable reports coming to hand from some districts, the complaint now being "too much rain."

GUNNIES.—A further decline in rates has resulted in a fair business.

HESSIANS are steady. 'Frisco has fixed a further line of wheat bags for the sailers, and small sales are reported of 8-40" cloth for New York, and bran bags for the Colonies.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—There has been nothing stirring in the share market except the transactions in gold shares. In these a considerable business has been done, but operations have been confined to Bengal gold and silvers, Pat Pats, and Sonapets. Jute stocks have been quite neglected, and are very quiet. There has been scarcely anything done in tea, but a single transaction having been reported. There is a good demand for investment stocks, which is likely to continue so long as money is as cheap as it is now. Business in these stocks, however, is to a great extent restricted, not only on account of their severity, but also on account of the high premiums to which they have been forced.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106·3—106·4
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107·8
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889)	R. —
6 per Cent., 1872 (1891)	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908)	105·8—106
5 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915)	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1902)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight	1*s.* 4 11/16*d.*
Ditto, at three months' sight	1*s.* 4 11/16*d.*
Ditto, on demand	1*s.* 4 13/16*d.*
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1*s.* 5 1/16*d.*
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight	1*s.* 5 1/16*d.*
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight	1*s.* 5 1/16*d.*

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170	Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Bowreah Mills.....	R. 100	54 — 55	Goosery Mills	200	172
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 95	Muir Mills	200	187 —190
Do. 7 p.c. Debs. ..	—	102⅝—103	Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	7—	100 —101
Dunbar Mills	70	51 — 52	Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104
Do. 6 p.c. Debs. ..	—	101 —102			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.	R. 100	57	Tarkessur	R. 100	125 —126
Deoghur	100	72			

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	48	Khobong	R. 100	120 —130
Arcuttipore	100	40	Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70
Baintbarree	100	120x	Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Balasun	100	85x	Kuttal	100	100
Bengal	100	66 — 67	Lackatoorah.....	100	57 — 58
Bishnauth	200	170x	Leesh River	£10	£12
Borelli	£10	160 —165	Longview (Darjeeling).	100	50 — 51
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25	Loobah	100	95
Central Cachar	200	111 —112	Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Central Terai	100	27	Majagram	R. 100	—
Chandypore	100	25	Manabarre	100	100
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs. ..	—	100	Mesai.....	100	95
Cherra	£10	50	Mim	100	75x
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20	Mohurgong	100	45
Darjeeling	100	93	Monacherra	100	nom.
Dehing	90	41 — 42	Moran	90	nom.
Dehra Dhoon	100	43	Mothola	100	105x
Dejoo	£10	100	Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Dessai and Parbuttia..	R. 100	99 —100	Nahartoli	100	nom.
Dhunsiri	100	30	Nedeem.....	100	250
Do. 7 p.c. Debs...	—	101	New Mutual	30	40
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136	North-Western Cachar	100	36x
Do. (A.)	£10	156	Panitola.....	—	—
Do. (B.)	£10	168	Pashok	100	80
Durrung	R. 100	56 — 57	Phoolbarrie	100	76
Eastern Cachar	100	36 — 37	Do. 8 p.c. Debs...	—	—
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Punkabaree	100	41 — 42
East India	100	39 — 40	Puttareah	100	40
Ellenbarrie	100	115	Rajabarie	100	75 — 76
Endogram	£10	nom.	Rungleе Rungliot	100	103 —105
Gielle	R. 100	61 — 62	Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Good Hope	100	180	Second Fallodhi	100	40
Grob	100	34 — 35	Second Mutual Cachar	56	30 — 35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	102	Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Holta.....	100	41 — 42	Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Hoolmaree	100	100	Do. 6 p.c. Debs...	—	100
Hoolungoree	100	58 — 59	Singell	100	50
Hope	100	200	Singlo	100	100
Hotewar	100	100	Singtom.....	100	95
Hunwal.....	£10	100	Soom	100	80
Indian Terai.....	R. 100	100	Springside.....	100	65
Iringmara	100	100	Teendarrea	100	40
Jetinga	100	60 — 61	Teesta Valley	100	93x
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)..	—	—	Ting Ling.....	100	90x
Jokai	£10	170	Tingri.....	100	90
Kalacherra	R. 100	15	Tukvar	200	180 —185
Kettela	100	nom.	Washabarree	100	110

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100	Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	96 — 97
Camperdown	100	115	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Canal.....	100	104 —105	Strand Bank	100	81 — 82
Chitpore	100	90 — 91	Watson's Patent.....	100	97 — 98

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present. value Rs.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180	Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	10½—10⅝	Do., 7 p.c. Debs. ..	—	—
Do. do. (B.)	1	2	Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	66 — 67
Bengal Ice	R. 100	77 — 78	Howrah Docking	500	110
Do. 7 p.c. Debs..	—	101 —102	India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	93 — 94
Bengal Telephone	100	40	Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	460-462½x	Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½-101½
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97	Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Calcutta Steam Nav...	100	135 —136	Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105	Murree Brewery	100	128
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80	Naini Tal Brewery....	100	136 —137
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110	Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
CawnporeWoollenMills	50	61 — 62	Do., 6 p.c. Debs. ..	—	100
Do. 7 p.c. Debs...	—	102 —103	Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	280
Crown Brewery	100	91 — 92	Titaghur Paper Mills..	100	138
			Do., 5½ p.c. Debs...	—	102½

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore.....	£10	92 —93x	Gourepore	R. 100	122—123
Budge Budge	R. 80	112	Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c.		
Fort Gloster.....	100	98 — 99	Debs.....	—	101—101½
Do. 6½ p c. Debs..	—	102½	Kamarhatty.....	50	134—135
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs...	—	—	Kanknarrah	59	67— 68
			Union.....	75	160

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Savings	R. 100	125	Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	180—185
Allahabad	100	200			
Alliance of Simla	100	170—175	Mussoorie Savings....	100	110
Bank of Bengal	500	1012½	Oude Commercial	100	111
Bank of Madras	500	895—900	Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	110
Bank of Upper India..	100	145—150	Uncovenanted Service.	100	—
Himalaya	100	110			

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1800	New Beerbhoom.....	R. 100	176 —177
Burrakur	100	152—153	Raneegunge.....	100	46 — 47
Equitable	250	162½	Do. 8 p.c Debs...	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.
Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 3 per cent.

BOMBAY, June 4.

Since the resumption of business after the late holidays there has not been much activity in exports generally, though arrivals of wheat have continued to be upon a very large scale. Cotton, the receipts of which are 237,000 bales less than last season's, has been taken to a moderate

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extent by the local mills, exporters having been but small buyers on most days, while demand both for wheat and seeds has been comparatively slack, though the tone of both markets has been steady. Rates of exchange have not fluctuated more than 1-16*d.*; but latterly the movement has been slightly upward, and closing quotations are 1-16*d.* higher than they were. Government paper has advanced 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been weak and declining for ready and near shipment, and are now depressed at lower rates. With the close of the active business season, and the approach of the south-west monsoon, transactions in imports are becoming more restricted, and prices tend in buyers' favour.

MONEY.—Three days out of the period covered by the Presidency Bank's statement of affairs issued on June 1 having been kept as holidays by the financial establishments, there has naturally not been much movement in monetary matters. The increase of 12½ lacs in the bank's cash balance disclosed by the return, however, points to the still easier feeling in the market which may be expected to obtain when the busy export season, now near its close, shall be over. There had been a decrease both in loans and bills discounted aggregating, at 9½ lacs, nearly the same amount as in the week preceding; and though, on the other hand, there had been some diminution in private deposits, the falling off in the trade demand for money was over 5 lacs for the three days during which the bank was open. No change has been made in rates, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—Dealers in staple grey goods have been willing sellers at current rates, but up-country buyers have been operating very slowly, as they have mostly finished placing the retail orders left in their hands till the close of the business season. Wholesale demand in the bazaar is irregular and very small, and rates are ruling in buyers' favour in view of increasing stocks. Little has been done on bleached goods, and prices are becoming weaker; and the same remark applies to Turkey red, dyed, and printed goods of all descriptions. Local goods are very dull, and prices are moving downward. The off-take from the Bazaar for the week has been about 2,700 packages of imported goods and 1,400 bales of local.

YARNS.—A moderate business has transpired in imported twist on the basis of previous quotations, with a steady feeling in the market.

METALS.—A large business has been done in copper, and the market closes firm at an advance of 8 as. to 12 as. per cwt. Yellow metal has also been firm in tone, and prices are 8 as. per cwt. higher, but only a moderate business has transpired. Iron has also been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

COAL has been a very quiet market, and no fresh business has transpired, either ready or arrival.

Exports.—Cotton remained quiet in tone to the close of last week, with not much doing for account of the mills, and very little for export; but previous prices are generally maintained. The only noticeable feature has been a much better demand for export, leading to a larger business in that direction, and a corresponding falling off in local inquiry; but this only lasted for a day, and subsequently there was again hardly anything doing for export, and little for the mills. The purchases for local account during the week have aggregated about 7,500 bales, consisting chiefly of Julgaum and other Oomra growths, Bhownugger, Wadwan, and Virumgaum, Broach, Bengal, and Compta; while shippers are reported to have bought some 5,500 bales, principally of Dharwar, Oomra kinds, Bhownugger, and Bengals. The market closes quiet, with prices on the same level as they were a week ago.

The receipts of cotton of this season's crop during the week have been 71,000 bales, against 44,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 69,100 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year.

WHEAT advanced half an anna per cwt. in a firm market on last mail day; but only a moderate business was done for export, and the market continued in the same state to the end of the week without further change in rates. Since then the feeling has been generally steady, but with no greater demand from shippers, nor further change in prices. Arrivals have continued on a very large scale, being now out far short of 7¾ million cwts. since the beginning of the year, or an increase of some 4¼ million cwts. on last year's receipts for the same time.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a moderate extent for export, and the only description in which there has been any movement in price is linseed, which advanced half an anna per cwt. on May 29, to the same extent on the following day, and again on June 1 there was a further rise of half an anna, and quotations at the close are 6·6-6 rs. to 6·9·6 rs. per cwt. The increase in receipts of lins eed this year, as against last, is now over 1¾ million cwts., more or less increase being also shown in arrivals of rape, gingelly, and groundnuts in the same comparison.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105¾
4½ per Cent.	,,	107¾
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	102¼
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	108

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s. 4 15/16d.
Ditto, at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at four months' sight	1s. 5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 15/16d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s. 5 1/16 – 1/32d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 5 1/16 – 1/32d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	—
Ditto, at three months' sight	—

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Agra	£10	120	National Bk. of India	£12½	180
Bank of Bombay	R. 500	957½	New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown	R. 200	260	John Roberts & Co.	R. 100	95
Back Bay Baths	50	40	Kemp & Co.	175	310
Badham Pile	100	90	Kurrachee Landing	300	105
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom	MaharaneeIce Mnfg.	100	40
Bombay Fire Ins.	1000	900	Marcks & Co.	100	97
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	900x	M. M. Mody & Co.	200	—
BombayLand& Bldg.	500	630	Napier Foundry	200	60
Bombay-Burma Trading	1500	3575	Napier Hotel	100	50
Do., New Issue	625	895	Oriental Life Assnce.	50	160
Clydesdale Dyeing	500	—	Oriental Loan	20	19
Cooper, Madon	100	—	Phillips & Co.	100	70
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.	Port Canning Co.	1000	415
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400	Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180	Royal Flour Mill	100	50
Empire Fire	1000	1000	Soundy & Co	100	80
Geyer & Co.	70	70 nom.	Southwell & Austin	100	60
Indian Fire	1000	1100	Telephone Co.	25	16½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	12	Thacker & Co.	100	90
			Treacher & Co.	500	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400	Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Albert Edward Mills	500	100	Leopold	100	200
Alfred Manufacture.	500	100	Luxmidas	1000	1030
Alliance	1000	515	Madras United	1000	1900
Anglo-Indian	100	88	Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Bellary	500	500	Maharaja Mysore	100	105
Bombay Cotton	500	400	Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom
Bombay United	1000	725	Manockjee Petit	1000	1262½
Central India	500	1080	Mazagon	250	117½
City of Bombay	1000	995	Morarji Goculdas	1000	1600x
Colaba Land & Mill	700	625	National	1000	170
Connaught Mills	500	627½	New Great Eastern	1000	800
Coorla Mills	1000	465	Oriental	625	403
David Mill	500	485	People of India	250	15
Dhun Mills	1000	825	Presidency Mills	1000	1150
Empress	500	620	Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Framjee Petit	1000	590	Queen Mills	1000	710
Gordon Mills	1000	115	Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Hindustan	1000	800	Sassoon	1000	1400
Hingunghat Mill	500	660	Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Howard & Bulloughs	500	622½	Soonderdas	1000	550
Imperial Cotton	500	335	Southern India	500	120
Indian Manufactrg	1000	975x	Southern Mahratta	250	280
Jaffer Ali	500	345	Star of India	1000	525
James Greaves	500	632½	Syadesh Mills	500	470
Jamshed Manfg.	250	225	Victoria Mills	1000	360
Jewraz Baloo	1000	805	Western India	1000	757½
Khandeish	1000	700			

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.	PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar	R. 1250	950	Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Albert Ginning	500	450	Mercantile	125	60
Albert(Kurrachee)	1100	790	Mofussil	400	440
Apollo	2200	205	Munmar M.	250	212½
Bellary	1000	350	New Berar	500	565
Bombay Cotton	125	120	New Indian	125	100
Breul's Cawnpore	200	91	Prince of Wales	500	325
Colaba	1880	320	Sabapathy (Bellary).	50	500
East India	1000	1360	Sassoon	500	500
Fort	8500	950	Sind & Punjab	1000	1200
French	500	520	Sind	750	410
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	430x	Volkart	1000	810
Khangaum	450	430			

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Britannia*, arrived at Brindisi June 12; due at Plymouth June 21; at London June 22.

From Sydney for London.—Mr. Perry, Mr. Stobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Kinwood, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and family, Mr. F. L. Caysar, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, three Misses Miller, Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sheppard, Mrs. Moreton, Mr. W. C. Hewitt, Mrs. David Buchanan, Mr. Chas. Prow, Miss Prow, Miss Brennan, Mr. A. C. Furse, Mr. Von Speran, Miss Pughe, Mr. D. Ryrie, two Misses Ryrie, Mrs. H. Powell, Miss A. A. Leech, Mr. M. Herman, Miss Morris, Mrs. Donkin and family, Mrs. A. Busby, Miss Hawthorne, Rev. Mr. Sowtier, Mr. and Mrs. Rickman, Mr. Samuel Erskine, Mr. H. W. Little, Mr. McRae, Mr. Sexton, Mr. James Lyons, Mr. Walker, Mr. Bell, Mr. Mason, Mr. Lang, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Gates, Mr. Fergusson, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fenwick, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. Welshman, Capt. Moore. R.N., Mr. T. B. Simpson, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Bennie, two Misses Bennie, Miss Jones, Mr. T. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and family.

From Melbourne for Brindisi.—Hon. D. Lefevre, Mr. G. Ginnocchio.

From Melbourne for Venice.—Mlle. Louise Ruchet.

From Melbourne for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, Mr. Orchard, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Adams and family, Dr. Trood, Miss Trood, Dr. and Mrs. Tremearne and family, Mrs. Jane Spicer, Mr. W. Williamson, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mr. G. L. Lefevre, Mr. F. G. Brown, Mrs. Kelsall, Mrs. Bevan. Mr. R. Harper, Mr. T. Charlton, Mr. T. S. Browne, Mr. E. A. Radcliffe, Mrs. Dobson, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. R. Rowland, Mrs. Salvay, Dr. Langland Parker, Miss Barnes. Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Balkind, Miss Fink, Miss B. Fink, Miss Matheson, Dr. Gregerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Karnock, three Misses Karnock, Mr. J. Farrell, Dr. Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and child, Mr. J. A. Varnock, Dr. Girdlestone, Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Twicker, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Brown, Miss Archer, Mr. A. Hughes. Mr. C. Cracknell, Mr. N. C. Waebran, Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Westell, Mrs. Davis, Miss Devaney, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family, Mr. G. Lesser, Mrs. Gellatly and family, Mr. J. L. Lindsay, Mr. F. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L German, Mr. C. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jennings, Mr. T. Boyle, Miss Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Ernaut, Mr. H. G. de Songa, Mr. R. Higham, Mrs. Dunger, Mr. G. B. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Newport, Rev. James Clarke, Mr. T. T. Clark.

From Adelaide for London.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Crozier, Miss Emery, Miss Martin, Miss Sandover, Mr. and Mrs. Rankine, Miss Rankine, Hon. Roper Curzon, Mrs. Curzon and infant, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Hagward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hawker, Miss Hawker, Mrs. Hallett, Miss Hallett, Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. Cavenagh, Miss Cavenagh, Mr.

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C. Giles, Mr. Beddoes, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. S. Woolford, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. Sandover, Mr. W. J. Simms.

From Dunedin for Venice.—Mrs. Nicholls and family.

From Dunedin for London.—Miss Sievewright, Dr. Ogilvy Ramsay, Miss Ramsay.

From Auckland for London.—Mrs. King and family, Mrs. Makgill and family, Miss O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone and family, Mr. F. Nevens, Miss Hall, Miss Watkins, Mr. Bartram, Mr. J. Mayne, Mr. R. Mayne, Miss Kenny, Mr. C. E. Lawford.

From Wellington for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Hawdon and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Fogwell and family, Rev. J. E. W. Honeywill.

From Port Chalmers for London.—Mr. J. J. Russell.

From Christchurch for London.—Mr. J. M. H. Tripp.

From Launceston for London.—Capt. Scott and child, Mr. Harvey.

From Rockhampton for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Mills and infant.

From Brisbane for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Norham Scott, Mr. Burke, Mr. G. MacHaffie.

From Mackay for London.—Mrs. Turner.

From Townsville for London.—Mr. H. E. Williams, Mr. A. F. Kitto, Mr. G. W. Beckwith.

From Albany for London.—Mr. J. S. Gould, Mr. R. B. Burnside, Mr. Silvan.

From Colombo for Brindisi.—Mr. C. Strachan.

From Colombo for London.—Mr. S. Williams, Mr. K. Wilson.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—H.H. Prince Christian Victor, Mr. Hetherington, Capt. Austin, Col. Trenan, Mr. McLlochan Slater, Mr. Leach, Mr. J. A. Balkley.

From Bombay for London.—Lieut. Carter, Major Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown and family, Mr. Ashdown, Miss Horne, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. Simon, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. McColl, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Lomas, Major and Mrs. G. C. Dobbs, Mr. Nathan.

From Aden for London.—Mr. D. Moore.

From Ismailia for London.—Miss Law, Mr. T. Morrell, Mr. R. Brooke, Miss M. A. Forbes, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Biliter, Mr. Digby Turner.

From Port Said for London.—Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Tweedie and infant, Miss Jennings, Mr. Kitanah, Mrs. Clements and niece.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

June 19, per *Peninsular*; June 28, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Lieut. and Mrs. J. Adkins and child, Surg.-Major Downie, Mr. G. H. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oxtoby and child, Rev. J. M. Haslope, Mrs. Cole and child, Mrs. Lane, Mr. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. F. P. Doctor. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Mammoth. Capt. Yate, Col. J. McMullen, Mr. E. Delins, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. H. V. Bailey, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Landale, Mr. E. R. Mory, Mr. R. R. Parakh, Mr. F. Armfield, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Carton, Mr. Gover, Mr. Ostermeyer.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mr. Tomkinson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Branson, Miss Branson, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mr. A. A. Hall.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mr. J. F. Ritson, Dr. and Mrs. Kochler, Mr. J. Peerozshaw.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Major Cox.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Stanhope Ingham, Col. W. M. Gossett. Lieut. G. O. S. Pringle, Mr. E. Bennett, Mr. R. Douglas, Miss S. F. Hart. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Farrar, Mr. M. Harrison.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Purdey, Miss Morris, Mr. S. Richards, Mr. G. J. Burns, Mr. Jones, Mr. Peden.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Capt. J. E. Martin, Mr. Puzey, Mr. F. W. Mansell, Mr. A. C. Francia, Miss Francia, two Messrs. Recano, Mrs. Egan and infant.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 19.

For Colombo.—Qrmr.-Sergt. Staff-Clerk Fraser, Miss Bestall.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. Moorhouse, Mr. J. Grieve, Mr. George Gray, Mr. C. S. Northcote, Mr. B. K. Hubback, Mr. G. W. Galloway.

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphick, Mr. Richards, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mrs. Harold Stuart, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. Hocking, Mr. J. Everett, Mr. G. Everett, Mr. F. C. Smith.

For Aden.—Mrs. A. Brazier and infant, Major F. Carpenter.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 23.

For Brisbane.—Miss Hoyle, Mr. J. J. Leech.

For Mackay.—Mr. W. B. Napier.

For Batavia.—Miss Van Dalen.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill,** or **45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from June to October.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Laval, Mr. W. Blackwood.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

For Aden.—*From London*: Capt. R. B Toms.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Capt. G. C. Vesey.

For Malta.—*From London*: Miss Blight, Staff-Engineer H. G. Johnston.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Hon. J. G. Bruce, Mr. Bramley, Mrs. Barton and two infants.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer, Miss Atkinson, Mr. A. Neild, two Messrs. Wiseman, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. Colquhoun, Miss J. Patterson, Mrs. Nott.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. Holland, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and infant, Miss McLaren.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. C. H. S. Hope.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Gibson, Miss Gibson.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Lyttelton.—*From London*: Mr. J. Hamilton.

For Bluff.—*From London*: Mrs. Robertson, Miss N. Scott, Miss L. Scott, Mr. J. Scott.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. J. Heppel, Mr. W. C. Reid, Lieut. G. G. K. Duff.

For Penang.—*From London*: Lieut. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes, Mr. H. C. Belford.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Elliot, Mons. Jules de Bernard Fanconore.

For Manilla.—*From London*: Mr. Wilson.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. E. W. Keily, Mr. W. W. Clifford, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Miss Gordon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. F. L. Thomson, Miss Atherton, General East, Mr. Allum.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. J. Nicot.

For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. J. Smorfitt.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Playle, Mr. O. Morgan, Major Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sherring, Surg.-Major A. H. Williams. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Hill, Mr. L. H. Spence, Surg.-Major B. O'Brien, Col. C. H. Marshall, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Mr. F. B. Maclaran, Mr. J. Lovell, Capt. Brownrigg, Mr. A. M. Renther, Mr. S. M. Bedwar, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Colville, Mr. Schollay, Mr. A. McVicar Smith.

For Malta.—*From London*: Lieut. E. S. Despard, Lieut. E. C. Atkinson, Lieut. E. A. Knox, Capt. A. J. W. McDowell.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. E. A. Fagan, Corp. Genders.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Dr. Perkins.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Capt. Tower, R.E.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley, Mr. Terris, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. Stopher, Mr. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Pigden, Mr. J. Faik. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. C. A. Macdonald.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. A. H. Meartheer, Mrs. Child, Mr. G. D. Maccabe, Mr. E. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Radborn, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. A. W. Savage, Mr. Young, Mrs. H. S. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant.

For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Milne, Mr. James Milne.

For Wellington.—*From London*: Mr. Williams.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. T. Wills.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. T. Browne.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Sloan.

For Colombo.—*From Venice*: Mr. E. Eardley Wilmot.

For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maltby.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. S Walker, Col. G. Henry, Rev. F. Montgomery, Col. Wighton, Mr. H. Collett, Col. Amyatt Binney, Col. Macleod, Mr. Weedon, Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. Sawyer.

For Vellore (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

For Alexandria.—*From Venice*: Mr. G. D. Dwyer.

July 16, per *Clyde*; July 26, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. T. Walmesley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Windsor, Mr. J. G. Down, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Capt. T. F. Carter, Col. T. C. Quin, Mr. T. O'Dwyer, Capt. C. Wood, Lieut. Kirby, Mr. T. R. Berrington, Mr. Pennell, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Rev. J. H. Steele.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Miss M. Insoll.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Bailey.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Thornhill.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. S. F. Judre.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott, Mr. C. S. Fellowes, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. A. Watson, Mr. H. R. Gotts, Mr. H. G. Walsh, Mr. J. Curtiss.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Mr. H. A. Benjamin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Benjamin.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson, Mr. G. W. W. Mackinnon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Davies.

For Adelaide.—*From Venice*: Mr. F. A. Pennefather.

For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. James Hamer.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Dr. P. A. Nightingale. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. Mugleston.

For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton, Mr. Earl. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr, Major Fenton, Capt. Adye, Mr. A. C. Boevey, Mr. J. J. Page, Mr. W. B. Preston, Mr. A. Tucker, Major Lyster, Mr. Fenton, Mr. H. J. Pease, Mr. C. F. Barrow, Mr. H. H. Sparks.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pigon, Mr. W. F. Whitehead. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bull, Col. G. B. Turner, Major G. C. Dobbs.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Loney.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. E. F. Venables.

Aug. 7, per *Thames*, for Calcutta.

For Malta.—*From London*: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. J. F. Fisher, Capt. Hawkes, Major C. Haggard.

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Aug. 7, per *Carthage*; Aug. 16, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. G. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. C. Carter, Mr. G. H. Wyld, Mr. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holloway, Mr. W. C. Carter.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Telford and infant, Miss Hale.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Miss R. Ross.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Rev. C. Connor.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. Toozs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Burn, Major Johnstone Douglas.

Aug. 13, per *Bokhara*; Aug. 23, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Adams. *From Brindisi*: Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Capt. R. S. Heygate, Hon. L. H. Bayley.

Aug. 21, per *Sutlej*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Porthouse.

Aug. 21, per *Victoria*; Aug. 30, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, two Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Mr. C. Calvert, Dr. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Creswick.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss M. Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. A. H. Parker, Mr. Kornblum, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw and family, Mrs. Gill, Miss Curry, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. M. Mackay, Mr. Greig, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. J. Sadler.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Bloomer.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. F. H. Bond, Mr. W. N. Bond.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Liddell and two infants.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Col. Skinner.

Aug. 27, per *Ravenna*; Sept. 6, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Lieut. J. M. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Lamb, Mrs. G. Toynbee, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare.

Sept. 3, per *Khedive*; Sept. 12, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Miss M. B. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ebden.

Sept. 3, per *Shannon*; Sept 13, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. David Greig, Mr. John Hart.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. A. H. Pollen, Mr. Somerset, Mr. W. Shinwell, Capt. W. P. Laming.

Sept. 10, per *Peshawur*; Sept. 20, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. R. C. Williams, Miss Causley, Mrs. Bailey. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Trimearne, Mr. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. T. English, Mr. Schurr, Mr. R. G. Macdonald.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Hon. Mr. Vernon.

Sept. 17, per *Bengal*; Sept. 26, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Capt. and Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Perman, Mr. W. B. D. Edwards, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thornhill, Capt. Bowring. *From Naples*: Mr. F. J. Marsden.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. D. Marston.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Miss Bushby.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. A. Morgan.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Kempston.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. E. Cooper.

Sept. 17, per *Valetta*; Sept. 27, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. W. J. Colyn. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. James Fairfax and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. B. Severs, Mrs. Crook, Miss Townsend.
For Napier.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Williams and two ladies.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. C. H. H. Cook and two children, Mrs. H. H. Pitman.
For Yokohama.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. J. B. Coulson.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Capt. Harbord, Col. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Ottley, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Surg.-Major D. D. Cunningham, Miss Dunlop, Rev. and Mrs. Rowntrie, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitt and infant. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lushington.
For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cameron and infant.

Sept. 24, per *Rosetta*; Oct. 4, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street. Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Walker and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. and Mr. Phillips, Capt. Clough, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser.

Oct. 1, per *Coromandel*; Oct. 10, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Woodroffe, two Messrs. Woodroffe, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lermit, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. Shearman Ranson, Mrs. Spry, Mrs. Loftus-Tottenham, Miss Loftus-Tottenham, Mrs. Kingsworth, Mr. G. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Greenhill and child, Mr. Pantling. *From Naples*: Mr. T. Naylor, Dr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. King.
For Colombo.—*From London*: General Massey, Miss Massey. *From Naples*: Mr. H. A. Kirk.
For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Clutton.

Oct. 2, per *Arcadia*; Oct. 11, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. H. G. Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coles, Lieut.-Col. Lynch Staunton, Earl of Sheffield and party, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton, Miss Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mrs. Slater and two daughters, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. J. Thomson, Mrs. Cole and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. F. Walker, Mrs. Testro, Mr. J. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howard Smith, two Misses Spicer, Mrs. Glass, two Misses Glass.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mrs. Street, Miss Rooke.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Dr. and Mrs. Honeyman and family, Rev. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Blott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and family, Rev. and Mrs. Rutherford and two children, Mrs. Spencer and child.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Stock.
For New Plymouth.—*From London*: Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Ethel Godfrey, Miss Mary Godfrey, Miss C. Stuart.
For Hobart.—*From Brindisi*: Lady Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. E. P. Wilson.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Saville, Col. R. Studdy, Col. Davison, Mr. E. W. Sutton.

Oct. 3, per *Oriental*; Oct. 10, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser and family, Mrs. G. Sanders and family, Miss Donkin, Mrs. W. Donkin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer and infant, Mr. Clement, Miss Flint, Mrs. Hodding, Mrs. Priestley and two children, Miss Liddell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Browne, Mrs. Jardine and infant, Miss Abbott, Mr. Holway, Mr. Dhurst, Mr. Harvey and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Nicolls and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Miss Bell Irving, Mr. C. E. Samuells, Mrs. Preston. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Franks, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Vernon Schalch, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. C. L. Johnstone, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Lauder, Mrs. J. P. Greany and infant, Col. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. C. Evitt Frost, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow, Capt. Hext, Miss Powlett, Miss M. Powlett, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, two Misses Stuckey, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mrs. Money, Mrs. East, Rev. H. O. Moore, Mrs. E. Money. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. E. Dobbs.
For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. Merritt and family.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan.

Oct 8, per *Pekin*; Oct. 18, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mrs. G. de C. Morton, Mrs. James and daughter, Mr. W. J. Martin, Mrs. Barnard and infant, Miss Barnard, Mr. L. G. Tyrell, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mrs. Fanshawe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Macdonell, Mr. Thurston, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Major and Mrs. H. Pengree, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mrs. W. J. Martin, Mr. W. A. Baker, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Capt. Hewett, Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Cleghorn.
For Kurrachee.—*From Brindisi*: Deputy Surg.-Gen. Turnbull.
For Malta.—*From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan.

Oct. 15, per *Kaisar-i-Hind*; Oct. 24, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Growse. *From Naples*: Lady Harrison, four Misses Harrison, Miss O'Kineally, Mr. J. L. Macpherson.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. Roberts, two Misses Roberts.

Oct 15, per *Ballaarat*; Oct 25, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, two Misses Dixon.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Chirnside and family, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Pim.
For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. T. O'Shea, Mr. M. Kennedy.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. Gwynne, two Misses Gwynne.
For Hobart.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Steele.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Oliver, Surg.-Major P. J. Freyer, Surg.-Major S. H. Browne, Mr. C. C. Hicks. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClelland.
For Alexandria.—*From Gibraltar*: Judge and Mrs. Barringer. *From Malta*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan. *From Venice*: Dr. H. Marinetti.

Oct. 17, per *Oceana*; Oct. 24, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. A. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. V. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Coulan and child, Mr. A. S. Reid, Mr. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Campbell, Mrs. McMullen, Miss McMullen, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Eckford and two daughters. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mrs. Douglas and friend, Hon. Justice Prinsep, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Eddis, Mrs. S. S. Jacob, Sir C. Petheran, Mr. Justice Norris, Mrs. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt, Mr. J. E. Todd, Mr. P. K. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Miss Lyall, Mrs. O. C. Raye and family, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Mrs. Blunt and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. J. B. Thomson, Mrs. Cleghorn, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Killeher, Mr. C. Sharpe, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. H. C. Conybeare, Surg.-Major Nicholson, Col. G. M. Channer. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. A. Lawrence.
For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Mrs. Le Marchand.
For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mrs. A. M. B. Irwin.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Loney.

Per *Dunera* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 3.

For Calcutta.—Dr. J. F. Evans, Mr. G. Smallwood.

Per *Africa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 6.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal, Miss Turner, Mrs. Hadland.

Per *Dorunda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 7.

For Townsville.—Mr. George Thorp.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 17.

For Madras.—Miss I. Barnes.

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Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.
For Brisbane.—Mrs. A. West.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *Mombassa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 28.

For Madras.—Rev. and Mrs. Kabia and infant, Rev. — Zehme, Rev. — Frethe, Rev. — Ellwein, Rev. — Gaebler, Rev. — Schmerno, Miss Grote, Miss Waller, Miss Bergeon, Miss Morzenbeisser, Mrs. Gehring.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 24.

For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Snowball, Mr. T. Jackson, Mrs. Comley, Mr. H. M. Comley, Major and Mrs. T. E. Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Dixon, Mr. Grierson Jackson.

Per *India* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Werneth Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool July 16.

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. J. Hingston.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 4.

For Bombay and Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tighe, three children, and European nurse, Mr. E. C. Gaument.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 26.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. D. Kerr, Mr. A. Kerr, Mr. D. Kerr, jun., Miss Kerr.

Per *Locksley Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Sept. 22; from Marseilles Sept. 30.

For Kurrachee.—*From Liverpool*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Mair, two children, and European nurse, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Farwell and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maunsell and infant, Miss Tweddell, Mrs. Wray and infant, Mrs. R. H. Vincent, Mrs. Preston, Col. and Mrs. John Robertson, two Misses Robertson, Miss Bell, Mrs. E. M. Mein and infant, Col. and Mrs. Harrison, infant, and European nurse, two Misses Goad. *From Marseilles*: Col. B. Blood, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Halliday, Mrs. L. A. Deane, two children, governess, and European nurse, Miss C. Grace Cooper, Mrs. C. J. Keene, Col. and Mrs. J. R. O. Atkinson.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Oct. 29; from Marseilles Nov. 6.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Henderson, three children, and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holderness, two children, and European nurse. *From Marseilles*: Capt. and Mrs. R. Gartside Tipping, two children, and European nurse, Miss Gartside Tipping, Mrs. Kinnear.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Nov 14; from Marseilles Nov. 22.

For Kurrachee.—Mrs. L. Sandiford, Miss Sandiford.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack, Mr. and Mrs. Horbury, infant, and ayah, Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Vanrenan and child.

Per *Djemnah* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 28.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Nakano.
For Hong Kong.—Dr. and Mrs. Augustine Henry.
For Batavia.—Mr. Van der Pfordten.
For Singapore.—Mr. Roeland, Mr. J. W. Benskin, Major L. R. Dowdall, Mr. Murdoch.
For Colombo.—Mr. H. Tarrant, Mr. F. S. Vowler.

Per *Australien* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles July 3.

For Maurice.—Mr. de Segrais, Mr. T. Critchley.
For Sydney.—Mr. G. Playoust and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Miss Giraud, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jeffray, Mr. Alan Jeffray, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Veitch.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Pekin* (May 31).—From *London*—Mr. Abdool Shoffur, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Farquharson, Capt. A. W. Forbes, General Gatacre, Mr. E. Gouldstone, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Koppermann, Mr. W. M. Leake, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewin, Miss Mereweather, Col. W. S. Peat, Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. P. C. Roy, Mr. C. K. Shamat, Mr. Shab N. Ahmed, Mr. Shawson, Lieut. M. Bowden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor. From *Brindisi*—Mr. B. Carey, Mr. Firny, Dr. Hassam, Rev. W. Kinsman, Mr. Munro, Mr. Naylor, Mr. T. Payn, Capt. and Mrs. Petley, Capt. Sinclair. From *Brindisi* to *Madras*—Mr. G. W. Fawcett. From *Aden* to *Calcutta*—Mr. J. M. Sweeney. From *Aden*—Rev. J. Cantine.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Bokhara* (June 5).—For *Aden*—Mr. and Mrs. Child. For *Brindisi*—Mr. Bonham Carter, Col. Elles, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll, Mr. Ruttonjee, Major Taldwyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Carnegy, Lieut. Dunsford, Capt. Stockley, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. T. G. Young, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Lieut. Murray, Mr. H. S. Symons, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. Gonsalves, Mr. Gracias. For *London*—Mr. W. T. Matchin, Mr. Payne, Col. and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Thienne, Mr. R. T. Denne, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Belcher, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Lewis, Mr. Britton, Lieut. Syon Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Demptster, Rev. T. Corfield, Mr. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Houliston, Col. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. Smith, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Halliday, Mr. Murray, Mr. Rae, Miss Robertson, Raja Tagul Jan.

Per *Armenia* (May 30).—For *Liverpool*—Major A. Broadfoot, Mr. James Duffy, Mr. C. Vernon, Mr. Ramchunder Vishnu, Mr. Steele. For *New York*—Mr. and Mrs. R. McCullough.

Per *R. Rubattino* (June 1).—For *Genoa*—Dr. and Mrs. V. Lisboa, Mr. R. De Sa, Mr. John Forman, Mrs. Wickham, two Misses Dumayne, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Rev. W. E. Spinner. For *Aden*—Mr. Bhicajee Cawasjee.

Per *Imperator* (June 1).—For *Trieste*—Mr. and Mrs. Horbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Spinner, Rev. and Mrs. Eisfelder, Count Schlippenbach, Vice-Consul A. de Flesch, Major Spratt, Judge M. B. Baker, Mr. H. W. Bagnell, C.S., Mr. Haner, Mr. P. Masotti, Mr. Pfleiderer, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Scott, Mr. C. Schreyer, Rev. Kleinschneider, Rev. Hildebrand. For *Aden*—Mrs. Pestonjee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—May 25: Monmouth, Cook, from Surabaya; Pachumba, Lovell, Rangoon; Maharani, Budd, Madras; Khyber, Peterkin, Liverpool. 26: Goa, Windebank, Moulmein. 27: Fazilka, Simpson, Bombay; Melete, Kuchenthaly, Liverpool. 28: Clan Mackenzie, Wilson, Glasgow; Niemen, Trager, Colombo; Banda, Schuldt, Hamburg; Goorkha, Johnston, London; Mecca, Shepherd, Bombay. 29: Pallas, Valiant, Liverpool. 30: Pendragon Castle, Wood, Liverpool. 31: Arratoon Apcar, Spence, Hong Kong; Indrani, Burkill, Colombo; Kasara, Pearson, Rangoon.

Vessels Departed.—May 25: Chindwara, City of Bombay. 26: Holyrood, Nowshera, Benares, Umtata, Saint Hubert. 27: Bengal. 28: Arara, Duke of Argyll, Traveller. 29: Fultala, Chanda. 30: Johannisberger, Pachumba. 31: Palamcotta, Waverley, Wing Sang, Vasna.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—May 27: Sirsa, from Rangoon. 30: Kola, Negapatam. June 1: Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Clan Buchanan, Glasgow.

Vessels Departed.—May 27: Kola, for Negapatam; Java, Calcutta; Khandalla, Bombay; Sirsa, Negapatam; Clan Sinclair, London.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—May 29: Bangor Head, Smith, from Glasgow; Bormida, Gavazzo, Hong Kong. 30: Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Castle Eden, Shadwick, Naples; Strathclyde, White, Barry; Kerrata Rudrin, Nacoda, Put back. 31: Pekin, Harris, London; La Seyne, Ravald, Aden. June 1: Inchrona, Halliwell, Genoa; Wardha, Wadge, Mauritius; Bokhara, Weighell, Shanghai; Inchrona, Halliwell, Newport; 2: Chilka, Parsons, Rangoon; Sculptor, McAllister, Cameron; President Garfield, Cartmer, Grimsby; Amphitrite, Robertson, Middlesbrough; Enfield, Vasey, Port Said; Rufford Hall, Millard, Liverpool; Lombardy, Cole, Hong Kong; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee. 3: Persia, Hutchison, Glasgow; Sarah Radcliffe, Thomas, Venice.

Vessels Departed.—May 29: Adowa, Paton, for Persian Gulf; Oaklands, Moore, Ghent; Siam, Nantes, Aden, &c.; Imaum, Poland, Marseilles and Genoa; Ehrenfels, Keyser, Hamburg and Bremen; Tressilian, Gyles, Amsterdam; Poccasset, Jenkins, Genoa, &c.; Aislaby, Dennis, Liverpool; Himalaya, Forster, Calcutta, &c.; Eleanor, Hill, Havre. 30: Armenian, Liverpool. June 1: R. Rubattino, Merello, Aden and Genoa; Imperator, Bechtinger, Aden and Trieste; Iago, Repeth, Aden and Hull; Lammermoor, Lasseiles, Dunkirk; Cape Colunna, Starkey, Dunkirk; Uplands, Turner, Port Said. 2: Tanjore, Raffin, Aden, &c.; Oswestry, Garnsworthy, Hull; Red Cross, Corney, Havre; Palmas, Evans, Antwerp; Nizam, Burleigh, Calcutta, &c.; Blue Jacket, Paul, Antwerp. 3: Nizam, Langborne, China; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee, &c.; Florence, Ruddiman, Antwerp; Colaba, Browne, Calcutta, &c. 5: Bokhara, Nantes, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Bishop—May 24, at Almora, wife of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Bishop, 1-3rd Goorkha Rifles, son

Bourne—May 30, at Ootacamund, wife of Dr. A. G. Bourne, daughter

Day—May 17, at Fort Margherita, Sarawak, wife of Major Day, comdt., daughter

Higgins—May 27, at Masulipatam, wife of A. W. B. Higgins, M.C.S., daughter

Hyde-Cates—May 30, at Baroda, wife of Capt. G. E. Hyde-Cates, B.S.C., son

Ingram—May 23, at Landour, wife of T. L. Ingram, barrister-at-law, daughter

Madden—May 24, at Calcutta, wife of J. Madden, inspector of police, Calcutta, daughter

McLaughlin—May 27, at Ootacamund, wife of F. J. McLaughlin, Public Works Department, son

MARRIAGES.

Chomley—à Beckett—June 16, at St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, C. H. Chomley, M.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, to Ethel Beatrice Ysobel, daughter of W. A. C. à Beckett, of Westbury, Wilts, and Melbourne

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Hayman—Brazier—June 15, at St. Heliers, R. F. Hayman to Louisa Buller, daughter of Lieut. E. B. Brazier, late Indian Navy, of St. Heliers, Jersey

Hunter—Pendlebury—June 1, at Khandalla, C. B. Hunter, M.B., to Mary Ethel, daughter of W. Pendlebury, Secunderabad

Mugford—Fox—June 2, at Delaware, Ontario, P. H. Mugford, of Yankton, South Dakota, son of W. H. Mugford, fleet paymaster, R.N., Mistley, Essex, to Sophie Helena, daughter of C. J. Fox, of Hillfield, Delaware

DEATHS.

Brooksbank—June 18, at Bangalore, W. S. Brooksbank, lieut. and adj. Yorks Regt., aged 27

D'Arcy—June 17, at The Hague, Alice Evelyn, daughter of the late Capt. J. D'Arcy, R.N., aged 20

Green—June 12, at Tangiers, Morocco, Lady Green, widow of Sir John Green, C.B., formerly H.M.'s Diplomatic Agent in Roumania

Griffin—May 23, Alfred Chawner Griffin (late P. and O. Service), at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, S. India, from the result of a carriage accident, aged 74

Hankey—June 15, at Brussels, Isabel Jemima, widow of Capt. Henry Barnard Hankey, R.N., aged 68

Lang—June 13, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Eloise Clifforda, wife of Lieut. E. Lang, R.N., aged 40

Western—May 23, at Dehra Dun, Dorothy Edith Nellie, daughter of Major C. M. Western, Royal Art.

Wilks—June 16, at Veules-en-Caux, Seine Inférieure, France, Emily, wife of William Wilkes, formerly of the India Office, aged 54

AT HOME

BIRTHS.

Barrow—June 17, at Dublin, wife of Major E. G. Barrow, 7th (D.C.O.) Bengal Inf., son

Deane—June 19, at Abermule, Montgomeryshire, wife of Surg. W. Deane, I.M.D., daughter

Drummond—June 15, at Eastbourne, wife of Major J. Drummond, son

Edge—June 16, at Netley, Hants, wife of Surg.-Major J. D. Edge, Medical Staff, son

Hillier—June 15, at Teignmouth, wife of W. C. Hillier, British Consul-General, Soul, Corea, daughter

Le Cocq—June 17, at Lymington, wife of Commander W. G. Le Cocq, R.N., daughter

Middleton—June 11, at Bedford, wife of Col. B. Middleton, D.S.O., son

Tyler—June 21, at Chirk, North Wales, wife of G. W. Tyler, retired lieut. R.N., son

Tonnochy—May 26, at Hamilton Lodge, Hamilton Place, Aberdeen, wife of Capt. V. C. Tonnochy, daughter

Wynyard—June 19, at Kingston Vale, wife of Capt. R. D. Wynyard, East Surrey Regt., daughter

MARRIAGES.

Aitchison—Staveley—June 16, at Crawley, Sussex, R. S. Aitchison, to Jessie Georgina Annie, daughter of the late G. A. P. Staveley, B.C.S.

Barclay—Hanwell—June 18, at Kensington, E. F. Barclay, to Gertrude Julia (Nina), daughter of Major-Gen. Hanwell, retired Royal Art.

Booth—Williams—June 18, at Windlesham, L. E. B. Booth, major Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt., to Augusta Mary Williams

Earle—Poulton—July 15, at Paddington, Bertie Templeton, son of Major-Gen. W. H. S. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, to Alice Poulton

Franklen—Berrington—June 16, at Llanfair Kilgedin, Monmouthshire, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Franklen to Hilda Berrington

Gaye—Adye—June 20, in London, A. C. Gaye, brig.-surg. Med. Staff, to Ellen, daughter of the late Major-Gen. G. Adye

Hall—Bell—June 17, at Hanover Square, Capt. R. Hall, 6th Royal Regt., to Ruth Gertrude Bell

Hutchinson—Louis—June 20, at Old Dalby, Leicestershire, F. W. H. Hutchinson to Georgina Aurora Fanny, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Louis, Bart., late 3rd (Bombay) European Regt.

Joly—Phillips—June 18, at Beckenham, E. T. C. Joly, son of the late S. Joly, British Vice-Consul, Smyrna, to Kathleen, daughter of Capt. F. H. B. Phillips, half-pay, Royal Art.

Laye—McAdam—April 2, 1889, at Marylebone, A. H. W., son of the late Commander H. T. Laye, R.N., to Annie Flora, daughter of J. N. McAdam, late 78th Highlanders

McCarthy—Bradshawe—June 16, at Cadogan Street, J. I. McCarthy to Charlotte Dorothy Paris, widow of General G. P. Bradshawe, K.H., of H.M. Service, and daughter of the late General W. Croxton

McLean—Thompson—June 18, at South Kensington, C. McLean, 1st batt. the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, to Dera, daughter of the late Sir A. R. Thompson, K.C.S.I.

Macpherson—Barlow—June 18, at Oughtrington, Cheshire, Donald David, son of the late Capt. F. D. Macpherson, R.N.R., and grandson of the late Lieut. D. Macpherson, 31st Regt., to Bessie Barlow

Mellersh—Curtis—June 17, at Rathgar, Frank, son of G. B. Mellersh, retired major-gen. of Royal Art., to Maude Nellie Curtis

Mitchell—Soper—June 16, at Highgate, J. Mitchell, H.M.C.S., to Annie Soper

Rich—Gowan—June 18, at Kensington, Col. Rich to Cecile D'Olier Gowan

Tremenheere—Beanlands—June 16, at Durham, the Rev. William Borlase, son of General C. W. Tremenheere, C.B., R.E., to Annie Beanlands

Walker—Scriven—June 19, at Paddington, F. M. Walker, lieut. Royal Navy, son of Col. Walker, A.D.C., to Lucy Selina, daughter of Major Scriven

Weatherley—Anderson—June 11, at the office of the Registrar, St. George's, Hanover Square, Lionel R. Stuart, son of the late Lieut.-Col. I. I. Weatherley, to Lizzie Scott Anderson

White—Tarral—June 20, at Albany Street, Lieut. E. A. White, R.N., to Henrietta Anna Tarral

Williams—Reeves—June 17, at Hatcham Park, Harry Mallam, son of Capt. F. B. Williams, Hon. Artillery Company, to Diana Mary (Di) Reeves

DEATHS.

Baker—June 11, in London, Mary Bird, widow of the late Capt. John Baker, aged 87

Baker—June 6, in London, Sarah Lucy, daughter of the late Capt. John Baker, aged 48

Baker—June 13, at Ludlow, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Baker, R.N., aged 75

Bamfield—June 13, at Exmouth, Christian, widow of the late Major D. Bamfield, of 56th Bengal N.I. (H.E.I.C.'s Service), aged 83

Basset—June 13, at Clifton Gardens, Hannah Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Basset, and sister of the late Capt. R. Basset, R.A.

Bayley—June 16, at South Kensington, Margaret Garner Hamilton, widow of the late Major J. Bayley, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 86

Brabazon—June 18, at Sunningdale, Eleanor Ambrosia, widow of the late Major H. Brabazon, 15th Hussars, aged 82

Browne—June 16, Lieut.-Col. B. P. Browne, formerly of the 11th P. A. O. Hussars; fought at Waterloo and at Bhurtpore; aged 91

Cates—June 20, at Ringmore, near Teignmouth, Capt. G. F. Cates, R.N.R., for many years commodore of the Fleet of the P. and O. S.S. Co., aged 59

Clark—June 12, at Buxton, Major J. S. Clark, late 72nd Highlanders

Corbett—June 13, at Thames Ditton, Rebecca (*née* Boraine), widow of Capt. S. Corbett

Dixon—June 13, at Cheltenham, Georgina, daughter of the late Admiral Sir M. Dixon, K.C.B.

Downman—June 13, at Monmouth, Eliza Jane, daughter of the late F. M. Downman, son of the late General Sir T. Downman, R.H.A., K.C.B., K.C.H.

Eman—June 18, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Edith Madeline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Eman, C.B., 41st Regt.

Farewell—June 10, at New Brompton, Chatham, Lieut. F. A. S. Farewell, R.N., son of Major-Gen. Farewell, aged 37

Gordon—June 18, at Mayfair, Major R. Gordon, F.R.A.S., late 4th Bombay Rifles, aged 69

Higgins—June 12, in London, Lewis, son of the late S. Higgins, M.D., inspector-general of Army hospitals

Hole—June 16, at Plympton Saint Maurice, Major-Gen. L. B. Hole, late Royal Warwickshire Regt., aged 55

Hubbard—June 11, at Ladywell, Lizzie, wife of Capt. R. R. Hubbard, R.N.R., aged 32

Hume—June 16, at Clifton, Bristol, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. Hume, lieut. H.M.'s Body Guard, aged 65

Huntley—June 11, at Torquay, Caroline, widow of Capt. Sir Henry V. Huntley, R.N.

Jopp—June 18, at Aberdeen, Col. W. Jopp, lately commanding 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders

Le Strange—June 13, at Berkeley Square, Capt. C. Le Strange, R.N., Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, aged 44

Macarthur—June 15, at 27 Princes' Gardens, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Macarthur, K.C.B., aged 78

Mahon—June 16, at Chelsea, Col. The O'Gorman Mahon, aged 91

Martin—June 7, at Weymouth, Anna Maria, wife of Major-Gen. C. N. Martin, late Royal Eng.

Parsons—May 22, at Woodbury, near Exeter, the Rev. L. J. Parsons, chaplain to the Forces, aged 66

Reid—June 9, at Colleonard, St. Fillans, Lieut.-Col. J. Reid, served in Waterloo Campaign with 78th Highlanders, aged 96

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Richmond—June 20, at Llandudno, North Wales, E. Richmond, late capt. 20th Hussars

Scott—June 11, at Banstead, Fergus John, son of late Professor Scott, M.A., F.R.A.S., Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and grandson of the late General Walker, aged 45

Symes—June 14, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Symes, J.P., late 71st Highland Light Infantry

Thorn—June 21, at South Kensington, Anna Maria, wife of the late Lieut.-Col. G. M. Thorn, of the Ordnance Store Dept., aged 53

Turner—June 12, at Clapham Common, Susanna, widow of C. Turner, commander R.N., aged 94

Whylock—June 12, at Folkestone, Brig.-Surg. W. S. Whylock, late 38th South Staffordshire Regt., son of the late Major-Gen. J. Whylock

Young—June 13, at Addiscombe, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. W. Young, aged 76

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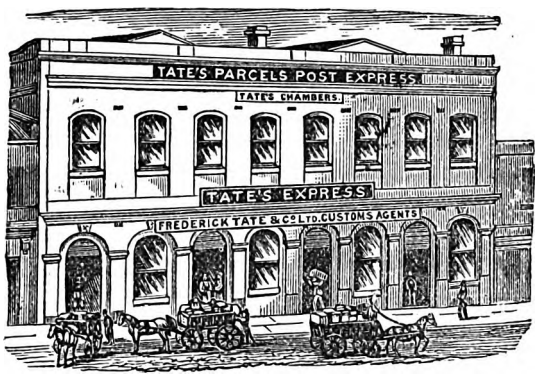
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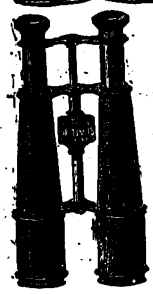
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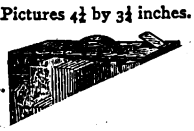
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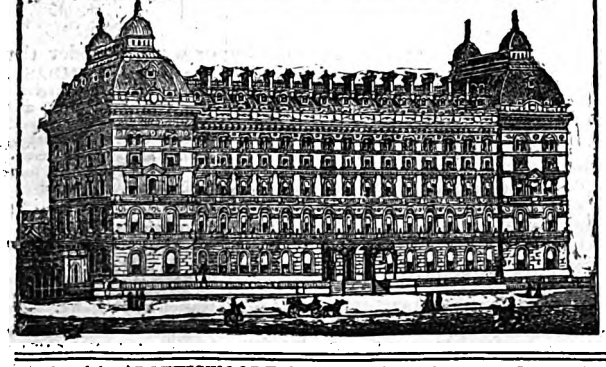
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The Homeward Mail

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE EAST,

And Official Gazette:

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[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

XXXVII.—No. 1718.] TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1891. [PRICE 6*d.*

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GENERAL NEWS.

BY the arrival of the present mail, *via* Brindisi, we are placed in possession of advices and gazettes from Calcutta to June 9; Madras, June 10; Bombay, June 12.

Our papers were not delivered from the Post Office this morning until nearly midday.

Lady Lansdowne, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Surgeon-Major Fenn, and Lord Valletort started on June 10 for a ten-days' trip to Narkhanda. They were to sleep at Theog, arriving at Narkhanda on June 11. The Viceroy started after the Council on the 10th, accompanied by Mr. Herbert, A.-D.-C., and was to ride straight through to Narkhanda.

The party were to remain at Narkhanda till the 18th, the Viceroy returning to Simla in time for the Council on the 19th. Lady Lansdowne and her party were to return by easy stages, reaching Simla on June 20. Lord William Beresford was to leave Simla for Dehra Dun on June 12, and would be back on the 19th.

The Eton dinner given in the Viceregal Lodge was attended by the following old Etonians:—His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Sir James Lyall, Sir Frederick Roberts, Colonel H. F. Grant, Colonel Lord William Beresford, Captain W. F. Montresor, Captain H. R. Wigram, Lieutenant W. T. Furse, Mr. F. Roberts, Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, Mr. W. G. Young, and Lieutenant H. R. Davies.

Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has recognised the services of Major Grant, V.C., of Thobal, by offering him the appointment of aide-de-camp on his personal staff, an offer which the young field officer has accepted.

Sir Harry Prendergast has taken over charge of the office of British Resident at Mysore.

A handsome memorial trophy is shortly to be presented to Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., by the Uncovenanted Services of India as a token of their gratitude for his able advocacy of their cause. The retired and furlough officials at home are also arranging to present a handsome testimonial. The ceremony will take place on Saturday, July 11, at Mr. King's house, 25 Cornwall Gardens.

Mr. Joseph Parker, of the Civil Service, has been appointed Director-General of the Store Department, India Office, in the place of Mr. A. Abercrombie Jopp, who, being incapacitated from further work, has retired on pension. Mr. Parker has for some time past filled the office of Assistant Director-General, and his promotion has given great satisfaction in the department, as it gives a step all round. The pay of the director-generalship is 1,200*l.* per annum.

At the request of the Russian Ambassador at the British Court, the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to afford all facilities to Professor Tichomiroff, who is about to visit certain parts of India, Ceylon, and China, with a view to studying the administration of botanical gardens and cinchona plantations, and to M. Gondatti, who is about to study tea and silkworm cultivation in India, Ceylon, and China. The Madras Government has accordingly issued the necessary orders to the Board of Revenue, the Government Botanist, and the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations.

The Kanwar Harnam Singh, C.I.E. (of Kapurthala, Punjab), and the Kanwarani (his wife) have arrived in London. The Kanwar and Kanwarani are both Christians, and both went in the procession to Westminster Abbey at the jubilee in 1887, as representing the Royal House of Kapurthala. The Kanwar (Prince) is younger son of a late Raja of Kapurthala and uncle of the present one. They have come over to England to see their sons, who are being educated in England.

The Nizam's Government, a telegram from Bombay states, have subscribed 100*l.* towards the expenses of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in London.

Singareni coal is now being largely used by the G.I.P. Railway, the Nizam's State Railway, the Southern Mahratta, the South Indian Railway, and the Madras Railway. It is spoken of as being of good quality, and is 50 per cent. cheaper than English coal.

An account of the Manipore murders, published by an Anglo-native contemporary, states that the executioner struck Mr. Quinton twice on the neck, but both blows were ill-aimed and inflicted terrible wounds. The Chief Commissioner then pointed to his throat, and it was cut with one sweeping stroke, the head being afterwards severed from the body.

The Military Department of the Government of India is to be strengthened forthwith by the appointment of another assistant secretary on a salary of 500 rs. staff, in addition to the pay of his rank. A paid attaché, however, is not to be allowed.

The Government has begun to grant leave to the troops remaining in the Miranzai and Black Mountain country, a Reuter telegram says.

The War Office have for some time past had under consideration the question of raising a regiment in India to be stationed at Hong Kong. The strength proposed is 1,013

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of all ranks, with officers selected from the Indian Staff Corps. The Government of India have sent home all the necessary information regarding recruiting, terms of enlistment, pay, allowances, and the like. The regiment will probably be composed of Punjabi Mahomedans, and orders may be expected shortly regarding its formation.

The Annual Rifle Meeting opened at Simla on June 5 in somewhat cloudy weather. There are 146 competitors, and the prizes amount to about 2,800 rs.

In connection with the delimitation work on the Siam-Kiangtung border, the southern limits of which had to be defined, Mr. Archer, the *Times of India* says, is busy with his report at Bangkok, while Mr. Kennedy, of the Survey Department, is working up his map material at Bangalore. Captain Fulton, who commanded the small escort with the party, is expected at Simla shortly from Rangoon. The work done shows how far the Siamese authority extends northward. The party visited Kuenghung on the Mekong river, whence Mr. Scott, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Kennedy returned westwards to Fort Stedman, while Mr. Archer and Captain Fulton went down stream in country boats to Bangkok.

The Khojak Tunnel is so far completed that it will be possible to pass through a broad-gauge train should the occasion arise.

A Bombay telegram of yesterday's date says:—Heavy and continuous rain has been falling in the surrounding districts since Saturday, and it is expected that the fall will be general. During the week ending June 27 the rainfall was 4·9 inches, and since June 1 it has been 5·24 inches.

It is rumoured that affairs in the Rampore State are in a very unsettled condition, so much so, indeed, that events may necessitate the despatch of British troops to preserve order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, with 200 Cashmere troops and two mountain guns, is now at Chalt. His presence there will probably suffice to make the Nagar people think twice about fighting.

The returns for the export trade of India during the month of April show some remarkable variations on last year's figures. Over 35,000 tons more wheat left the country, the increase in value being some 37 lacs of rupees. This, however, was far more than counterbalanced by an enormous falling-off in the export of raw cotton, the shipments of which fell from 1,221,000 cwts. to 855,000 cwts., the difference in value being about 1,57,00,000 rs. With variations in other commodities, the total value of the exports thus fell by slightly over one crore.

THE UNIVERSITY MISSIONS.

A meeting in support of the Cambridge University Mission to Delhi was held on June 22 at the Church House, Westminster, Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. The Bishop of Durham declared that the English Church ought to be brought face to face with strange peoples in the fulness of its organisation; and in India it seemed to be exceptionally necessary that the gospel should be presented as a social force, which offered something of a higher type of brotherhood to welcome those who embraced it. He spoke of the good work that was being done by the society in Delhi, which showed there was that in Christianity which could bind Englishmen and Hindoos together in true fellowship of life. There was a perceptible improvement in the moral tone of the people of Delhi, springing from the efforts of Christian teachers. The hope of India, however, really lay in their influence on Indian homes, and until that was done the work in the colleges and schools there must be transient. The Bishop of Calcutta moved, "That the work of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi is deserving of the support of all Cambridge men. Professor Kirkpatrick seconded the motion, and it was carried.

On June 25 the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta was held at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace Road. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Talbot presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Calcutta, Archdeacon Atlay, Archdeacon Maples, of Massasi, Canon H. S. Holland, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Sir Walter Phillimore, and others. The Bishop of Calcutta, in giving an interesting account of the progress of the work, said that the new mission house in Calcutta was approaching completion; and their first bequest, that of Canon Liddon of 250*l*., would be devoted to the lecture hall, which would be called after Dr. Liddon's name. The Mission was endeavouring to solve the great problem of how far the brotherhood system could be used in mission work; but to do that, when their new central mission house was completed, they must have four, if not six, more men. Other addresses followed.

Sir Arthur Gordon, the late Governor of Ceylon, has, it is said, been seriously ill with influenza and complications, at his house, near Ascot, but that he is in a fair way to recovery.

Lady Reay on June 24 presented the scholarships, prizes, and certificates won during the past year by the students at the London School of Medicine for Women, Handel Street, Brunswick Square.

A marriage is arranged between Colonel John G. Watts, Indian Staff Corps (Bombay), and Gertrude, daughter of the late Surgeon John Macdowall Hay, Bengal Medical Department, and granddaughter of the late Mr. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, India.

The marriage of Captain B. W. Cracroft, Indian Staff Corps, with Miss Madeleine Williams, took place on June 25 at Christchurch, Lancaster Gate, W., before a large and fashionable assembly. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. C. Ridgway, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ker-Gray, incumbent of St. George's, Albemarle Street. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain Dering Williams, Royal Berkshire Regiment, was attended by four bridesmaids and a page. After the ceremony a reception was held at 73 Lancaster Gate by Mrs. Gwyther, the bride's mother. Among those invited were General Cracroft, Captain and Mrs. Dowdeswell, Captain Coventry Williams, 13th Hussars, General and Mrs. Prendergast, the Misses Kennedy, Sir George Balfour, M.P., General, Mrs., and Miss Beresford, Sir Anthony and Lady Weldon, Mrs. and Miss Weldon, Colonel Gourley, M.P., Colonel and the Misses Stewart, Baronne de Pallandt, Colonel Swinton, Lady and Miss Grant, General and Miss Falls, Mr. Winch, Q.C., and Mrs. Winch, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie-Moore, the Hon. Mrs. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Sholto-Douglas, Lady Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Huntly-Gordon, Count de Raymond, Colonel M'Causland, Colonel Becher, Major and Captain Hilliard, Mrs. Irwin-Browne, &c. The happy pair left during the afternoon for Wedhampton, Wiltshire, the residence of the bride's mother.

A marriage is arranged, and is about to take place, between Captain William Stewart, 10th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of Colonel Stewart, C.I.E. (Royal, late Bengal Artillery), of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, N.B., and Lily McLaren, youngest daughter of A. C. M'Laren, Esq., of 60 Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded their Silver Medal to the following readers of papers in the Indian Section during the session 1890-91:—To B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., for his paper on "The Indian Village Communities, with Special Reference to Modern Investigation." To Thomas Wardle, for his paper on "The Use of Tussur in European Textile Manufactures." To Charles L. Tupper, B.A., for his paper on "The Study of Indian History."

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society, held on June 17, Sir George Birdwood referred to the efficient manner in which the work of the Indian Section was carried on by the new secretary of the section, Mr. S. Digby.

Lord Salisbury's "black man" does not seem to have improved his electioneering prospects by getting elected to the Council of the Imperial Institute, says the *Daily Chronicle*. The secretary of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association protests vigorously against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for persisting in thrusting himself forward as the selected Liberal candidate for the constituency. The final vote of selection was never given to the mild Hindoo or Parsee, and the Finsbury Radicals aver that though he may be able to beat other Tory members in other places, he has not the ghost of a chance in Central Finsbury. It seems that the different Gladstonian caucuses wanted to submit Mr. Naoroji's claim to arbitration, and on this point the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Council and the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Union were agreed. Mr. Naoroji refused arbitration, and it is now perfectly certain that if he goes to the poll all he will do will be to prevent the Liberal candidate, who is the local nominee, from winning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on June 28:—

The following figures, which, I believe, have not been published before, show the rapid progress made in the development of the scheme enabling Native States to take part in imperial defence, which was inaugurated by Lord Dufferin little more than two years ago. Cashmere now possesses an imperial service contingent of two squadrons of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and a mountain battery, while a sixth regiment of infantry is to be raised shortly. The Punjab States contribute eight and a-half squadrons of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and two companies of sappers. The Rajpoot States have raised sixteen squadrons of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, one camel corps, and one transport corps. Gwalior contributes eight squadrons of cavalry, and a transport corps, Rampore two squadrons of cavalry, and Mysore four squadrons of cavalry.

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All these troops are fit for service in every respect, and are recruited entirely from the natives of the respective States. The total number of the force is nearly 16,000, exclusive of the four squadrons of cavalry which are now being organised in the Kattiwar States. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, assisted by thirteen British officers, has organised all these contingents, and the greatest credit is due to him and his staff for the very successful manner in which they have been raised.

The abnormal delay in the setting in of the rains is the subject which has attracted most attention in India during the past fortnight. A Bombay telegram early last week announced that the monsoon burst there on Monday evening, but later despatches say that the weather has cleared again, and it is doubtful whether Monday's rain was not due merely to a local storm. According to news from Madras, the rainfall there so far has been very light and insufficient. From Upper India come complaints of the excessive heat and of the absence of all the appearances which usually usher in the rainy season.

Up to yesterday a similar state of things prevailed in Bengal, and it began to look as if this year would rival 1888, when the monsoon did not break till June 29, the latest date ever recorded. Last night, however, a thunderstorm with heavy rain passed over Calcutta, and, although the rain has now ceased, the conditions look more favourable. Natives as well as Europeans describe the weather of the last seventeen days as the most trying they have ever known. Many deaths have occurred from sunstroke, and heat-apoplexy. Burma and Assam have had plentiful rain. In Bengal, although the fall thus far has been greatly below the average, there is no cause for apprehension as yet; but, as regards most of the other provinces, the long drought cannot fail to give rise to anxiety.

The new docks at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, were used for the first time on Friday, when the Government steamer *Mayo* was floated in to be overhauled. Little now remains to be done to make the docks available for trading ships and steamers.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication:—

"From Governor, Madras, June 26.

"South-west monsoon rains have not yet set in properly in interior, and are very light. Even on Malabar coast rainfall below the average in all districts, except Ganjam and Tinnevelly. Unless there is an improvement during the next fortnight outlook may become serious. Condition in North Arcot and Chinglepoot unchanged. Eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-four employed on special works in former district, 7,088 in latter. Number on gratuitous relief in North Arcot, 1,493; in Chinglepoot, 215. Slight rise in price of dry grains and rice."

GUP.

Reis and Rayyet, under the remarkable title of "Dancing Pashas in Diabolic Dissipation; or, British Gods and Goddesses playing at Fallen Angels," says:—The British rulers—civil and military—of Southern India having, on plea of being able to work better in the cool atmosphere of the hills than in warm Madras and the Coromandel Coast generally, retired to Ootacamund, are making the most of their summer retreat. They are dining and drinking and dancing and singing their hours away in a round of enjoyment, and possibly laying in stores of work for the courts of the plains below. Meanwhile, between frisky matrons and hoary-headed sinners, between bold grass-widows and reckless official "mashers," between military adroitness and civil impudence, they are amusing themselves with a merry abandonment which has quite filled the rest of European society in India with unconcealable envy. They lately held a saturnalia of pleasure in the shape of a masquerade under the auspices of Sir James Dormer. The highest authorities have declared that the office of this exalted knight is an anachronism and an anomaly, and only the other day it was definitely proposed to abolish the Command-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency. The wide-awake incumbent has accordingly demonstrated the uses of the post. If geography and history alike have thrown the Madras command into the shade, genius may still discover a function for it by adapting it to circumstances. If there be no need for it, it may still shine as an ornament. If the warrior's occupation's gone, he may still dance and lead to dance and be bedanced. What wonder! It has always proved more serviceable to some persons in uniform that they attended more to their posture-master than their drill. Well, something is better than nothing. Your Madras heroes are not to be condemned outright. If their occasions for showing fight have become small by degrees until they have totally disappeared, their opportunities for dissipation have multiplied by leaps and bounds. Indeed, since the waning political interest of the Southern Presidency, this has been the case of the whole albocracy of the South, civil as well as military. They are all trying their best to divert their becalmed and colourless existence and to make themselves agreeable in the sight of men and gods, specially the latter of the Northern Olympus, who claim to have discovered the secret of combining work with play. In their endeavour to establish their *raison d'être*, the Madras officocracy have gone beyond the highest latitude of the Himalayas. From dancing these h owling Pashas have come to very devilling. There is a saying attributed to the Prophet of Islam that where a man and a woman are together in a convenient situation, the presence of a third person may be taken for granted, whether you see him or not, that person being no other than the enemy of God and man. Without any claims to prophetic inspiration, prudent men of the world have said that the descent from the polka to Pandemonium is easy as that down Avernus. And the Madras magnates seem to have found this out on the slopes of the Nilgiris. Dancing *in propria persona* as honest Britons and Christians had evidently lost its zest for them. Accordingly, in search of a sensation, they went down from low to a lower deep until they found themselves dancing in the valley of the Devil and calling their brethren and sisters to join in the unique function, as who should say,

Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and grey;
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.

The Bishop of Madras is said to have remonstrated with the distinguished constellation of angels and other people whose terpsichorean revels so shocked a section of Ooty society. Lord Wenlock, writes an Indian paper, is deeply penitent, and says he will never offend again; and General Dormer has consented to do penance by enlisting in the local army of tract distributors. The young ladies intend to display their contrition by starting soup kitchens when they get home.

The Birthday Ball at Ooty was more seemly. It came off on June 1, and was, says the *Madras Times*, a complete success. It was a very brilliant affair in every sense of the word. After very heavy rain on Sunday, and again at midday yesterday, the evening turned out to be a clear and starlit one, and by 9.15 P.M. carriages without number were seen wending their way up the well-known road to Government House. A large official dinner was held before the ball, to which all the heads of departments were invited by Lord Wenlock. Ladies were not included, and Lady Wenlock did not appear until the "after dinner" guests were assembling in the large ante-room. Lord Wenlock and the gentlemen from the dining-room then came out, and at the same time Lady Wenlock came in and greeted her guests. The band played "God Save the Queen" as an opening to the ball, and the evening's amusement commenced. The state quadrille was an exceedingly grand sight. Lord Wenlock wore a handsome diplomatic uniform, and looked a fit representative of our beloved Queen-Empress, while Lady Wenlock looked exceedingly beautiful in a white satin gown so rich in texture that it almost stood alone. It was made with a long train, and the front was of deep lace finished off by jewelled embroidery. Many of the other ladies present wore almost equally handsome dresses. One of black velvet and cream broché satin, made with a trimming of the two colours, in pretty little balls, looked most remarkable, and another of myrtle green velvet, with a brocaded silk of a lighter shade, looked very well on a fair young matron.

All Simla, says the *Times of India* gossip, attended the other day at the first wedding of the season, when Captain Vowel, of the West Yorks, was married to Miss Mary Mitchell, sister-in-law of Mr. A. M. Ker, the popular manager of the Alliance Bank. The ceremony went off most successfully, the bride looked charming, and the bridegroom was self-possessed. There was an absence of tears among the young lady spectators. The church was prettily decorated with ferns and white roses, and the pretty frocks worn on the occasion were much admired. The speechifying, too, at "Kelvin Grove," whither the guests repaired after the Archdeacon had tied the knot, was much above the average. And speaking of weddings in the hills, recalls to mind that appropriate passage from one of the words of our cleverest Indian novel writers. "It has always struck me," runs the paragraph, "that the bridegroom (at Simla) looks rather out of place at a wedding, being, so to speak, an awkward, though perhaps a necessary, ingredient in the affair, but nowhere does he appear more so than at a wedding in the Himalayas. The bride must, of course, return in her Sedan (this was before the introduction of the rickshaw, you know). For, to say nothing of the sun, the dust would utterly spoil her dress were she to walk, so the bridegroom must perforce either walk or ride at her side, and most men would prefer the latter alternative, since it is not everyone who can keep up gracefully with the pace of four shuffling Sedan bearers in the pink of condition. But even then, ride he ever so well, the general effect is a good deal marred by the need which arrives every minute either to push on in front or to drop behind at the numerous points where the narrow road affords room for the sedan only to pass, and on such occasions he hardly looks as if he belonged to the bride or the bride to him." As the rickshaw rattles down the hill where the horse has to walk, and as it crawls up a slope when the horse wishes to canter, the happy pair do not gain much by its substitution for the sedan. The "True Reformer," from which the above quotation is taken, certainly contains the truest description of Simla which has ever appeared in print, and is well worth perusal by those who have not yet had it in their hands.

The Ranikhet Week opened on June 1, writes the *Pioneer* correspondent from Naini Tal, with a double tennis match, Naini Tal being represented by Messrs. Hamilton and Westmorland and Ranikhet by Dr. Clements and Mr. Seagrave. The best of five sets was to decide the contest, which ended in a victory for Naini Tal by

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three sets to one. Naini Tal won the first, third and fourth set, the games being 6 to 2 and 6 to 1. In the game won by Ranikhet the set was 6 to 1. There was splendid play on both sides, Mr. Seagrave doing some excellent serves and sharp cuts for Ranikhet, but it was clear from the onset that the home team was too much for the visitors. There was a large attendance.

The cricket match against Ranikhet commenced on June 2, and shortly after lunch the visitors were all out for 113. For Ranikhet Captain Ormerod and Dr. Clements played a good game, the former having put together a steady 30 when he was unfortunately run out. The scores were: O'Meagher 6, Clements 26, Raikes 4, Knox and Seagrave 8 each, Johnstone, Wyndham and Sandeson 3 each, Cockburn 10, Andrews 0, extras 12. Naini Tal went in, but owing to the heavy rain the game had to be stopped for the day, their score being up to the present time 33 for 3 wickets down. It has been pouring since four o'clock.

The match was continued and ended on June 2. The home team in its first innings got together 198, play all round being sharp and good for Naini Tal. Bandmaster Phillips made the top score of 42, and there were very few who did not get double figures. The scores were:—Dr. Ward, 14; Mr. Dunne, 19; Captain Gordon, 33; Mr. Hamilton, 30; Mr. Whymper, 19; Mr. Pike, 22; Mr. Commeline, 12; Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hilliard, and Captain Rud, 3, 2, and 1 respectively; extras, 1. Ranikhet was unfortunate in its second innings, the only two who made any stand being Mr. Seagrave, 35, not out, and Mr. Sanderson, 21. Captain Cockburn got 14, and Mr. O'Meagher 10, and, with other small scores, they ran up a total of 107. This left the home team only 23 runs to make to win. Mr. Dunne and Mr. Phillips got these in no time. Thus Naini Tal won by 10 wickets and 3 runs. There was a grand lunch for all on the cricket ground, at which several guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present.

Our amateurs were rewarded with a house full to overflowing, and the repeated rounds of applause more than testified to the excellence of the entertainment. With such a powerful cast, containing the well-known names of Mrs. Fortescue Porter, Miss Porter, Mesdames Keys and Beckwith, and Messrs. Dallas, Orr, Westmorland, and Ford Mellowes nothing but success could be expected, and one and all were unanimous in pronouncing the entertainment a decided success.

A Belgaum correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that within the last few days the present collector and district magistrate of Belgaum, Mr. F. Charles, C.S., shot no fewer than five tigers in the jungle about the village of Parla, in the Belgaum collectorate. Among the tigers slain there was a huge tigress who had become the terror of the inhabitants of a great many small villages around Parla.

An Austrian infantry lieutenant, Alexander Varges, who has (as a Calcutta paper announces) started to ride from Bombay to Calcutta, left here (says the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*) on May 25 in the early morning, riding an Arab and attended only by a Goanese boy on a country tat. He consulted no one but a fellow-passenger by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, who arrived here with him on May 21. He is unacquainted with the country, with English, or with Hindoostani. His first idea was to purchase a pack-bullock, but this turning skittish he left it and his baggage behind. He has only the horse he is now riding, and is not believed to have the means to purchase others. He started straight for Nagpore, intending to follow the new railway line from there. The man is about thirty years old, and is unprovided with an outfit, except a change of linen. It is not believed here that he seriously intends to pursue the whole journey, and is generally expected to return in a few days.

A Calcutta native paper is responsible for the following:—Some few years ago, among the letters received by the ex-Ameer of Cabul at Mussoorie, was one addressed to "His Majesty King of Afghanistan," which ran nearly as follows:—"Your Majesty, I am a little German boy, and am making a collection of stamps. I wish very much to procure some stamps of your Majesty's kingdom, and shall be very much obliged if your Majesty would send me some." The letter was made over to the political officer in charge of the Ameer, who good-naturedly answered the latter, enclosing a small collection of Cabul stamps. In due course came a reply from "the little German boy"—"Kind English Officer, the stamps, which you have so kindly sent me have arrived, and are valued by me in my collection. I showed them and your letter to a distinguished German officer, who is now staying at my father's house, and he is so pleased with the kindness of an English officer to a little German boy that I asked him to give me his photograph to send to you, which he has done, and hope you will accept it." The letter contained a photograph, with the autograph, "Von Moltke, Field Marshal." "The little German boy" turned out to be the son of a well-known manufacturer, who had been most liberal in providing benevolent institutions for workmen in Germany, and who was the Field Marshal's host during the manœuvres in the neighbourhood of his property.

The *Simla News* says:—*À propos* of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, an amusing story is told of his first efforts in the vernacular. His first appointment was Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. In this capacity he was holding court once when a man was brought up and charged with the theft of a bhaince (buffalo). Feeling the loss of dignity which would entail the slightest display of his ignorance of the word, Sir Dennis scratched his head, and, as if he knew all about it, ordered in a loud voice that the stolen property be produced. Holding court as he was, in an upper room, the dismay of the court inspector can well be imagined. He meekly submitted that the property was downstairs. "Fetch it up, then!" was the obstinate response of the magistrate. After a long interval in came the inspector, tugging at the rope which dragged a big black buffalo. Sir Dennis laughed good-naturedly and told the inspector that was "sufficient." He only then knew what bhaince represented.

There would appear to be every probability that before the advent of our next hot season, says a local paper, Calcutta will be able to show its citizens an experimental installation of compressed air power, similar to that which is now so extensively used in Paris, in Birmingham, and other towns of Europe. Its primary and principal use in this country will be for the working of punkahs both in large offices and in private houses, and as a means of cooling rooms and liquids both readily and cheaply. In Paris it is largely used for regulating clocks, for supplying power to sewing-machines, printing-presses, lathes, electric lighting, and, indeed, in every direction where small powers are needed, and where steam engines would be either inconvenient, or too costly. Another direction in which it will be of great use in Calcutta will be that, by the use of a simple form of "injector," our water-supply could be sent up to the top of our highest houses and cooled at the same time. We understand that Mr. Lee, the chairman of the Corporation, is taking much interest in this matter, and should the experiment prove successful we shall owe him a debt of gratitude which could not be adequately repaid. The abolition of the punkah-wallah in Calcutta would be an important public service.

The *Railway Times* published in Bangalore has opened a matrimonial section in its issue of June 1, and ten advertisements, purporting to be genuine, are inserted therein. Five are from Brahmin women, three of whom are widows. One is from a Naidu youth, one from an Eurasian, one from a European lady, and another from a native Christian woman. Now that a railway organ has taken this up, matrimony should go on at railway speed.

More "English as 'tis writ." A native correspondent who wishes, for reasons of his own, to record in print his opinion of his Deputy Commissioner, writes to say that the official in question is "a very excellent, wise, painstaking, troublesome gentleman," who "takes trouble for the Government profit and for the ease of the subject." The Deputy Commissioner is a worker of miracles, too, "for he has made —— City as a best nosegay," which "is, indeed, very wiseness of above officer," for "such arrangements never before no Deputy Commissioner has done so."

PERSONAL.

THE *Simla News* writes:—News from Hyderabad speaks of Sir J. W. Edgar as a probable successor to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick when he goes, while it is thought by some that Mr. Cunningham, our present Under Secretary, is not an unlikely man to expect, although his age goes against him. It must be remembered, however, he carries a very old head on those young shoulders.

Captain R. P. Colomb acts as Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, *vice* Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald transferred.

Captain J. S. Ashby, Acting Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, passed the Political Departmental Examination prescribed on April 23 last with credit.

Mr. S. Howell, Judge at Shajahanpore, officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Oude, in place of Mr. Young, who is taking short leave.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, District Superintendent of Police, was allowed privilege leave for three months from Feb. 7.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S., on his return from privilege leave, has been appointed to be on special duty in the Political Department.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, C.S., acting first assistant collector, Shikarpore, has been allowed furlough for seventeen months, from June 22.

Mr. J. A. Gammie, of the Bengal Botanical Department, officiates for Mr. Duthie as director, Botanical Department, Northern India, for six months.

Mr. H. S. Barnes had been instructed to take charge of the current duties of the chief commissionership of Beloochistan, pending orders regarding the late Colonel St. John's successor.

Mr. A. Forbes, magistrate, Shahabad, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Dacca Division, Mr. J. H. Bernard, officiating joint magistrate, Shahabad, to act temporarily as magistrate of that district.

Mr. C. D. Browo, C.S., and Mr. R. S. C. Enthoven, C.S., assistant collectors in the district of Belgaum, and Mr. E. Maconochie, C.S., assistant collector in the district of Surat, have been appointed to be magistrates of the first class in their respective districts.

Colonel Reynolds, the new agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived by the down mail on the morning of June 3. In honour of his arrival a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Light Field Battery of Artillery on the 4th Regiment parade-ground. By his express desire, all other customary honours were dispensed with on the occasion.

Lieutenant Baldwin, adjutant of the 14th Madras Infantry, stationed at Bellary, has met with a serious accident while schooling a pony at the hurdles near the race-course. The pony became restive and unmanageable, and bolted, throwing its rider heavily to the ground. Mr. Baldwin was unconscious for many hours, suffering great pain. The nature of the internal injuries was unknown.

Mr. J. Grose, M.A., Second Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, was to return from privilege leave on June 19, when Mr. McWatters would revert to the Madras Collectorate. But a local paper learns that Mr. McWatters will probably be deputed on the special work of inspecting the Northern Districts to report on the working of the Income Tax Act in those districts. This duty will continue for some months, and he will return to Madras in time to act for the Hon. Mr. Bliss, C.I.E., who will have to proceed to Calcutta.

It had been rumoured that Colonel J. M. MacNeile, R.E., would vacate his appointment in August next, proceeding on furlough with a view to retiring in September next year. We (*Indian Engineering*) now learn that Colonel MacNeile has made up his mind not to take leave, but it is not quite certain yet whether he will remain on as Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Chief Engineer of Irrigation, or be translated to an appointment under the Government of India.

In recognition of the munificent charities and good works rendered to the Roman Catholic Church by Mr. L. Reilly, of Hill Grove Estate, Coonoor, his lordship, Dr. Bardou, the Bishop of Coimbatore, recommended Mr. Reilly to his Holiness the Pope for the Knighthood of the distinguished Order of St. Gregory. The Papal brief arrived in the latter part of May, and Bishop Bardou lost no time in repairing to Grey's Hotel, Coonoor, and in the presence of a number of the clergy and friends presented Mr. Reilly with the Pope's brief. On the arrival of the insignia of the order from Rome the solemn investiture would take place.

Captain H. B. Vaughan, of the 7th Bengal Infantry, is expected back in India very shortly, having completed his examination of the routes through the Kavir or Salt Desert, which bulks so largely on the map of Persia. He has made a plane-table survey of such of the wilderness as he passed through, and, says the *Pioneer*, a howling wilderness it is save for one oasis, for the rivers which flow into it lose themselves in the sand or end in swamps. For a few months Captain Vaughan, who is working in the Indian Intelligence Branch, was accompanied by Captain Burton, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was spending part of his leave in Persia, but the latter officer proceeded to England in the spring. The *World* links their names together as those of explorers whose discoveries are "extremely important from a strategic as well as from a purely geographical point of view," an exaggerated statement to begin with, and one not altogether fair to Captain Vaughan.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

By the recent death of **Major-General Hamilton Forbes**, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a good soldier has passed away; a man, however, of so modest and retiring a disposition that little was known of him except by those with whom he was brought in contact. Sent out to Bengal as a cavalry cadet, he took Army rank as cornet on Oct. 3, 1844. He served through the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee (where he had his horse killed under him), Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. He was appointed to the 1st Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry (Regulars) on Feb. 22, 1846. With it he served through the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. In 1857 he succeeded Captain Henry Daly in the command of the 1st Oude Cavalry at Secrora; and, had Sir Henry Lawrence lived, his services in bringing in his handful of men to Lucknow would have been better known. He served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and was present at the battle of Cawnpore. He was brigadier-major of the cavalry brigade at the siege and capture at Lucknow, 1858. He retired with numerous medals and distinctions in 1880.

The death is announced of **Major-General E. M. Lawford**, late Madras Army, aged sixty-four. The deceased took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign, receiving the medal and clasp.

The death is announced of **Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Browne**, late 11th Hussars and Royal Berkshire Regiment, aged ninety-two years. The deceased was present at the Battle of Waterloo.

Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Whylock, surgeon-major on the Retired List, died at Folkestone on June 12. He was a son of the late Major-General J. Whylock; joined the Army Medical Department, Dec. 25, 1852; became surgeon Jan. 14, 1862; surgeon-major Nov. 6, 1872; and retired Jan. 3, 1881. He served with the 75th Foot in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Delhi and battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, where he killed two of the enemy, one in close combat, saving thereby the life of a European soldier (medal with clasp); was sanitary and senior medical officer of the Derbund Field Force in the Hazara Campaign of 1868. Served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, was senior medical officer in Brigadier-General Biddulph's advance on Quetta, and was present at the surrender of Candahar; was P.M.O. with Lieutenant-General Hughes in the advance on Ghuzrie, and afterwards to Major-General Hill's division; was present in the engagement at Ahmed Kheyl, and some minor affairs (medal with clasp).

Captain Thomas Taylor.—The death is announced of this much-respected citizen of Bangalore, from cancer on his right cheek, on the night of May 31, at his residence in Residency Road. The deceased was ailing since November last, and, despite medical skill, succumbed to the disease at the good old age of seventy-two years and two months.

Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., the Government astronomer at the Madras Observatory, died at Madras on June 22. He was in his sixty-third year, and had held the post of Government astronomer since 1861. He made several important contributions to astronomic literature, especially reports of results obtained from observations at the Madras Observatory. He was also the discoverer of eight minor planets and twenty new variable stars, and he added considerably to the general stock of information regarding the fixed stars.

Mr. Guy L'Estrange Mathias, of the Indian Marine, who has been ailing for some little time past, died rather suddenly on June 8 at his residence in Poona, the immediate cause of death being congestion of the lungs. He was only twenty-eight years and eleven months of age, and had been thirteen years in the Indian Marine, during the last seven of which he was attached to the Marine Survey Department. He served in the Egyptian Campaign (medal and the Khedive's Star), and also took part in the Burma Expedition, for his services in which he was awarded a medal besides being mentioned in despatches. He was very popular with his brother officers. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place the same evening at five o'clock in the New Cemetery. The firing-party, consisting of one hundred rank and file, was supplied by the Worcestershire Regiment, whose band also attended.

Though there can be very few or none of his contemporaries now in India, says the *Statesman*, still many must know by repute the name of **John Beckwith**, at one time president of the Calcutta Tent Club, when that sporting *coterie* was in the zenith of its fame. It is now our painful duty to announce the death of this grand old sportsman at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven. Once seen, John Beckwith was a man to be remembered, for built in Herculean mould (he stood 6 feet 5 inches in his socks), he was as erect as a dart, and his silver hair thick as a youth's, and his white beard made him a prominent figure before both in society and in the Oriental Club, of which he was a member. As an instance of his popularity, when, owing to circumstances, he had to sell his horses, the Calcutta Tent Club bought his celebrated horse Prince, which they presented to their president. A man of singular resource, it is recorded how on one occasion he saved the life of Tom Pitts, who hunted the Calcutta Hounds, and was also a good man after hog.

THE MANIPORE DISASTER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received from the correspondents of the *Times*:—

CALCUTTA, June 24.—The Regent of Manipore and the Senaputty have petitioned the Government against their sentences.

MANIPORE, June 24.—The sentences of death passed upon Major Aiya Parel and Colonel Samu Singh have been commuted to transportation for life.

CALCUTTA, June 26.—General Collett will probably leave Manipore next month, as, owing to the general disarmament, his presence is no longer required there.

CALCUTTA, June 28.—The Indian Government, as might have been expected, has refused to hear counsel on behalf of the Regent of Manipore and the Senaputty, but has expressed its readiness to consider any memorials the prisoners may submit, so it will probably be some time before the final orders are announced. Meanwhile the Bengalee lawyer who conducted the defence is publishing sensational telegrams addressed to Lord Ripon, and a certain section of the native Press is showing daily increasing license and scurrility in commenting on the Manipore trials. It is to be hoped that the Government will expedite its decision. The Special Court appointed for the trial of the Princes, having completed its task, has now been dissolved, and the Political Officer has taken up the trial of the executioner and of the sentries who were placed over the British officers; that done, he will proceed to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Melville. The sentence of death passed on Colonel Samu Singh and on Major Aiya Parel has been commuted to one of imprisonment during the pleasure of the Government. The announcement of special pensions for Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood has been received with general approval, although it is not clear why Mrs. Melville was omitted, seeing that her husband, like the other officers, lost his life in the discharge of his duty.

THE TRIAL OF THE SENAPUTTY.—EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

A telegram from Manipore to the *Times of India*, dated June 3, says:—

The trial of the Jobraj was continued this morning. The evidence of Jattra Sing was taken. This man worked in the Raja's godowns. On March 24 he heard firing all day, and in the evening he went to the Durbar Hall. He saw Mr. Quinton's party leave and also the Jobraj. He saw the sahibs hemmed in by the Maniporis and retiring towards the Durbar Hall. Witness was on the steps with the three officers and broke open the door, admitting the sahibs into the house. Witness saw the Jobraj drive away the crowd. Afterwards a wounded officer was brought up, and asked for water, which was given to him. Witness attended to his wounds. After the Jobraj left, some sentries came. One sentry, named Usurba, told witness the order had been given to kill the sahibs, and that the Tongal General had given the order. Witness went to ask the Jobraj concerning this, and he (the Jobraj, made no reply. Witness repeated what he had heard. The Jobraj said "Let us consult the Tongal General." Witness went with the Jobraj and found the Tongal General. The Jobraj asked "What is this you have said?" The Tongal General replied, "I see no means of becoming friends with the Sircar, therefore let us kill these people." The Jobraj gave no reply. Witness went away, and heard nothing more that night. The next morning he heard that the sahibs had been killed. Cross-examined by the prisoner the witness replied that he did not hear the Jobraj say that the sahibs were not to

be killed. Witness stated that about a thousand sepoys were in the palace, which was unusual. The men must have been brought in to fight.

The next witness was Usurba, who slept in the guard-house near the Durbar Hall on the night of March 23. He heard firing the next day, which continued until night, when the firing ceased. Witness then heard that some sahibs had gone to the Durbar Hall. The Jobraj went to the Durbar Hall, and after half an hour returned alone. Witness then heard a great noise from the direction of the Durbar Hall on the south, and cries of "kill, kill," lasting about twenty-five minutes. After the noise was over, Angao Ningthao General ordered the sentries from the guard-house to be placed over the sahibs in the Durbar Hall, so that no harm might be done them. Witness remained at the guard-house. After the sentries had left, the Tongal General called and witness went to him. The Tongal General said, "Shut the sahibs' mouths." Witness understood that he meant that the sahibs should be killed, and asked the Tongal General whether the order was the Jobraj's or not, saying he could not carry it out without a distinct order from the Jobraj. The Tongal General said, "Go to the Jobraj." Witness went, and, meeting Jatra Singh, told him that the Tongal General had ordered the sahibs' mouths to be closed. The Jobraj was making embrasures on the ramparts, and asked "Did the Tongal General give the order, saying, 'Don't do such things, I am coming?'" Witness went back and reported the Jobraj's reply to the Tongal General, who said: "The Jobraj is a fool; we can never make it up with the sahibs. What is the use of saying such a thing as this?" Witness went to the durbar room and sat under a tree. After ten minutes the Jobraj passed by. Then a man came and told witness that the Tongal General had ordered the sahibs to be given to the executioner. This man came from the same direction as that in which the Jobraj had gone. Witness continued:—Two executioners then arrived, one with a dao in his hand. The sentries then opened the door and brought out the sahibs, and took them to the gate near the dragons. A lantern was also brought, by the light of which witness saw a sahib lying dead under the Durbar room steps. The sentries opened the Dragon Gate, and made over the sahibs to the people outside. Witness heard the rattling of chains, which might have been from the fetters or from the sentries' swords.

The Maharaja's blacksmith, who was next examined, stated he heard firing on the morning of March 24 from his own house. Witness went into the citadel at five o'clock on the same evening, and was then called to put fetters on three British sepoys. Afterwards, about 9.30, he went to the Durbar house, where the sentry said the order had come for putting fetters on the sahibs, of whom there were four, besides one sepoy, probably a bugler. Witness fixed the fetters on the sahibs. Witness was told this was done by order of the Durbar.

The next witness examined was the executioner, who stated he was called on March 24, and brought his dao. When he went to the Durbar room the sentries said one executioner was not enough. A man went to call others. Afterwards the sentries said there was too much delay, and brought out the sahibs. The sentries and witness went out with the sahibs to a place in front of the dragons, where there were plenty of men, but there was no noise. The sahibs were given one by one to witness by the sentries, who brought them from the Durbar Hall. Witness cut off the heads of four sahibs and one bugler. Their feet were fettered; but their hands were not tied. The sahibs were put with their faces towards the west. The witness stood on the left side. When the execution was over witness buried the heads himself. The bodies were taken out at once by ten men and buried in the Naga village. There was no firing going on at the time of the execution. The Residency was burning. The feet of all were cut off in order to take off the fetters, but the feet of the sahib who died near the Durbar hall were not cut off. His head was cut off. Witness got no reward for the execution. Witness is a slave of the Maharaja, who is the only person who keeps executioners. Witness heard that the execution took place by order of the Jobraj. The man who called witness said so. Witness did not see the Jobraj present at the execution. The man who called witness belongs to the court of the Jobraj.

On June 4 a sepoy of the Manipore Army stated that he was in the guardhouse when the sahibs came in. He saw the Jobraj go to the Durbar and return. Immediately after this there was great shouting in the road way. Afterwards sentries were posted in the Durbar house. Witness was inside. After half an hour witness heard from a sentry outside the door that an order had come to kill the sahibs. After another half an hour witness received orders to hand over the prisoners to the executioner. Witness took the prisoners to the Dragon Gate and handed them over, one by one, to the executioner. The sahib who was wounded was evidently Lieutenant Simpson. He was given out first, then the others, and finally the bugler. After the execution witness returned to the guard house, where he saw the Jobraj and the Tongal General talking. Under cross-examination witness stated he was told that an order for the execution had come from the Tongal General.

The next witness was the sirdar of executioners, and he confirmed the previous evidence. He did not know by whose order the executions took place, but was told that the Tongal General gave orders. He generally gave orders when executions were necessary.

The next witness was Subedar Kulendro Singh, of the Surma Valley Military Police, who arrested the Jobraj. Witness gave his evidence regarding the distances of the various places from the dragons to the gate, which was thirty-eight yards. The gate to the Durbar Hall to the guard-house was forty-three yards. Regarding the arrest witness stated that he heard the Jobraj was hiding in the village. He had a short struggle with him, and brought him in. The Jobraj wrestled with witness, and seized him by the throat. The Jobraj was accompanied by his stepmother and her father. Witness had one sepoy with him.

The next witness was Kenkoca, who was ordered to place sentries [illegible] Witness went also. When returning the Tongal General said to him:—"The Jobraj before this told you to give the sahibs over to the executioners, why have you not done it?" Witness went back to the Durbar Hall, and told the other native officers of the order. The executioners were then present. Afterwards the sentries brought out the sahibs, and took them away. They afterwards returned. Witness further stated that when the Tongal General gave him the order witness saw the Jobraj close by in the same room, but apparently asleep. Firing was going on at the time the sahibs were given over to the executioners. Witness knew nothing about the loot of the Residency and the treasury, nor from whom the order emanated. This witness was the last for the prosecution.

The charges were then read to the Jobraj, who pleaded not guilty. The charges were as follows:—The Court hereby charge you, Tekendrajitsing, *alias* Jobraj, *alias* Senaputty, of Manipore. First Count.—That you, on or about March 24, 1891, at Manipore, waged war against the Queen-Empress, and thereby committed an offence punishable with death or transportation for life. Second Count.—That you, on or about March 24, 1891, at Manipore, abetted the offence of murder—namely, the murder of Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam; Colonel Skene, 42nd Goorkhas; Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Goorkhas; and Mr. Cossins, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner; and thereby committed an offence punishable with death or transportation for life. The offences are within the cognisance of this Court, and directs you [here names follow] to be tried on the said charges.

The trial was continued on June 5. An additional witness for the prosecution, Captain Butcher, 42nd Goorkhas, on being sworn stated as follows:—On the night of March 23 I received orders to arrest the Jubraj. On the following morning I was to proceed 200 yards beyond the west gate, cross the wall there, and make my way to the Jobraj's palace and arrest him. I was not to fire unless the Maniporis fired on me. I left Camp adjoining the Residency at five o'clock on the morning of March 24, and reached the Jobraj's palace at six o'clock. When we arrived opposite the north-west bastion of the inner enclosure we were fired on. Then the fire commenced from the Jobraj's. We returned the fire, and after some fighting occupied the Jobraj's palace, but the Jobraj was not there. There was no firing before I was fired on by the Maniporis from the inner bastion. My party lost eight men wounded. I saw several men in the Jobraj's palace who had been killed by us. I saw no women or children in the enclosure during the day. Had any been killed I should probably have seen them or heard of it from the men. The big guns were fired on us from the Regent's citadel, which knocked the Jobraj's temple about. The Maniporis also pulled a part of the temple down. My party did not damage the temple beyond what was necessary for the defence. On cross-examination by prisoner's representative witness stated that the Jobraj went out and met the Chief Commissioner at the Bridge, also the Tongal General. There were no sepoys placed on watch near the palace on the night of the 23rd. Witness believes that a letter was written by the Chief Commissioner to the Regent. He also knows that Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson went out to interview with some one on the 23rd. Witness heard the Jobraj was ill. It was half-past eight when the Chief Commissioner and party went out. The Durbar and the Residency were evacuated about two o'clock. After the troops left, the Residency was burst and plundered. Witness did not see the Jobraj fighting that day. This ended the prosecution.

The defence, a telegram of June 5 says, begins to-morrow. The Jobraj is now preparing a statement to be laid before the Court with the aid of Janoki Nath Bysack, a Bengali who is rather notorious in Kohima-Manipore, who has been retained by the Jobraj to assist in the defence. His fee is 1,000 rs., which Janoki means to obtain in advance.

The *Pioneer* says:—Among the papers on Manipore which have been published is an extraordinary letter from Baboo Russick Lal, head clerk in the Manipore Agency, in which the Baboo gives support to the story that women and children were massacred at the Palace by our troops. The rumour, of course, was altogether false, but this letter seems to have had some influence in keeping it alive, and the Government of India have had to send repeated contradictions home. The Baboo now states that he wrote the letter under compulsion of the Senaputty (Tekendrajit), and no one can doubt that either compulsion or instigation prompted it. The letter is very contradictory, speaking at the outset, for instance, of the 'independence of Manipore and at the close referring to the State as a feudatory.

On the question of the independence of Manipore, important evidence, the *Pioneer* remarks, is forthcoming in an old despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General, dated May 5, 1852. It contained the following paragraphs:—"You have made a very material alteration in your relations with Manipore. Influenced by a desire to put an end to the frequent attempts by exiled members of the Raja's family to effect a change of government, you have authorised the Political Agent to make a public avowal of the determination of the British Government to uphold the present Raja and to resist and punish any parties attempting hereafter to dispossess him. The position which you have thus assumed of pledging protection to the Raja imposes on you as a necessary consequence the obligation, not only of attempting to guide him by your advice, but, if needful, of protecting his subjects against oppression on his part. Otherwise our guarantee of his rule may be the cause of inflicting on them a continuance of reckless tyranny. The obligation thus incurred may be found embarrasing, but it must nevertheless be fulfilled; and while needless interference is of course to be avoided, we shall expect, as the price of protection afforded to him, that the Raja will submit to our maintaining a sufficient check over the general conduct of the administration, so as to prevent it from being oppressive to the people and discreditable to the Government which gives it support."

The *Statesman* of June 6 says:—The constitution of the court for

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the trial of the Senapatty of Manipore, whether or not it is likely to meet the practical ends of justice, is scarcely of a kind to inspire either the prisoner himself, or the princes and people of India, with confidence in the impartiality of the proceedings. Against the moral qualifications of the officers composing the tribunal we have nothing whatever to say; and we have no doubt that they will one and all bring to their task a determination to do even justice according to their lights. As to their want of legal knowledge, the law in such cases is so much what the Government chooses to make it that that, perhaps, is not a defect of very serious importance. On the other hand, a judicial habit of mind and skill in analysing and appraising evidence are absolutely indispensable qualifications for the trial of such a case, in which the difficulty of obtaining untainted testimony must be exceptionally great, and the witnesses will generally be under a strong temptation to make things easy for the prosecution. To the Oriental mind it will seem preposterous to believe that an unbiassed verdict can be expected in such a case from a court wholly composed of men who are not merely servants of the State, but are immediately subordinate to the Executive Government. The *Bengalee* gives utterance to some remarks on this head which, though we cannot endorse them in their entirety, contain a great deal which most Englishmen must feel to be just, and which, at any rate, may be accepted as representing faithfully what will be the general feeling on the subject among the native community. "It would have been a graceful thing," says our contemporary, "for the Government, and perhaps on the whole it would have been wiser, too, to have appointed a mixed commission consisting of British officers and some of the native princes who were appointed councillors of the Empire on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. . . . We are quite sure that all impartial men, to whatever race or nationality they may belong, will join us in the appeal to the Government that he should be tried by an independent commission in which his peers will be represented. If the evidence against him is overwhelming, as we believe it is, there ought to be the less hesitation on the part of the Government in empannelling such a tribunal. Let it not go forth that a native prince was tried in a hole-and-corner fashion by British officers, and that his accusers were also his judges." If a mixed tribunal of the kind proposed by the writer would, for any reason, have been inconvenient, or otherwise objectionable, the Government would have shown more regard for appearances, to say nothing of actual justice, had it added some high judicial officer of recognised ability, if possible a judge of one of the High Courts, to the commission, and, at the same time, if it had taken steps to have the prisoner properly defended. It was stated, some time ago, that a military officer was to be told off for the latter purpose, though nothing is said on the subject in the most recent telegrams. But the Senaputty himself would probably regard such a proceeding rather as putting the final nail into his coffin, than as increasing his chance of acquittal. The least the Government could do, if it really felt it to be its duty to provide for the man's defence, would be to allow him to choose his own advocate.

EUROPEAN SERVICES' TESTIMONIAL TO MR. H. S. KING, C.I.E., M.P.

UNDER instructions from the Testimonial Committee, Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the Calcutta jewellers, are getting ready an elaborate piece of plate, which will be presented, as soon as it is ready, to Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., for the services which he has so unstintingly rendered to the Uncovenanted Service of India. The presentation service will take the form of a candelabra, which will stand 3 feet high, measuring 18 inches at the base and 23 inches across the branches. The base will be of square formation, having four tigers couchant at the four corners. From the base will rise a column, the pedestal of which will also be square; and upon the latter, with their backs to the column, which at this point will assume a round form, will be grouped four allegorical figures representing the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and Burma. From the capitol of the columns will spring eight branches of candle, and the whole will be surmounted by a figure of Britannia with her shield and trident. The details of the work throughout are entirely Indian, Western decoration having been most carefully eschewed be the designer. The front dishes will follow the same general outline as regards the base, but, of course, very little of the column will be used.

Mr. Jobbins, Superintendent of the School of Art, Calcutta, is the designer of the work. The most common fault in Indian design is to elaborate detail at the expense of form and proportion. An illustration of this is to be found in much of the Swamy work of Southern India, and in the over-wrought specimens of silver work which emanate from the West Coast, and which are so frequently imitated in Bengal.

There are many designs of this nature, which might be pleasing to some on account of their embodying what is erroneously called indigenous art, the popular notion of such being generally involved in the palm-trees, tigers, Hindoo deities, and meaningless and elaborate scrolls which are prepared to catch the eye and the superfluous cash of the wandering "Globetrotter," and which, as a rule, are as far removed from real classic Indian art as is an original painting by Rubens from the German oleograph of to-day.

From the commencement of the design, Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have been consulting Mr. Jobbins, and no mechanical impossibilities have been introduced. The work will be entirely hand-chased in Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s own Indian workshops, and not a single die will be used in its production. It will be absolutely original and unique in all its details. The metal used will be sterling silver, and the makers hope to turn out a piece of work that will not fail to please those who have studied the beauty of Eastern decorations.—*Englishman.*

THE ACCEPTANCE OF PRESENTS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The following circular has been issued by Government :—

No. 2,323.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, April 10, 1891.

CIRCULAR.

The Governor in Council has been recently considering whether any addition to the standing orders regarding the acceptance of presents by public servants is required. A summary of the law and rules laid down on the subject was published in Government Resolution No. 2,271, General Department, dated July 25, 1876, circulated with Political Department circular No. 5,555, dated Sept. 4, 1890. In the rules then published an exception is made in favour of "the receipt of a few flowers or fruits, and articles of inappreciable value, although even such trifling presents should be discouraged," and a Political Officer of high standing has recently suggested that this exception should be further limited to fruits or flowers locally grown and a prohibition against the regular daily receipt of even such fruits inserted. On the whole, however, the Governor in Council is not disposed to alter the rule, but to recall attention to it and to the spirit which underlies it. The spirit of the orders of Government is to discourage the receipt of all presents, and only to permit the receipt of occasional offerings of fruit or flowers where such offerings cannot be rejected without causing offence. At the same time the Governor in Council thinks that the time has come when every ruler of a Native State might be furnished with a copy of the orders of Government, and this resolution may be given accordingly. A copy should also be furnished to every officer in Political Department of this Government.

2. The occasion may be suitably taken to call attention to other standing orders of a similar character.

Government circular No. 3,336, dated May 31, 1873, repeated in circular No. 5,713, dated Sept. 7, 1887, ordered Political Officers to pay without fail for all supplies and transports furnished to them by native States. Where an officer must depend on the assistance of the durbar for his supplies he must request the durbar to appoint dealers from whom the articles required can be procured for proper payment. It is to be understood that grass or fodder or free supplies for the table of officers staying in State bungalows for however short a time are absolutely and expressly prohibited. In any case where a Political Officer visits the capital of a native State in the course of his tour he is bound to supply himself with all that he requires. In the case of rapid journeys occasionally undertaken for special service, while the officer's own transport is obviously insufficient and no hired transport can be obtained, the durbar may occasionally lend a carriage. An absolute prohibition to use such means, where no other means are procurable, might cause injury to the Public Service; but in future Government desire that just as in the case of the sale of horses to a durbar, the fact should be specially reported to them. The use of any durbar carriage will thus be restricted to the rarest occasions, and o the narrowest limits; and officers will under no circumstances be allowed to live in State bungalows at the cost of the durbar for their supplies.

The furnishing of residences at the cost of durbars was prohibited by Government Resolution No. 729, dated Feb. 10, 1876. By circular No. 5,977, dated Sept. 16, 1887, the subordinates of political agents are forbidden to receive free quarters, and all orders that apply to political officers are now declared to have equal application to their subordinates. It is clear that in Native States, where dharmasallas or other places for the convenience of the Agency servants are not available, permission when on tour to occupy other quarters need not be refused. What is required is to secure as far as possible the independence of British officers and their subordinates, and therefore every political agent must be personally held responsible that the spirit of these orders is duly observed. Government are confident that the rulers of Native States will not regard the enforcement of these orders as any act of discourtesy, but rather will consider it an act of necessary courtesy to Government to assist it in the execution of its declared policy, which is mainly devised in the interests of the Native States themselves.

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

A BRAHMIN PASSENGER IN THE P. & O.

THE following extracts from a letter by a Brahmin passenger in the P. & O. s.s. *Pekin*, which recently arrived in Bombay, should be read with interest by his fellow-Brahmins throughout India. We (*Times of India*) have cut the letter down a little, but have not otherwise ventured to meddle with the way in which Mr. P. C. Roy has written it :—

"I have no hesitation in testifying to and recording the kind treatment that I and my two Hindoo servants—one a high-caste Brahmin and the other a writer (Gujjir)—and two Mahomedan friends have experienced from the hands of Captain P. Harris, the commander, and the other officers of the s.s. *Pekin*.

"The necessity of recording these few lines arises out of and will be found from the fact that I am a high-caste Brahmin (Coolin), undertook a journey to England and the Continent for some object, that I was under the impression that it was excessively difficult, nay, rather almost impossible, for a Brahmin of my class to preserve his caste and religion while on board the steamer. I was, therefore, very anxious about the arrangement to be made by the officers of the P. & O. Company, as I was determined to keep my caste really and in the true sense of the word, and not merely nominally as some suppose to imagine. Consequently this affords sufficient plea for the record of my opinion which I do with greatest pleasure, especially for the purpose that it may undeceive most of my countrymen and induce them to take a trip to Europe, to know what is worth knowing in a country and amongst the people hardly possible for me to describe, without the slightest risk or danger of caste, creed, or religion.

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"The commander of the ship (s.s. *Pekin*), Captain P. Harris, is an excellent, good-hearted gentleman. He gave us a very accommodating place for our kitchen stove and cooking purpose—a canvas screen hung at the front kept the place quite secluded, the captain allowed no one to interfere with or come near our kitchen (chowka). The chief officer (Mr. Cowie) was very kind and friendly to us, and had always permitted my servant to draw water from the tank. Mr. Anderson, my old friend on s.s. *Massilia*, and about whose kindness I have already recorded my opinion in my former letter to Mr. Kendall at the company's head office at Leadenhall Street, London, had made it his care to see us comfortable. He paid every attention he possibly could to our demands; he gave a standing order to his subordinates to supply my servants with all kinds of raw vegetables, milk, rice (*chau-ul*), flour, fruits, &c., that is, all that we required for our purpose; while Mr. Harpour, the second saloon steward, had always displayed his friendly, courteous, and kind behaviour towards us, and especially accommodating in his manner and dealing. There is not the least doubt that all these gentlemen interested themselves, nay, made it a point, to see that nothing is left amiss to complete and perfect the arrangement whereby a high-caste Hindoo, or an orthodox Mahomedan, may keep his caste and religion while on board the steamer and under their charge and control.

"In conclusion, I cannot refrain myself from adding that Dr. Morris, the medical officer in charge of the s.s. *Pekin*, is a very good-natured and kind-hearted young gentleman that I ever came across on board a steamer. . . . . All these only reflect credit on the selection and good arrangement of the P. and O. Company, and any high-caste Brahmin, or any orthodox Mahomedan gentleman, travelling by the P. and O. steamer would, I hope, expect to find equally good and kind treatment from the hands of the officers of other steamers of the company if they are as good and kind as those I have already alluded.

"(Signed) P. C. ROY,
"*for* himself and his whole party.

"s.s. *Pekin*, May 31."

COLONEL BIDDULPH.

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, Bengal Staff Corps. who has just been appointed to the important post of Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan, in succession to the late Sir Oliver St. John, is an officer of considerable experience, having joined the Bengal Cavalry in 1858, and received the Mutiny medal for his military services in that year. He was aide-de-camp to the Viceroy from May 1872 to February 1877, and it was during his tenure of this post that he was attached in 1873 to Sir Douglas Forsyth's diplomatic and commercial mission to the Atalikh Ghazi, or ruler of the Kashgar. In the spring of the following year (says the *Times*) Captain Biddulph (as he then was) crossed the Pamir, and visited Sirikol and Wakhan, besides reconnoitring the passes across the Hindoo Koosh, from the valley of the Oxus into the basin of the Indus. He devoted special attention to the Baroghil Pass, which was known at the time, from native research, to be an easy pass, in comparison to others over the main range of the Hindoo Koosh mountains. The result of Captain Biddulph's investigations was fully to confirm these reports (which it may be observed have since received further corroboration by Mr. and Mrs. Littledale's easy transit of the same pass last year), and to induce the Government of India to take steps for strengthening their political and military position on this part of the frontier. In 1876 Major Biddulph (as he had by that time become) was sent on a secret mission to Gilgit, Yasin, and the secluded and more northerly State of Hunza, for the purpose of reporting on the political feeling of the mountain tribes, and this led to his being appointed in the following year as Political Resident at Gilgit. In 1878 he visited the important State of Chittral, with the intention of prolonging his journey into the adjoining region of Kafiristan and on towards Cabul, but the outbreak of the Afghan War prevented the fulfilment of the latter part of this project. During his residence at Gilgit, Major Biddulph collected a great deal of historical, ethnological, and scientific data, which he published in 1880 under the title of "Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh," a valuable work for the amount of detailed information it contains respecting a region proximate to the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Colonel Biddulph is not new to Beloochistan, having served there as Acting-Agent to the Governor-General from May to November 1882, and there is every guarantee, therefore, that his varied political experience will find important scope at Quetta, where the forthcoming opening of the Khojak tunnel will doubtless bring up the question of the prolongation of the railway on to Afghan territory and towards Candahar, and where other important questions, such as the development of Western Beloochistan towards the Persian frontier, must soon call for settlement.

OPENING OF THE AHMEDABAD WATERWORKS.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Cox, A.D.C., visited Ahmedabad on June 11 for the purpose of performing the opening ceremony of the new Waterworks. The mail train, to which the Governor's saloon was attached, arrived at 9.20. His Excellency on alighting was received by the Commissioner, Northern Division, and a large number of other European and native officials, a guard of honour of native infantry with regimental band also being in attendance. On leaving the station his Excellency drove to the Commissioner's bungalow at Shahibag, where he spent the day. At 6 o'clock in the evening His Excellency proceeded to Dudheshwur to open the Waterworks. Mr. Runchorelal Cholalal, President of the Municipality, read an address to His Excellency, in which he described the new works and asked the Governor to formally declare the same open.

His Excellency in responding referred in feeling terms to the lamented death of Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram and to the loss Ahmedabad in particular, and the Bombay Presidency in general, had sustained by the sad occurrence. Having dwelt at some length on the history of the new works, he congratulated the city on its enterprise, and expressed a hope that now that the outworks of a superstitious confidence in impure water had been attacked, as instanced in the fact that Ahmedabad on the extreme north, Bombay on the west, Hubli on the extreme south, and Dhoolia on the east were all perfecting their supplies, it might be hoped that all parts of the Presidency would take heart of grace and do what was undoubtedly the intention of that great statesman who pursued the policy of local self-government. They should busy themselves with, namely, the improvement of sanitary surroundings of their fellow-citizens, and an important point to be borne in mind in connection with these schemes was, whilst undoubtedly a debt was created in hard cash, the ratepayers who paid the interest on the loan became owners of a property in return for their outlay—a property, too, which had a marketable value, for there could be little doubt that such property as waterworks would be taken over by a company, if ever such a policy was necessary. In speaking of the present position of local self-government, his Excellency recognised that Municipal Boards had to contend with serious difficulties, such as failures of the Act itself and the inherent dislike of ratepayers to novel modes of ratepaying. He assured them of the anxiety of the Government to assist in their legislative capacity, and encouraged them to pursue a beneficent policy, regardless of agitation and obstruction, for in the improved health of their fellow-citizens they would reap a reward which would repay them a hundredfold all the labour and trouble they might be put to.

When this function was concluded, his Excellency drove to the railway station and left by the mail train for Poona.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Kathiawar and the Imperial Service Corps.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) referred some months since to a project which had been formed for associating the leading States in Kathiawar with the Imperial Service Corps. The project may now be considered an accomplished fact. The three States joining in the enterprise, the object of which is to form bodies of cavalry fit for Imperial service, are Bhownugger, Junagadh, and Nowanugger, the first named contributing 300 men, and the two others 150 men each. It is intended to newly equip and arm the three forces, using them in normal times for outpost, escort, and cognate duty in their respective States, and it is expected that in smartness, efficiency, and mounting, they will be a credit to their respective States and a real help to Government in time of emergency. The command of each force rests normally with the individual States themselves, who it may be supposed will be anxious to acquit themselves worthily of the full responsibility for their discipline and organisation which the scheme as adopted leaves to them. An excellent and popular cavalry officer, Captain Forbes, of the Poona Horse, selected, it is evident, for his tact and courtesy, has been appointed to inspect the forces and advise the various States in regard to them. These are the functions which have from the first been assigned by the Government of India to the British officers appointed in connection with the Imperial service scheme. Lord Dufferin laid down the principle very emphatically when he first expounded the scheme, and Lord Lansdowne has reaffirmed it. Although there is a tendency amongst some of the native States to look upon appointments of this kind as likely to diminish their authority within their own territory, the British Government—as may be gathered from Lord Dufferin's own utterances on the subject—has from the first been anxious to afford no ground for any such feeling. Lord Dufferin in a memorable speech at Patiala, expressly defined the function of the British officers detailed for this service, not to be that of commanders, but of "advisers and inspectors," and stated that they would have their headquarters in British territory, so that they might visit the several States in turn. In accordance with this principle, Capt. Forbes will be stationed at Rajkot, where a house is to be built for him at the joint expense of the States associated in the enterprise. The scheme, in addition to giving the States participating in it an opportunity of loyally assisting the paramount power, will open a career to Rajputs and others of good birth, who, by tradition and instinct, are fitted for military service, and for whom it is of the first importance that some honourable occupation should be provided. It is to be hoped, therefore, that nothing will arise to interfere with its smooth and successful working.

Presentation of a Good Conduct and Long Service Medal.—On June 3, at Agra, Quartermaster-Sergeant Howes, of the Leinster Regiment, was presented with a medal for long service and good conduct. The medal was presented by General Newton at a parade of the 1st Battalion of the regiment, and before pinning it to the breast of the recipient, the General remarked that while this distinguished reward was sometimes given to those who, so far as the defaulter sheets went, had fulfilled the conditions under which it is granted, but whose general conduct and bearing did not set that good example that the medal was specially intended to reward, Sergeant Howes had fulfilled faithfully all the conditions by his good conduct and example during his eighteen years' service. The good conduct medal, he said, was harder earned than the Afghan or Burma medals, for it meant eighteen years' victory over oneself.

The Black Mountain Expedition.—A telegram from Seri, dated June 2, says:—The evacuation of the Akazai country was completed on Monday. General Hammond and staff and No. 2 Derajat Battery and 37th Dogras arrived at Seri yesterday, and the 2-5th Goorkhas to-day. About three o'clock on the morning of the 31st two men fired into camp at Darbanrai, and slightly wounded a sentry of the 2-5th Goorkhas. It is not known yet to what tribe the snipers belong. An informer said they were Chooglazais, but this is doubtful. The Mada Khel jirgah has just come in. No orders about the breaking-up of the force have yet been received.

The Miranzai Expedition.—A Hangu telegram of June 7 says:—Orders were received yesterday by General Lockhart for the

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break-up of the force. The movement of troops commences to-day. The 5th Goorkhas should arrive here this evening, and the 3rd Sikhs and 1st Punjab Infantry to-morrow. General Lockhart, with the headquarter staff, is expected here this evening on his way to Kohat. Col. Sym, commanding the 1st column, leaves Sangar to-day. The troops will be railed from Kushalgarh.

The following troops have been ordered to remain in the Black Mountain :—No. 9 British Mountain Battery, No. 4 Sappers, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 28th Punjab Infantry, 1st batt. 1st Goorkhas, and the 4th Sikhs.

The Government have sanctioned an increase from 5 rs. to 25 rs. of the bonus granted under the Indian Native Reserve regulations to each man going direct from the colours to the Reserve, as compensation for articles of kit left in store with his regiment for future use.

At a court-martial held on board the *Victor Emanuel* at Hong Kong on May 22, Lieut. P. G. Hodges, of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, was charged with being drunk at sea. The charge was admitted, and the sentence of the Court was dismissal from the Service.

A notification in the *Gazette of India* announces the bestowal of the Order of Merit upon Armourer-Havildar Peter Durand, 33rd Regt. (3rd Burma Batt.) of Madras Inf., for conspicuous gallantry at Fort Stedman, Burma, on Feb. 11, 1891, in that, while unarmed himself, he closed with the murderer of Major Nixon, the commandant of the regiment, and eventually arrested the man, who was armed with a rifle and bayonet.

Under article 799 (*c*) of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I., rewards for a degree of honour in Urdu, Hindi, and Bengali were given only to officers whose period of actual service in India did not exceed fifteen years; and for Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit to those whose service did not exceed twenty years. These restrictions have now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been removed, and in future officers will be granted the authorised rewards for passing the tests in the languages specified, without reference to the period of their actual residence in India. The change has been notified in an Army circular, and the regulations will be amended accordingly.

Major F. Stevenson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut.-Col. T. H. Lloyd, whose leave of appointment has expired.

Major Ramsden, Madras Staff Corps, has been selected as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department. He was originally in the 67th Foot and 11th Madras Native Infantry. He has served in Afghanistan, and in the Soudan and Burma, thus having seen a lot of service. For his services in the latter campaign he received the brevet of Major.

BENGAL.

OUR advices from Calcutta are to June 9.

New Secretariat Building, Calcutta.—The Government of India new Secretariat Offices in Calcutta are making rapid strides towards completion, the only retarding factor being the Secretary of State, under the operation of whose orders some of the material has to be obtained by indents executed by the Director-General of Stores, Whitehall, London. Requisitions made twelve months ago have not been attended to as yet, *Indian Engineering* says; whereas, if local firms (equal to or virtually English) had been resorted to, there would have been no stoppage, and completion would have been an accomplished fact long ere this.

The First Case under the Age of Consent Act has resulted, in the Calcutta High Court, in a conviction for murder and a sentence of transportation for life. The case was that which has figured for some time in the Anglo-Indian press under the title of "Another Harimaitee Case." The descriptive epithet, says the *Times of India*, is formed out of the name of Hari Mohan Maiti, the husband of Fulmoni Dassi, the child-wife who was so shockingly done to death last year, and "Harimaitism" has now fairly passed into the language as definitive of this peculiarly horrible form of crime. The present case was a very brutal one. One Enayat Sheik, aged about twenty, had a child-wife barely ten years old. Till the end of January last, the child had always lived with its mother, but at that time, at Enayat's request, she was sent to live with him and his sister. One night early in March he induced his sister to pass the night at a neighbour's house, and in the morning the body of the poor child wife, shockingly mauled, was found hanging by a rope from a beam in the roof of the hut. The ghoul of a husband at first swore that the poor child had taken her own life, but afterwards admitted that he had injured her so terribly that he determined to hang her up by the rope, that the neighbours might believe she had committed suicide. A curious feature in the earlier stages of the case was the verdict of the coroner's jury, who said that there was no doubt the child was hanged, or that death was due to strangulation by hanging, but they were of opinion that the husband was "so inflamed by passion as to be unable to understand that death would probably result from the hanging," while he "probably thought that she was dead already"—as indeed she might well have been. The medical evidence showed, however, that the poor child was alive when she was hung up, and that she had struggled violently afterwards. The case came before the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, who, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, that Enayat had no intention of causing death and was therefore not guilty of murder, referred the case to the High Court. The issues framed before this tribunal were—(1) Is it satisfactorily proved that the deceased was alive when she was suspended by the accused; and (2) supposing she was alive at the time, is there sufficient ground for finding that the accused knew of the fact, or is it possible he really thought she was already dead? Both these points were decided against the accused, and he was found guilty of murder—"one of the most brutal and cowardly murders that can be conceived," said the Chief Judge. In deference, however, to the opinion of some members of the Court, that, "having regard to the mental condition of the prisoner at the time of the murder, it is possible that he may not have realised what he was doing," the Court believed that they were at liberty without failing in their duty to pass a less sentence than one of death. Enayat, who, in our opinion, richly deserved the capital penalty if murderer ever did, was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life.

The Benares Riots.—The trial of the men accused of being concerned in the Bhadaini Temple riots at Benares was concluded on June 6. Differing, as is usual in such cases, from the majority of the assessors, the judge found all the prisoners guilty of all the charges of rioting. As to the charges of dacoity and arson, the judge also considered the finding of the jury contrary to the evidence, but in this case he had been content to submit the case to the High Court. The trial lasted seventeen days.

The Direct Trade of Calcutta with Germany.—One of the most striking features in the Calcutta Customs returns for last year is the increase in the direct trade with Germany. The total value of exports and imports in 1886 amounted to little over 64 lacs; in 1888 it had risen to over a crore, and in 1890 to two crores and 64 lacs. The imports rose from 17 lacs in 1889 to 40 lacs in 1890, and the exports during the same period from 140 lacs to 228 lacs, an increase of 132 and 60 per cent. respectively. With the exception of beer among the imports and indigo among the exports, the increase has been general in all branches of trade, and everything points to a continuation of the upward movement. The trade with France meanwhile shows a steady and ominous decline. The figures for 1890 are the lowest recorded for many years, the decrease as compared with the previous year exceeding 8 lacs, or about 6 per cent. The exports of Indian produce dropped from 121 to 116 lacs, indigo alone declining by 6 lacs.

In the Calcutta High Court on June 6 a plaint was admitted in the case of Drew *v.* Drew, the husband seeking a divorce on the grounds of his wife's misconduct with one Hopper.

Steps are being taken to form an Imperial Library for the use of all the Government departments when in Calcutta. The library is to be placed in the Home Office, and promises to be of a valuable character. Many rare and important works which are now scattered about in the libraries of the various Secretariats and smaller offices are being collected as a nucleus of the projected library.

MADRAS.

OUR advices from Madras are to June 10.

Education of Native Christians in Madras.—A report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1889 contains the following passage :—"I have frequently drawn attention to the educational progress of the native Christian community. In the Language Branch (B.A.), while the number of Brahmins examined decreased by 8 per cent., the number of native Christians increased by 40 per cent. There can be no question, if this community pursues with steadiness the present policy of its teachers, that, with the immense advantages it possesses in the way of educational institutions, in the course of a generation it will have secured a preponderating position in all the great professions."

Tea and Coffee Cultivation in Madras.—The *Madras Times*, referring to the statistics in connection with the cultivation of tea and coffee in Madras recently published, says :—The statistics as regards tea may be said to be most satisfactory, for they show that there is steady advance being made in this industry throughout the Presidency, which, if continued, will enable Southern India to hold its own with Ceylon and Northern India. The present drop in prices may retard it a little, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that there are large markets still to be opened, which will permit of an ample margin of profit for the producer. As regards coffee, the figures conclusively prove that this industry is very far from moribund, so far as this Presidency is concerned, and that planters continue yearly to open out new land.

Inter-Dining among Hindoos.—A remarkable step was taken by the agent of Sringeri Mutt here lately, says the Mysore correspondent of a Madras paper. Mr. Subramanya Shastry, the agent, belongs to the very cream of orthodoxy, and yet he had the courage to initiate a reform. On the occasion of his daughter's marriage he invited all the three sects of Brahmans for a dinner, and the guests partook of his hospitality seated side by side. In Mysore such inter-dining, though common, was confined only to the English-educated classes.

The Condition of North Arcot.—The recent rainfall in the affected tracts in North Arcot will not, apparently, do much to improve the situation, unless it is soon followed by more rain. The *Madras Mail's* special correspondent, reporting on the condition of affairs in the district, states that "all the children fed at the famine kitchens bear traces of emaciation. Though nowhere are food and grain prices at prescribed scarcity rates, yet they are very near these, and but for the relief works the present rates would be famine rates to thousands. The relief works also tend to repress crime consequent on the distress. The same correspondent reports a case of actual death from starvation, and remarks that when one looks round upon the country it seems wonderful that such deaths, despite relief works and kitchens, are not more frequent. Go where you will there are dry tanks, parched nullahs, empty wells, water-courses devoid of the slightest drop of moisture, burnt-up paddy fields, and an entire absence of pasture land. It is a wonder how cattle live." He concludes :—"Despite everything, the standard of living has been lowered generally all over the district, and the truest wisdom at the present moment consists in taking a very gloomy view of the near future."

The Madras Government has directed that the following places shall be held to be hill stations for the purposes of Section 3, Chapter I., of the Civil Service Regulations—namely, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Kotagiri, Wellington, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Ramandrug, and Peermad.

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The Secunderabad Club has granted many privileges to the fair sex. A correspondent writes:—"*Les petits dîners* are becoming quite fashionable at the club. The dear fair sex, I notice, are putting in the thin edge of the wedge by being allowed to dine in the corner of the club verandah, and seem to enjoy themselves immensely."

BOMBAY.

Our advices from Bombay are to June 12.

The Rajabai Tower Mystery.—A Government resolution is published intimating that the Public Prosecutor has been directed to lodge an information against Maneckjee Aslajee in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and to conduct the case there, with the assistance of the Advocate-General in any points of law that may arise. All the evidence, says the *Times of India*, connected with the Rajabai Tower Mystery was, we believe, laid before Mr. Basil Lang, the Advocate-General, for a formal opinion as to whether an information could be legally laid on the evidence as it stood.

Assault on English Officers.—The Patel, Accountant, and Moollah of the village of Dehu have been convicted by the City Magistrate, Poona, of having assaulted Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Westmacott and Hannyngton, of the Worcestershire Regiment, on May 2, while the latter were fishing in the river. The Patel was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment; the Accountant to pay a fine of 200 rs., in default two months' simple imprisonment; and the Moollah to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate, in passing sentence, remarked that the frequency of assaults by villagers upon European officers and soldiers necessitated his dealing severely with the accused in the present case.

BURMA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on June 28:—

The Government of India has sanctioned a further estimate of 4 lacs for the completion of the metalled road from the Irrawaddy to the ruby mines, making a total expenditure on this road of 12 lacs.

Permanent barracks for British soldiers are being erected at Bernardmyo, a hill station north-east of Mandalay.

No news has yet been received of supplies having reached the garrison at the jade mines. The elephants recently sent from Bhamo to carry rations to the jade mines have not yet reached Mogoung. There has been very heavy rain in the Mogoung district.

On the occasion of the departure of Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General of Prisons and Hospitals, for Europe on a two years' furlough, the local Press, endorsing the opinion of the local Government, bears testimony to the valuable work done by him and to the efficient condition of his department. During the past five years, owing to the enormous increase in the number of prisoners and the establishment of prisons in Upper Burma, Dr. Sinclair's work has been unusually arduous. One satisfactory feature in the administration of prisons in Burma by Dr. Sinclair is the decrease in the number of prison punishments, especially in the cases of flogging.

The Chief Commissioner has applied to the Government of India for sanction to the creation of an irrigation circle in Upper Burma, with a staff of one superintending, six executive, and ten assistant engineers, twelve upper subordinates, and sixteen lower subordinates. It is proposed to carry out extensive projects in the Shwebo, Kyaukese, Nimbu, and Mandalay districts, and to spend ten to twelve lacs per annum on irrigation works for some years to come. In no part of the Empire, says the *Pioneer*, is irrigation so largely and quickly remunerative as in Upper Burma. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has also asked for the ordinary public works of the province for an establishment of one chief, four superintending and seventy-two executive and assistant engineers and ninety-six upper subordinates, involving an increase of eleven executive and assistant engineers and twelve upper subordinates over the existing establishment. The total expenditure on works in Burma will now compare favourably with that in even the largest and richest province in India. The revised budget grants of 1890-91 show a total of 74 lacs; the grants for 1891-92 aggregate nearly 85 lacs.

Mr. Hoyne Fox, A.R.I.B.A., is now engaged in designing the new Dufferin Hospital and the Government House, Rangoon. The latter building is estimated at three lacs, while funds are being collected for the former. We (*Indian Engineering*) believe that in point of architectural design the Government House will be an ornament to the city and worthy as a habitation for the ruler of Burma. We may remark that Mr. Hoyne Fox has reason to be proud of his last effort—to wit, the new public offices—and no doubt ere long we will see his name connected with all buildings in this city with any pretensions to architecture.

HYDERABAD.

This part of the Deccan seems to be making fair progress towards the furtherance of the Masonic Craft, writes a Chudderghaut correspondent. Secunderabad itself, the military cantonment, can well boast of three lodges, and Chudderghaut has one. There appears to be no doubt that good-will and order prevail, for, on the night of Friday last, at a masonic banquet, this has been fully exemplified. The Worshipful Master, the very first Mahomedan-elect who was installed in that degree of Lodge No. 1,444 E.C., some time in March last, felt it binding on the part of the fraternity to recognise the ruler of these vast domains, and therefore at a banquet on the night of Friday last, after the usual constitutional toasts (viz., of H.M. the Queen-Empress of India and the Craft, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Grand Master of Freemasonry in the world), that of H.H. the Nizam was proposed, and, to say the least, was most loyally and cheerfully pledged by the brethren of the mystic tie, thus, while fully recognising the great Architect in creating and building up the true life in man, was duly acknowledged. Considering the population of this city and the fact of a number of his Highness' noblemen and officers residing therein, who are members of the ancient Order, it is most desirable that another lodge should be soon established in the city itself.

The *Deccan Times* of June 4, in an article of strong political colour, alleges neglect of the young Salar Jung. Captain Beauclerk, his guardian, has assured the Minister that, on the contrary, the reports of both Dr. Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, and of the child's regular attendant, Dr. Gay, are most satisfactory as to his general health and growth. The boy is living with his mother at Sooroonagar in one of the garden houses belonging to the family in the environs of the city. Some few zenana asperities remain to be smoothed over, which, on the reassembling of the committee, will be easily accomplished, as the difficulties are now known and understood.

The Nawab Mushtak Hossain still continues in indifferent health, and is now in Bombay. The doctors advise complete rest, but for a man of the Nawab's energy and love for work this advice is for him difficult to follow.

PUNJAB, N.-W. P., OUDE, &c.

Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces and Oude show a slight surplus of revenue over working expenses and interest charges during the year 1889-90. It is noteworthy that the net revenue on productive and protective works in these provinces since 1830 shows a balance of some 69 lacs over the interest charges. This is equivalent to about 8·5 per cent. of the total capital outlay.

The city of Indore would have suffered from a serious water-famine, writes an Indore correspondent, had not his Highness Maharaja Holkar anticipated it while passing the Shirpore Waterworks three weeks ago. Orders were immediately given for effecting a communication with a large tank situated in the vicinity, and the result has been that, after a temporary scarcity for four or five days the town has received a copious supply, about five feet deep by a mile-and-a-half square, which it is believed will last for more than a couple of months, even if there be no rain. The advantages of the timely help thus received cannot be overrated in a dry and sultry place like Indore, and the Maharaja has been receiving the blessings of his ryots.

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

The following telegrams have been received since our last issue:—

Shanghai, June 25 (*Standard*).—The Imperial Decree which enjoined on the local officials the duty of taking energetic measures to repress the anti-foreign movement, has as yet produced no sensible effect. Outrages are still committed by the mob, and, to aggravate the difficulty of the situation, the soldiers who are at the disposal of the authorities show symptoms of disaffection, and cannot be relied upon to act against the rioters.

Under these circumstances, the Chinese Government—in spite of the goodwill of many of the local magistrates—being unable to make good its pledge of protection, the Foreign Powers whose citizens are exposed to danger have to take measures for guaranteeing their safety. Already upwards of twenty warships are in the waters of the Yangtse Kiang.

Rangoon, June 23 (*Times*).—Considerable anxiety is felt in Bangkok as to the anticipated action of France, owing to the claims put forward by her to Siamese territory.

The *Bangkok Times*, which may be regarded as an official organ, suggests that France contemplates the complete annexation of Siam. It strongly repudiates the idea that any feeling prevails in Siam in favour of the French population, and it warns Siam against the machinations of M. Sancasony the new Governor-General of Indo-China.

Paris, June 23 (*Times*).—An event, likely to be of great importance, if one may follow the opinion of a correspondent of the *Débats*, writing from Hanoi, in Indo-China, was the opening last Sunday of the first section of a new railroad in Tonquin from Phuland Thuong to Lang Son. The line passes through the region of Hu Lung Long, which was abandoned by its inhabitants on account of the pirates, but is becoming prosperous again, with villages coming up on every hand, and the new line is likely to add greatly to its awakening resources. The first locomotive on the line is called the "Carnot."

The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the translation by a Japanese of the first news sent to Tokio of the attack on the Czarevitch:—

"The his highness Russian Prince has got wound at Otsu.

"I imform you the very serious happend case at once. Just now His highness Russian Prince leaves this place (Otsu) and passing the Otsu-machi, one policeman who had been send to the road for protection from police station he hold his sward and cut his highness Prince, and morderer has been coughted and the wound about 3 inches an side face, but his highness prince's spirit is very good and his fallowers did tite up with peace of cloth and brought back him to Kencho and he is at medical attendance at present, the morderer's name is Tsuda Sanjo and belongs to Mariyama police station at Shiga Ken and he says that sinply he lost his mind and he did done so, another police man cut him with a sward and arrested him.

"This is wired by Shigaken Governer to the Minister of Home department at 2,30 10th May 1891 at Otsu."

Writing on the Wuhu riots the *North China Herald* says:—It was stated some time ago that the death of the Viceroy Tseng was to be the signal for a succession of outbreaks at the river ports. The plotters were willing, in consideration of his popularity with all ranks

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and classes of Chinese, the magic of his name, and his services to the country, to be quiet during his lifetime; and he was there at Nanking, the very centre of the disaffection which exists all over North China, and especially in the Yangtze Valley. The Chinese army and the troops at Nanking especially, are, we are told, full of sedition, and the secret societies number many officials and more expectant officials on their rolls, some being in high and responsible positions. It has been noticed, of course, that the mob at Wuhu were led by well-dressed men provided with flags, who took no part in the actual destruction of property, but confined themselves to directing the attack. These are not the men who believe that the French Fathers make medicine of children's eyes, or that Chinese Catholic nuns can make children deaf and dumb by patting their heads, though it suits them very well to make use of these stories to excite the "ignorant persons" of whom the Viceroy talks in his telegram to the German Acting Consul-General here. The "mob" are the tools of these men; they are led by the rowdies and thieves and discharged soldiers whom the secret society men have always at hand; but two-thirds or more of the rabble are mere sight-seers, brought to the scene by curiosity, and naturally ready to annex whatever they can when they see the plundering beginning.

The commotion is said (according to the *China Mail*) to be not so much the outcome of hatred to foreigners as of a desire to embroil the authorities in foreign complications, so as to obtain a chance of raising a rebellion.

A question which may possibly cause some friction between the local Government and the Chinese Customs authorities has arisen in Hong Kong. A junk, it is alleged, was forcibly seized in British waters by a Chinese cruiser. Her crew was imprisoned, and the cargo and vessel were sold by auction on behalf of the Imperial Customs.

Mr. P. S. Hamel, Consul-General for the Netherlands at Amoy and Swatow, accompanied by Mr. J. Rhein, Secretary of the Legation, says the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, paid an official visit to the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs at Canton on the 15th inst. His Excellency was not desirous of seeing Mr. Hamel, but that gentleman, whose independent example might with advantage be imitated by our British consular officers, was neither to be brow-beaten or neglected. He insisted on his right to an interview, and, of course, Li Hanchang had to give way.

We cut this from the *Pekin Gazette*:—

"Pan Wei, the Governor of Kueichou, asks for some token of Imperial favour to be bestowed on the memory of some 9,939 women of the Kaichou district who during the years 1859-72 preferred death to dishonour and died in their country's cause. He would suggest that an honorary portal be put up to commemorate their noble action. —*Granted.*"

Before Mr. Consul-General and Mrs. Alabaster left Canton, a meeting of the British community there was held, at which it was decided to present them with a piece of plate, and an address, of which the following is a copy:—

SIR AND MADAM,—On this the occasion of your departure from Canton we beg to express our appreciation of the loss we sustain.

To you, Sir, it is not our thanks alone that we know to be due, but the thanks of all communities in China, for the services of a lifetime conscientiously given in the cause of progress. Our privilege, however, it is to have the opportunity of offering this expression of our sentiments.

Your varied services are matters of history, and require no record here.

To you, Madam, we are indebted for innumerable acts of kindness and untiring hospitality, which will make your residence among us ever a bright period to remember.

To both we now most heartily wish a pleasant voyage and all happiness in the future, whether at home or abroad, and, in token of our sincere regard, beg your acceptance of the accompanying plate.

We remain, Sir and Madam, yours very faithfully.

The community of Shanghai, says the *N. C. Herald*, would have been glad if Mr. Alabaster could have paid the port one other visit before he left China, and allowed his friends an opportunity of expressing their feelings towards himself and his wife, and their appreciation of his unequalled services to his country during his long residence in China.

RAILWAYS IN SIAM.

Indian Engineering says:—A great deal of misconception exists as to what has been done, and is being done, in respect to railways in the Kingdom of Siam. In the first place, not a single mile of line has been laid as yet, and the operations of the expensive "Directorate of State Railways" in that country are simply confined to paper work—trading on the brains of others. This directorate is exclusively foreign in its constitution, being composed of a host of Germans, Danes, and other importations from Northern Europe, without the slightest knowledge of South-Eastern Asia, and less of the particular requirements of that part of it situated in the heart of the peninsula between India and China.

This anomaly is due to the mere accident of the great "Krupp" having been requisitioned to formulate a scheme of defences for both the kingdom and its capital; and when the novelty of that fad ceased, Bangkok was practically in possession of the foreign element intended to work it. The outcome has been that the "Royal Railway Department of Siam" was formed with a German director and a Danish secretary; and the whole staff has been recruited from the same, or like sources.

So far, this gigantic organisation has confined its work to Bangkok—or, rather, the precincts of the railway "office" in that city. Its time is usefully occupied and salary of the officials earned by converting the designs and specifications for railway lines and rolling-stocks of Northern Europe to suit the conditions of tropical Asia! And it is even doing something more—modifying the surveys and plans of English engineers without having seen the country or having any data for these wholesale changes.

But it is here necessary to explain that some years back, Sir Andrew Clark, R.E., undertook to prepare a railway scheme for the development of the internal resources of Siam. Under this agreement, Mr. Galwey (an ex-Indian engineer) and other British engineers explored and traversed the country, selected routes, and surveyed and drew up projects in a manner creditable alike to their good name, previous experience, and professional repute.

It is these projects that the foreign Railway Directorate in Siam are now manipulating—mutilating! In one instance, we believe, the formation level has been reduced several feet right through, without any reference to the country, water-marks, or drainage areas. Such factors are, perhaps, unknown considerations in some parts of the frigid zone; and an initial saving on paper will convince the Royal Ruler of Siam of the efficiency of his foreign engineers and of their comparative superiority over British!

In the meanwhile, the *Bangkok Times* does a thriving business. "English" is the official language of the country. The reports and specifications of the foreign engineers must be in that language. Hence the conductors of our contemporary in Siam have the pleasure of reading these effusions, the trouble of correcting them and the profit of printing them.

We have therefore to warn the British public to accept anything that appears in the *Bangkok Times* with caution. It is unquestionably inspired by influences which it cannot well avoid and are only referred to here because of their connection with the profession.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A TELEGRAM from Tauris to the *Daily News*, dated June 22, states:—Katy Greenfield, a girl of fourteen, and a British subject, was at the beginning of May abducted by an Aziz Kurd, and afterwards brought to So-uj-bolak to the Mufti's house. The Turkish Kurds drew her thence forcibly and kept her at the Turkish Consulate. After an exchange of telegrams between Teheran, Stamboul, and London, Behjet Effendi, the Turkish Consul-General, and Mr. Paton, the Acting British Consul-General here, have been sent to So-uj-bolak, the former to place the girl in the hands of the local authorities, and the latter to inquire into the matter. Now a hundred armed Kurds surround the Consulate and threaten to shoot any one who attempts to see the girl. The affair is fast becoming serious.

Another despatch from Tauris, dated June 24, adds:—The number of Kurdish rioters is increasing at So-uj-bolak, and they refuse to deliver up the girl, Katy Greenfield, whom they hold captive there. From Urumiah troops have been ordered to So-uj-bolak, and guards have been stationed to protect the British Consulate.

The Tauris correspondent of the *Daily News* again telegraphs:—The Governor-General of Azerbaijan has been ordered by a royal despatch to obtain the liberation of Katy Greenfield at all costs. It is rumoured that the Kurds have declared that if force is used they will only deliver up the young girl's dead body.

The rioters on Friday attacked the Turkish Consulate at So-uj-Bolak with the intention of murdering Consul Thomas for advising the restoration of the abducted girl Katy Greenfield. The Turkish Consul, Behjet Effendi, in trying to save Mr. Thomas's life, himself ran the danger of being killed. Both have since taken refuge in the Government House. Mr. Paton has remained unmolested. Prince Nosrat Dowleh has been ordered to So-uj-Bolak with troops from this place.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Emir of Bokhara has for some time past cherished the intention of paying a visit to Russia, but the plan has now been abandoned, as the Russian Government has advised him not to leave his country, pointing out to him that advantage might be taken of his absence by the partisans of the exiled Prince Kafti Tura to bring about a revolution in favour of the Prince.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a sensational article headed "English Secret Mission," in which it endeavours to revive Captain Grombtchefsky's old plaints and theories about Captain Younghusband's expedition to Kashgar, which very hospitably entertained Captain Grombtchefsky when he was there in 1890. Captain Younghusband and other Englishmen there, it says, are negotiating for an Anglo-Chinese seizure of the Pamir and so forth. The *Novoe Vremya* and Captain Grombtchefsky will not succeed, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says, in frightening serious people with their new Central Asian bogey.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta (June 23) states:—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Colonel Durand stating that Mr. Lennard and Mr. Beach have arrived safely at Yasni, and are expected shortly at Gilghit. The story of the murder of Mr. Lennard on the Pamir appears to have arisen from the discovery of a flask and portions of a kit, doubtless belonging to previous travellers. It now seems clear that Mr. Lennard and Mr. Beach, after wintering at Yarkand, marched in the early spring towards the Tagdumbash plateau on the Pamir in search of the *ovis poli*, and that they proceeded next to Langar, and then to Sarhad, whence they probably ascended the Baroghil Pass to Chittral. Now that they have reached Yasin safely, no further anxiety need be felt about them.

According to intelligence received in Vienna from Teheran, a movement has been set on foot in Persia aiming at the introduction of Liberal reforms. The Shah has received an anonymous petition, in which he is called upon to carry out without delay the following programme:—First, the establishment of an efficient control over the

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finances of the country, so as to ensure the employment of the public money for public purposes and the economic improvement of the kingdom; secondly, the suppression of polygamy, which, as the petitioners set forth, is the real cause of Persian depopulation: thirdly, the promulgation of a law guaranteeing absolute freedom to all creeds; and, fourthly, the creation of a representative system giving the people its due share in the management of public affairs. The Shah, it is reported, is far from being favourably inclined to such innovations, which would deprive him of a great deal of his power, and the police of Teheran have made about forty arrests in connection with this petition, especially among the members of the Babiste party, a politico-religious sect, which seems to be gaining ground in the country. The Persian Government hopes to be able to stifle the movement, which might eventually become a danger to the present régime.

The feud between the rival chiefs of the Kuki Khel Afridis in the Khyber has resulted, according to frontier correspondents, in fighting with artillery of sorts, which had been manufactured for them by men trained at Roorkee. The quarrel was accentuated, it appears, by the murder of the nephew of one Malik Muhammad Amin Khan by the emissaries of the other, Akbar Khan—who is, it is said, now recognised as Malik by our politicals—in revenge for the murder of his own nephew years ago, in the bazaar of Jamrud, by a servant of Muhammad Amin Khan.

Conflicting accounts come across the frontier of the fighting between Umra Khan of Jandol and the combined forces of Safder Khan of Nawagi and Muhammad Sharif, ex-Khan of Dir. It appears, however, that the Salarzais of Bajaur, who had hitherto, from hostility towards the Khan of Nawagi, supported Umra Khan, were bribed to change sides by the late Khan of Dir, and with their treacherous assistance Umra Khan was worsted, losing three horses and about forty firearms, about eighty men being killed and wounded in the struggle. Umra Khan's troops were driven from Shukratahi, which the victors at once proceeded to fortify. Further fighting was expected.

We, *Civil and Military Gazette*, have already noticed the commencement of hostilities between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Khan of Nawagi's confederacy in the capture of Shukratahi by the latter. About seven days ago, we now learn, an attempt was made by Umra Khan in person to recover it, but he failed. In the fighting about forty casualties are said to have occurred. Since the above was written news reaches us of an unexpected success for Umra Khan, which, if true, will go far to equalise matters, if it does not drag the Mehter of Chitral at once into the combination against him. It appears that Muhammad Ashraf Khan, a brother of the ex-Khan of Dir and a son of the ex-Khan, had, with a force from Kohistan, managed to get possession of Shiringal, a Dir territory which belonged to Umra Khan, by treachery; but the latter hearing of it at once sent men under his brother Muhammad Shah Khan to retake the place. Whereupon the inhabitants again changed sides, through fear, and not only surrendered to Muhammad Shah Khan, but seized and gave up the Khan of Dir's brother and son, who have been carried off as prisoners to Bajaur. This news requires confirmation, perhaps, as it comes from Umra Khan's men; but it is not unlikely to be true, as the men of Dir have always during recent hostilities distinguished themselves by their treacherous readiness to transfer their allegiance from one side to the other. As, however, the ex-Khan of Dir's son, who is said to have been captured, is the grandson on his mother's side of the Mehter of Chitral, this might widen the circle of hostilities.

We have before noted the reverse sustained by Umra Khan of Jandol in the commencement of hostilities with the Khan of Nawagi. It appears that the party of his men who were attacked and defeated were making a reconnaissance on the 25th ult. in the vicinity of their position, which was being fortified close to the Nawagi border. They lost fifteen killed. Umra Khan, on receipt of the news, ordered his men not to be cast down by the inauspicious commencement, but to remain on the defensive. Fearing treachery on the part of Mian Gul from Swat, Umra Khan has also sent reinforcements to Ramora, and is filling the ditch round that place with water. He has also been obliged to send more men to Dir, because Sher Muhammad, a brother of the late Khan, is raising the Kohistani Gujars of Talpatrak against him. Meanwhile, the Khan of Nawagi is disposing his available forces in separate columns to assume the offensive, the columns being under the command of refugees from Dir. The late Khan of Dir is also expecting assistance from Chitral. Altogether Umra Khan's prospects are gloomy, but they have often appeared so before.

Another attempt to bring the Wazirs of Khost under the Ameer's rule appears to have failed. Owing to intertribal disputes, reports the Lahore paper, Gul Khan, the recognised chief of the tribe, found his authority endangered, and conceived the idea of obtaining the Ameer's assistance. With this view he sent his son, Khaista Khan, to Cabul to offer the Ameer his daughter in marriage. The Ameer accepted the offer, and gave the envoy valuable khillats, carpets, clothes, cash, &c., and sent him back to his country, with a number of ponies as transport. The Waziris in the meanwhile had, however, discovered what was going on, and openly threw off the authority of Gul Khan, saying that they were independent, and did not wish to have any connection with the Ameer. Gul Khan, in fear of his life, escaped with his family to Khost and presented himself to the Ameer's Governor of Khost. In the meantime his son arrived from Cabul, and on arrival was attacked and made prisoner by the Waziris, who plundered all the khillats. The pony drivers were also arrested, but subsequently allowed to return to Cabul *via* Kurrum and Peshawur. The Governor of Khost has written to the Ameer for orders.

The quarrel between the Ameer and his Qazilbash (Shia) subjects in Cabul appear to increase in bitterness. The latest report on the subject (which comes, however, from Jellalabad, and not from Cabul) is, says the Lahore paper, to the effect that Mullah Yusuf Ali, the chief and high priest of the Shias of Cabul, has been arrested on a charge of insulting the memory of the Prophet's companions by writing up their names dishonourably in his house. The Shias, it may be as well to state, only revere the memory of one of Muhammad's four companions, Ali. The Sunnis recognise all four under the name of the "Chargar." To insult the remaining three is, therefore, a typical Shia method of offending Sunni susceptibilities, and the accusation of having done so is an equally typical Sunni method of excusing persecution of the Shias. Which it is in the present case we will not pretend to say, but there is little doubt that the relations between the Ameer and his Shia subjects are just now strained. It is expected that Mullah Yusuf Ali, whose family are said to have been expelled from Cabul, will be put to death.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Dr. Gray, the Ameer's doctor, was under orders, when our last news left Cabul, to start for Peshawur within a week. The latter portion of the period of his service in Afghanistan is said to have been marked by some unpleasantness, inasmuch as his devotion to the fine arts was not at all appreciated, as might have been expected in a semi-barbarous Oriental country like Afghanistan, where it is held to inculcate idolatry among the faithful. He will, however, no doubt receive presents and a gracious farewell on departure, as is the Ameer's politic custom towards his European employés.

Sir George Chesney's Speech at Simla.—The *Bombay Gazette* says:—The *United Service Gazette* takes us to task for our recent criticism of Sir George Chesney's farewell speech at Simla. "It is much to be regretted," our contemporary says, "that the *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of the 25th ult., should, as we think very unfairly, attribute to Sir George Chesney the advancement of a claim, 'that the Army alone amongst the great spending departments should have a free hand in its expenditure uncontrolled by any consideration as to the claims of the other departments or by any thought for the well-being of the Empire.' Still more is it to be regretted that this paper should make Sir George's speech the text upon which to hang a diatribe against an increase of military expenditure in India." There is something unfair in attributing unfairness to us in this connection. Sir George Chesney's not too courteous designation of Sir David Barbour as the "Bogie man" fully bore the construction which we put upon it. His complaint that "financial considerations and the Bogie man insensibly get the upper hand" when an increase in military expenditure is recommended, can have no other meaning than that. If the observations, which borrow colour from one of the comic operas of the day, were meant merely for the amusement of Sir George Chesney's hosts we have nothing to say against them. But if subjected to any serious interpretation they plainly imply resentment at the subjection of military expenditure to the financial considerations by which all other proposals for public expenditure have to be tested. Our London correspondent assures us that in official circles the alarmist tone at home of Sir George Chesney's observations was deprecated even by those who to some extent agree that India is "very far from being in that state of military preparedness which alone can save her from future disaster," as our military contemporary would say.

Mr. Holt-Hallett, who "knows the ropes," says the *Bombay Gazette* of June 12, has taken advantage of the short Parliamentary recess to deliver his soul once more on his favourite topic. A recent issue of the *Times* contained a letter which, though not strikingly novel, occupied no less than a column and a half. Mr. Holt-Hallett in his superior manner lectures Lord Lansdowne, sneers at Viscount Cross, and serves up once more the familiar quotation from the English factory inspectors, Mr. Meade-King and Mr. Jones, who were sent out to India to put things right. A "slur upon the English name and a disgrace to the nation," is how Mr. Holt-Hallett—a Public Works pensioner, we believe, of the Indian Government—describes the measure recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council at the instance of the Viceroy in Council. Mr. Holt-Hallett concludes his calm and judicious epistle as follows:—"It is to be hoped that the electorate will take this burning question up, and determine that due protection from overwork shall be granted to the working-classes in India, who, having no votes, can bring no pressure to bear on the Government, and are left powerless, to be mercilessly sweated by the moneyed classes in that country." The allusion to votes and bringing pressure to bear upon the Government is rather unfortunate from the pen of one who is an honorary member of a Lancashire Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Holt-Hallett's friends complain of the way he is treated by the Anglo-Indian Press. But how can they expect a controversialist who uses such extravagant language to be taken seriously?

Inspection of Factories.—A resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Report of the Inspection of Factories in the Province in 1890 has been published. During the year under review, 114 factories came under the operation of the Indian Factories Act. Of these, 4 were in the Patna, 2 in the Bhagulpore, 3 in the Rajshahiye, and 24 in the Dacca divisions. Forty-one were in the 24-Pergunnahs (Presidency division), 7 in the town of Calcutta, 32 in the Burdwan divison and 1 in the district of Orissa. Owing to the joint magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs not having time to inspect all the factories twice a year, the desirability of appointing a special inspector for the neighbourhood of Calcutta has been suggested to the Government of India. The reports further show that the provisions of the Act were attended to in almost every instance for the prevention of accidents from machinery. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, so many as 326 accidents were caused by carelessness, and 8 of them proved fatal. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that the condition of factories generally and their management is reported to be highly satisfactory.

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LIST OF INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

Aberigh-Mackay, Major J. L., s.c., B.
Adam, Col. F. J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '91, Bo.
Alexander, Capt. R. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 27, '91, B.
Allen, Capt. W. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, B.
Allen, Lieut. H. M., s.c.
Allison, Surg.-Major H., M.D., 1 y., fr. Oct. 4, '90, M.
Anderson, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Jan. 31, '91, M.
Anderson, Col. A. W. L., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '90, M.
Anderson, Capt. C. C., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 11, '90, B.
Anderson, Major W. R. Le G., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Anson, Major-Gen., s.c.
Arnold, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, M.
Austin, Col. E., 1 y., fr. April 26, '91.
Avetoom, Surg. S. T., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '90, Bo.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major G., 23 m., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.
Baker, Lieut. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, Bo.
Banatvala, Surg. H. E., 1 y., B.
Barnes, Lieut. J. P., s.c., fr. Aug. 4, '90. B.
Barrow, Lieut. G. de S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Barrow, Major E. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, B.
Barry, Brig.-Surg. A., 18 m., fr. April 18 '90, Bo.
Barry, Capt. J. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 14 '91, Bo.
Barton, Lieut. T. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Batten, Capt. A. C., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Bayley, Col. H. E. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, M.
Baynes, Lieut. D. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 5, '90, B.
Beames, Lieut. D., s.c., 22 m., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.
Becher, Col. A. W. R., Cav., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Beckett, Col. W. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. July 22, '90, B.
Begbie, Lieut. A. S., s.c., 10 m., fr. Nov. 17, '90. B.
Bentinck, Lieut. R. J., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 17, Bo.
Betham, Lieut. R. M., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 22, '90, Bo.
Biggs, Capt. H. V., R.E., 15 m., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 25, '90, Bo.
Bishop, Major L. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, B.
Blanshard, Lieut.-Col. F. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, Bo.
B'axland, Col. J. S., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 7, '90, M.
Blood, Col. B., R.E., till Nov. '91, B.
Boileau, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 16, '90, B.
Bolton, Capt. H. J., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 3, '92, B.
Bourchier, Lieut. A. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Bowman, Brig.-Surg. R.
Bowring, Capt. G., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 18, '90, B.
Brooke, Capt. A. W., s.c., 10 m., fr. Oct. 8, '90, B.
Brooke, Col. W. S., s.c., 7 m., B.
Broome, Col. A. P., Inf., 18 m., fr. July 14, '90, B.
Brown, Lieut. H. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Browne, Capt. L. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '92, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 12, '91, B.
Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 18, '91, B.
Buckland, Capt. P. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Bunbury, Col. W. R., s.c., till Sept. 11, '91, B.
Burne, Lieut. K. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 6, '90, B.
Burrard, Capt. S. G., R.E., 1 y., from Nov. 2, '90, B.
Burroughs, Surg.-Major G. E. E., 21 m., fr. April 11, '90, Bo.
Burton, Capt. E. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct 14, '91, B.
Butler, Capt J. B. R., 1 y., fr. May 10, '91.

Cameron, Surg.-Major A., 1 y., 122 d., fr. June 6, '90, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Major L., M.D., 2 y., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.
Campbell, Capt. C. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 22, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Capt. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. Dec. 27, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Campbell, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. W. N., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 2, '90, M.
Carleton, Capt. H. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 25, '91, B.
Carpendale, Capt. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. F. W. J., s.c., 1 y., 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Chalmers, Major E. W., 6 m., fr. May 2, '91, B.
Channer, Col. G. N., C.B., V.C., s.c., 15 m., fr. Aug. 28, '92, B.
Channer, Major B., D.S.O., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 18, '91, B.
Churchill, Lieut.-Col. G. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Clements, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.
Clowes, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, Bo.
Coape-Ludlow, Lieut. L., s.c., 18 m., B.
Codrington, Col. G. H. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Mar. 17, '92, Bo.
Conway-Gordon, Col. L., C.I.E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, B.
Cook, Lieut. C. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Cook, Lieut. H. R., R.A., 1 y., fr. Aug. 31, '90, Bo.
Cooper, Lieut. E. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. S. H., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.
Cox, Col. E. C., C.S.I., till Sept. 22, '91.
Cracroft, Capt. R. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 2, '91, B.
Creagh, Lieut. R. C. O., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C., 1 y., fr. March 27, '91, Bo.
Crocker, Lieut. S. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 12, '90, B.
Crombie, Surg.-Major A., M.D., 7 m., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Cunliffe, Capt. E. W., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Major D. D., 6 m., fr. April 25, '91, B.
Custance, Capt. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 21, '92, B.

Dale, Lieut. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 6, '91, B.
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.
Daunt, Lieut. W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 16, '91, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Major J., 6 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, Bo.
Davies, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 17, '91, B.
Davies, Lieut. F. C. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '93, B.
Davies, 2nd Lieut. C. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 15, '91, B.
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lt. P., s.c., till Oct. 31, '91, Bo.
Deane, Capt. F. B., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 24, '91, M.
Dick, Lieut. A. R., s.c., till Dec. 24, '91, B.
Dobbie, Lieut. C. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 14, '90, B.
Dobie, Surg.-Major S. L., 1 y., fr. Dec. 21, '90, M.
Doveton, Col. J. C., s.c., 2 y. 13 d., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.
Drake-Brockman, Lt. P.W., s.c., 15 m., fr. May 3, '90, B.
Dunlop, Lieut. H. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 12, '91, B.
Durand, Major E. L., s.c., C.B., 2 y., fr. April 11, '91, B.
Dyer, Lieut. R. E. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.

Eardley-Howard, Lieut. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 26, '90, B.
Ebden, Col. F. T., s.c., 25 m., fr. April 18, '90, Bo.
Edwards, Lieut. C. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Egan, Lieut.-Col. C., 1 y., fr. April 9, '91.
Egerton, Capt. R. G., s.c., 10 m., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.
Eliot, Col. H. E., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Elton, Col. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 4, '90, M.
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., s.c., till Dec. 7, '91, B.
Evans, Surg. J. F., 15 m., fr. May 20, '90, B.
Even, Capt. G. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 13, '91, Bo.
Eyre, Major V. G. L., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.

Fagan, Col. J. G., Cav., 1 y., fr. Jan. 4, '91, Bo.
Fagan, Col. J. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Fairbrother, Capt. W. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. July 5, '90, B.
Farwell, Lieut.-Col. W. C., Inf., 10 m., fr. Jan. 24, '91, B.
Ferris, Major W. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 29, '90, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Major J. E. C., B.
Finch, Lieut. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. C. J. O., C.B., s.c., 2 y., fr. April 1, '92, M.
Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. A. F., R.A., B.
Fooks, Surg. G. E., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, Bo.
Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 28, '90, M.
Foss, Capt. K. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 29, '90, M.
Fraser, Col. A. T., R.E., 1 y. 196 d., fr. June 5, '91, M.
Fraser, Lieut.-Col. E. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 2, '90, M.
Fryer, Capt. G. W. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 22, '91, Bo.

Gaffney, Surg.-Major J. B., 2 y., fr. May 1, '91, B.
Galloway, Col. J. M. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 23, '91, M.
Garbett, Col. C. H.
Garstin, Col. E. C., s.c., 1 y. 295 d., fr. May 22, '92, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Capt. R. F., s.c., 8 m., fr. March 23, '91, B.
Gatacre, Col. J., C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '92, Bo.
Gerrard, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.
Gilbert, Lieut. G. E. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 16, '91, B.
Giles, Capt. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 3, '93, B.
Godfrey, Col. C. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 7, '91, Bo.
Godfrey, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, Bo.
Goldie, Col. B. J., R.E., 2 y. 6 m., fr. April 30, '89, B.
Goldie, Col. J. O., s.c., 15 m., fr. Aug. 6, '92, M.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. A. D., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 18, '92, B.
Gough, Capt. S. C., s.c., till Oct. 7, '91, B.
Grace, Col. C. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, M.
Grant, Col. G. C., s.c., till Oct. 4, '91, Bo.
Greig, Col. P. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, Bo.
Grimston, Lieut. S. B., 1 y., fr. Feb. 22, '91, B.
Gunning, Col. J. C., s.c., 1 y. 82 d., fr. April 1, '91, M.

Halkett, Major H. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 14, '90, B.
Hall, Capt. L. L. M., s.c., B.
Hallett, Lieut.-Col. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 22, '90, B.
Halliday, Col. G. T., Cav. B.
Hamilton, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
Hamilton, Surg.-Major H., 7 m., fr. April 1, '91, B.
Harenc, Lt.-Col. C. E., s.c., 20 m., fr. Mar. 14, '92, B.
Harris, Lieut. E. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 28, '92, M.
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., s.c., 2 y., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.
Harrison, Lieut.-Col. W. P., Inf., 18 m., fr. Ap. 22, '90, B.
Harrison, Lieut. W. A., R.E., B.
Hartigan, Lieut. A. E. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Aug. 13, '92, Bo.
Hatch, Capt. A. V., s.c., 1 y., from Jan. 11, '91, B.
Hatch, Lieut. A. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 29, '91, Bo.
Hay, Lieut. H. T. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. June 2, '90, M.
Heffernan, Lieut. H. W., s.c., M.
Heming, Lieut.-Col. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Hendley, Surg.-Major T. H., C.I.E., 14 m., fr. Jan. 31, '91, B.
Herbert, Surg. H., 9 m., fr. Dec. 5, '90, Bo.
Hewett, Capt. W. S., s.c., 9 m., fr. April 16, '91, B.
Hildebrand, Capt. A., R.E., 15 m., fr. Jan. 14, '90, B.
Hildebrand, Lieut. W. H., s.c., 15 m., fr. Aug. 12, '92, B.
Hill, Lieut. J. P., s.c., 1 yr., fr. March 15, '90, Bo.
Hill, Lieut. J. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Hingston, Major C. W. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Home, Col. S. B., Inf., 16 m., fr. July 18, '92, B.
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 1 y. 10 m., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.
Houston, Lieut. E., R.E., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, B.
Howell, Surg.-Major J. A., 18 m., fr. March 29, '92, Bo.
Hudson, Capt. H. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 5, '90, M.
Humfrey, Lieut.-Col. B. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 30, '90, Bo.
Hunt, Brig.-Surg. S. B., 18 m., fr. June 3, '90, M.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Inglis, Col. D. W., Inf., 6 m., fr. April 28, '91, B.
Irwin, Lieut.-Col. L. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, B.

Jackson, Capt. H. M., R.E., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, B.
Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., fr. July 5, '89, B.
Jackson, Lieut. C., s.c., B.
Jameson, Surg.-Major R., till April 1, '92, B.
Jamieson, Col. L. F., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.
Jennings, Col. R. M., Cav., 6 m., fr. April 27, '91, B.
Jermyn, Lieut. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., s.c., 21 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.
Jones, Capt. J. H., s.c., 1 y. 5 m., fr. July 8, '92, M.
Jones, Lieut. A. A., s.c., M.
Jopp, Col. K. A., R.E., 1 y., 3 d., fr. Dec. 20, '90, Bo.

Kauntze, Col. E. H. E., s.c., 1 yr., fr. April 8, '91, B.
Keegan, Surg.-Major D. F., 18 m., fr. May 1, '90, B.
Kendall, Lieut. J., s.c., 15 m., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.
Kenny, Lieut. H. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
King-Harman, Col. M. J., s.c., 10 m., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.
King, Major J. S., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 3, '90, Bo.
Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 24, '91, B.
Knox, Capt. F. R. B.

Lacy, Lieut. G. H. de L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 31, '90, B.
Lancaster, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 5, '90, M.
Landon, Col. A., Inf., 1 y., fr. Oct. 9, '90, B.
Lane, Lieut. H. E. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Jan. 6, '91, B.
Lang, Col. R. T. M., Cav., 8 m., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Lawrence, Col. W. A., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 22, '91, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., s.c., 4 m., fr. April 10, '91, M.
Leach, Lieut.-Col. H. P., R.E., Bo.
Leapingwell, Surg.-Major A. H., 18 m., fr. June 3, '90, M.
Learoyd, Capt. C. D., R.E., 2 y., fr. June 3, '90, B.
Leslie, Lieut. T. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
Lewis, Lieut. C. H., s.c., 1 y., from Sept. 13, '92, Bo.
Lewis, Major E. J. G., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 18, '90, B.
Lindsay, Col. J. G., R.E., M.
Linton, Surg.-Major H. J., 1 y., fr. Dec. 23, '90, B.
Lloyd, Capt. C. E.
Lloyd, Major E., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 19, '91, B.
Lockhart-Mure, Lieut. W. C., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 13, '90, Bo.
Lock, Lieut. F. R. E., 1 y., fr. April 30, '91.
Logan-Home, Lieut., s.c., 1 y., fr. Sept. 6, '90, M.
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., 1 y. 8 m., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.
Lowther, Lieut. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., s.c., 6 m., fr. April 17, '91, M.
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., s.c. (in Russia), M.
Lucas, Major H. C. E., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 7, '90, Bo.
Lyde, Capt. M. T., s.c., 2 y., fr. Sept. 21, '92, Bo.
Lynch, Lieut.-Col. J. de B., 1 y., fr. April 3, '91.
Lyon, Brig.-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 2 y. 6 m., fr. April 5, '89, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., s.c., 8 m., fr. Dec. 18, '90, B.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., s.c., 1 y. 284 d., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.
Maclaren, Surg.-Major G. G., 2 y., fr. April 7, '91, B.
Macleod, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 14 m., fr. Sept. 24, '90, M.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major S. C., 18 m., fr. May 16, '90, B.
Macnaghten, Col. A. W., Cav., 1 y., fr. Dec. 4, '90, Bo.
McCarthy, Capt. G. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91, B.
McConaghey, Lieut. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, B.
McIntyre, Capt. H. D., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, M.
McKenna, Surg.-Major C. J., 1 y., fr. Aug. 21, '90, B.
McQueen, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 9, '90, B.
McRae, Col. A. R. T., Inf., Bo.
McRae, Major H. N., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, B.
Mair, Surg.-Major E., 1 y. 162 d., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., s.c., 20 m., fr. April 15, '92, B.
Mansel, Capt. W. G., s.c., B.
Mansel, Major C. G., s.c., 2 y., from Nov. 5, '89, B.
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 y., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.
Martelli, Lieut.-Col. N. C., 6 m., fr. May 10, '91.
Massy, Lieut.-Col. C. F., s.c., 2 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90, B.
Mathew, Brig.-Surg. R. G., 2 y., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Meadows, Surg.-Major C. J. W., 1 y. 133 d., fr. Feb. 26, '91, B.
Mein, Capt. A. B., s.c., 1 y., from Mar. 20, '91.
Michell, Col. J. W. A., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 20, '90, B.
Miles, Lieut. P. J., 1 y., fr. March 21, '91, B.
Miley, Major J. A., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, B.
Milne, Lieut. A. H. R., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 30, '90, Bo.
Money, Capt. G. A.
Moore, Capt. G. H. J., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 12, '91, B.
Moran, Surg.-Major J. J., 20 m., fr. May 12, '90, M.
Morris, Lieut. G. S., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 14, '90, Bo.
Morse, Col. H. C., s.c., 15 m., fr. July 9, '92, Bo.
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 21 m., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.
Muir, Col. W. J. W., s.c., B.
Muir, Major A. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Murray, Lieut. H. B., s.c., 10 m., fr. Jan. 9, '91, B.

Nanney, Brig.-Surg. L. C., 1 y., fr. April 3, '91, M.
Napier, Lt. Hon. H. D., s.c. (in Russia), B.
Neill, Lt.-Col. G. F. E. S., s.c., 2 y., fr. July 20, '89, M.
Newport, Col. C. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 5, '90, Bo.
Nicolay, Lieut.-Col. F. W., s.c., 17 m., fr. July 25, '90, B.
Nisbet, Col. R. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 1, '90, B.
Nurse, Lieut. C. G., s.c., 6 m., fr. Feb. 23, '91, Bo.
Nurse, Lieut. H. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 13, '91, Bo.

Orr, Capt. C. J., s.c., 18 m., fr. July 8, '90, B.
Oswald, Capt. F., s.c., 1 y., fr. April 6, '91, B.
Owen, Surg.-Major C. W., C.I.E., C.M.G., 1 y., fr. April 10, '91, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., s.c., till Nov. 12, '91, B.
Parker, Col. W. J., s.c., 1 y. 243 d., fr. March 2, '90, B.
Parker, Surg.-Major J., M.D., 6 m., fr. May 26, '91, Bo.
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., s.c., 23 m., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.
Paxton, Lieut. A. F. T., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Payne, Col. C. D. P., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.
Peach, Lieut. E., s.c., 268 d., fr. March 20, '91, M.
Peacock, Col. H. P., Cav., 8 m., fr. May 9, '91, B.
Peart, Col. G. R., 6 m., fr. May 14, '91.
Peile, Major F. B., s.c., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, Bo.
Pelly, Lieut. S. H., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 1, '91, Bo.
Penrose, Capt. E. R., s.c., 6 m., fr. March 31, '91.
Phayre, Capt. A., s.c., 16 m., fr. May 4, '92, Bo.
Pigou, 2nd Lieut. F. H., prob. s.c., 6 m., fr. March 5, '91, M.
Poynder, Capt. C. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. June 1, '90, M.
Preston, Capt. F. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 15, '91, M.
Preston, Capt. R. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 6, '91, Bo.
Priestley, Lieut. C. E. N., s.c., M.
Proudfoot, Major A. W., s.c., 1 y., fr. Jan. 3, '91, Bo.
Purdon, Capt. D. W., s.c., M.

Radcliffe, Lieut. S. G., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 14, '91, M.
Raikes, Major F. D., C.I.E., s.c., 22 m., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.
Raitt, Lieut. H. G. B., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90. B.
Ramsay, Col. H. M., Inf., 2 y., fr. March 12, '9., B.
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., s.c., 1 y., fr. Feb. 1, '9., Bo.
Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., s.c., B.
Read, Capt. H., s.c., 18 m., fr. March 27, '90, B.
Reilly, Major B. L. P., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, Bo.
Repton, Col. H. M., s.c., 2 y. 3 m., fr. June 25, '89, B.
Repton, Lieut. F. W., s.c., 18 m., fr. April 19, '90, B.
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., s.c., 18 m., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.
Richardson, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Dec. 11, '90, B.
Roberts, Lieut. H. L., s.c., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '90, B.
Robertson, Col. D. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. Sept. 27, '90, B.
Robertson, Major D., s.c., 7 m., fr. March 10, '91, B.
Robin, Lieut. N. E., s.c., 1 y., fr. March 28, '91.
Roche, Lieut. H. J., s.c., 1 y., fr. Oct. 6, '90, B.
Roe, Surg.-Major W. A. C., 18 m., fr. May 13, '90, B.

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Rogers, Surg. F. A., D.S.O., 1 y., fr. Sept. 4, '90, B.
Roome, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 19 m., fr. April 15, '90, Bo.
Rowcroft, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 m., fr. April 10, '92, B.
Ryder, Lieut. W. I., 1 y., fr. April 20, '91.

Salmon, Col. W. A., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, Bo.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., 7 m., fr. May 9, '91, B.
Saulez, Capt. P. H., S.C., 9 m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Saunders, Major M. W., R.A., 6 m., fr. May 9, '91.
Scott, Col. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Scott, Surg. J., 210 d., fr. May 7, '91, M.
Sealy, Major C. W. H., S.C., Bo.
Seaton, Col. W. J., S.C., 33 m., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.
Shakespear, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B
Shepherd, Col. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 25, '91, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Shaw, Col. A. J., Inf., 2 y., fr. May 2, '91, M.
Skipwith, Col. G. T., R.E., 1 y., fr. March 29, '91, B.
Smalley, Col. F., Inf., 2 y., fr. July 6, '90, M.
Smith, Capt. G. B., R.A., Bo.
Smith, Col. C. J., R.E., 18 m., fr. March 23, '90, M.
Smith, Col. W. G., Inf., 1 y., fr. Feb. 11, '91, B.
Smith, Surg.-Major J., 18 m., fr. May 21, '90, M.
Smith, Surg.-Major M. H., 1 y., fr. Aug. 20, '90, M.
Spearman, Col. H. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 12, '91, B.
Spencer, Major T. E., S.C., 7 m., fr. March 30, '91, B.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E., 2 y., fr. May, 13, '90, B.
Stevens, Capt. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 23, '90, M.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. M. W., Inf., 1y., fr. Aug. 22, '90, Bo.
Stokoe, Lieut.-Col. R., Inf., 2 y., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Strong, Col. T. E., S.C., 1 y. 7 m., fr. May 20, '90, Bo.
Sutton, Capt. H. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 8, '91, M.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 y., fr. Mar. 17, '91, B.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 18 m., fr. March 1, '90, M.
Swiney, Capt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 24, '90, B.
Swiney, Lieut. E. R. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. Oct. 1, '90, B.
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., 2 y., fr. Sept. 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 176 d., fr. April 9, '91, B.
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 181 d., fr. April 10, '91, B.
Tennant, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 11, '90, M.
Thomas, Brig.-Surg. J. B., 20 m., fr. Nov. 22, '90, M.
Thomas, Col. F. H., Inf., 1 y., fr. March 9, '91, B.
Thomson, Capt. M. T., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Thomson, Lieut. D. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. July 9, '90, Bo.
Thomson, Surg. G. S., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Thornhill, Surg.-Major W. H., 18 m., fr. Ap. 27, '90, M.
Tinley, Capt. G. F. N., S.C., Bo.
Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 1 y. 6 d., fr. April 25, '91, Bo.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 4, '91, B.
Tonnochy, Capt. V. C., S.C., 1 y. 105 d., fr. July 19, '90, B.
Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.
Tuite, Capt. M. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 8, '90, M.
Turnbull, Dep. Surg.-Gen. P. S., 6 m.
Turner, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 26, '91, B.
Turner, Lieut. F. W. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 4, '91, B.
Tweddell, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 13, '90, B.

Unwin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 8 m., fr. March 27, '91, B.

Vans Agnew, Capt. J., S.C. (in Russia), M.
Vaughan, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. April 15, '91, B.
Venner, Lieut. C. F. V. S., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 23, '90, B.
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 21 m., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.
Vincent, Lieut. W. T., S.C., 1 y. 5 m., fr. June 27, '90, Bo.
Vyvyan, Col. R. O., Inf., 1 y., fr. Nov. 28, '99, B.

Walker, Capt. E. F., R.A., Bo.
Wapshare, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 18, '90, Bo.
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., till July 6, '91, M.
Warner, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 6 m., fr. April 13, '91, B.
Warren, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 15, '90, B.
Watson, Capt. G. H., S.C., 210 d., fr. Mar. 18, '91, B.
Watson, Col. E. J., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 10, '90, M.
Watson, Lieut. E. Y., S.C., M.
Way, Capt. H. E. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, Bo.
Way, Col. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 27, '91, B.
Waymouth, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. March 1, '91, B.
Welch, Major F. G. T., S.C., 2 y., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.
Welchman, Col. A. J. T., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 5, '91, B.
Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., Inf., 1 y., fr. April 2, '91, B.
Whyte, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 16, '90, Bo.
Wilkieson, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 20, '90, M.
Williams, Capt. G. A., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 15, '90, B.
Windham, Lieut. C. J., prob. S.C., 6m., fr. Feb. 6, '91, Bo.
Wintle, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 y., fr. Oct. 17, '90, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 y., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.
Wood, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 y., fr. Sept. 30, '90, M.
Wood, Lieut. T. B., R.A., 1 y., fr. Oct. 23, '90, B.
Woodcock, Col. E. M., S.C., 363 d., fr. March 10, '92.
Worsley, Col. H. R. B., C.B., S.C.
Wyville-Thomson, Surg. F., 9 m., fr. Nov. 20, '90, B.

Yeld, Surg.-Major H. P., 16 m., fr. Jan. 17, '91, B.
Young, Col. G. G., S.C., 2 y., fr. May 13, '90, B.
Young, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 18 m., fr. May 1, '92, M.
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., till Dec. 6, '91, B.
Younghusband, Lieut. L. N., S.C., 1 y., fr. Dec. 7, '90.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[While our columns are open to Correspondents expressing their opinions in unobjectionable terms, we do not by insertion assume any responsibility for those opinions. We publish no letters unless the name and the address of the correspondent are sent us as a guarantee of good faith.]

BURMA AND CHINA RAILWAY CONNECTION.

(*To the Editor of* THE HOMEWARD MAIL.)

SIR,—After two years and a half's silence your anonymous correspondent "Old Arakan," in your issue of the 15th inst., has thought fit to reopen his batteries upon me. He seems to be annoyed at my having exposed his delusion as to crow lines of railway and his general ignorance of subjects upon which he was posing as an authority. I only knew him as the author of a pamphlet and certain letters in your columns condemning the project for the connection of India with Burma and Burma with China, which had been proposed by Mr. Colquhoun and myself, and urging the construction of two palpably impracticable rival lines of railway, one for the connection of Bhamo with the capital of the Chinese province of Yunnan, and the other for connecting Akyab with Mandalay. I had no more acquaintance of his personality than I have with the inhabitants of another planet. Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs. Having endeavoured to break my eggs to make his omelets, he should not consider it "unwarrantable and discourteous" on my part to prove that his eggs are addled and unfit to make omelets.

The spiteful letter from the late Sir Edward Sladen, from which "Old Arakan" gleefully quotes, is disingenious in the extreme. If the line from Bangkok to Kiang Hsen, formerly proposed by me and since surveyed by Sir Andrew Clarke's syndicate for the King of Siam, is constructed, and it is found to "be very necessary in course of time to connect the lower provinces of Burma" with the Siamese railway system—our proposed Burma-Siam-China Railway would be complete with the exception of the section passing up the valley of the Mekong to Ssumao. Where then is the death-blow that has been given to that railway. To call it the "Old Sprye route" is to show crass ignorance with the subject. The Sprye route, as is well known, kept clear of both Siam and the Siamese Shan States.

A railway from Mandalay to the Kun-Lon ferry, although it will not enable us to compete with the French for the trade of Southern China, would attract local trade and throw a large amount of traffic upon the existing Rangoon and Mandalay Railway, and would serve as a feeder-line to the Burma-China Railway proposed by me in my address to the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. In the same address I pointed out that in Mr. Bagley's report he expresses his opinion upon the financial prospects of the Kun-Lon ferry railway as follows:—"There can be little doubt the railway suggested will pay its expenses within a few years, and in time return a handsome dividend." Such prospects are not good enough for the public unless the line is guaranteed for a certain number of years. "Commercial gentlemen" do not like to risk their money in a concern where they have not only to see no dividend on their capital for "a few years" but for those "few years" have to be out of pocket for the working expenses of the railway. If "Old Arakan" can induce the India Government to construct the Kun-Lon ferry railway or guarantee interest to a company who will undertake it, I wish him success, because I am as much in favour of the construction of the line as he can be; but the good effects which it would have upon opening up the country, and the extension of trade, would be small in comparison to what would accrue from the construction of the Burma-China Railway and its branches.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

1 Chilworth Street, W., June 16. HOLT S. HALLETT.

THE FOREIGN MARITIME TRADE OF INDIA.

LAST year's accounts of the foreign maritime trade of India show that exports have fallen off by 321 lacs but the imports have increased by 247 lacs, while the aggregate value of outward transactions still exceeds that of inward shipments by roughly 40 per cent. In some classes of imports there is a decrease, mainly under machinery and mill work, 37 lacs, while in metals, although 41 lacs less worth of copper has been brought into the country, heavier takings in iron, steel, zinc, and spelter reduce the net shortage in this group to 6 lacs. The 71 total consignments of kerosine and other mineral oils are less than in the preceding year, America having been losing ground, while Russia is gaining it; but, on the other hand, there has been a somewhat remarkable enhancement in the supplies of cocoanut oil, viz, 10 lacs, or double the figures for last year. The cotton export figures show a fall of 216 lacs, and the value of jute less by 104 lacs. The exports of wheat are rather in excess of last year, 25 lacs, and of rice considerably so, 276 lacs. There has been a steady growth in the export of Indian manufactured twist and yarn and piece-goods, in the former case 76 lacs, and in the latter 13 lacs. Indigo shows a decrease in value of some 80 lacs, and opium of 85 lacs. The value of tea was also less by nearly 6 lacs. There was an increase in raw hides and skins, and of some 17,000 tons of bones. The United States took 4,000 tons more saltpetre, and the United Kingdom 4,000 less. Button lac and shellac shipped show an increase of 7 and 22 lacs respectively.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE 19TH HUSSARS.

THE Princess of Wales visited Aldershot on June 26 to inspect the 19th Regiment of Hussars, which bears her name. She was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud. The royal party left Waterloo Station by a special train under the charge of Mr. Verrinder, at 11.35, and travelled by the South-Western line to Farnborough, which was reached at half-past twelve. Here they were met by a troop of the 19th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Levita, who escorted them to the Plain. Sir Evelyn Wood, commander of the Aldershot Division, and Sir Baker Russell, commander of the Cavalry Brigade, with their aides-de-camp, also met the royal visitors. The Prince of Wales, who wore the uniform of a general in the British Army, rode a charger. The Princess and her daughters entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, and, escorted by the two commanders and their aides-de-camp, were driven to the camp. The scene of the inspection was the Birthday parade-ground west of Danger Hill, which is about four miles from Farnborough Station. Since 1889 this ground has been re-named Laffan's Plain, after a general of that name. The 19th Hussars paraded before the East Cavalry Barracks at half-past eleven, with a strength of nineteen officers and 400 men, whose appearance was very fine. Colonel J. D. P. French, the commanding officer, was present, and so were Colonel Hanford-Flood, the second in command; Adjutant H. De Pledge, and all the officers belonging to the regiment. Now that the regiment is under orders for India in September, it was considered appropriate that the Princess should inspect the men before they left Aldershot.

The Royal Standard was hoisted at the saluting point at a quarter to one. The regiment at that time was drawn up in four squadrons fronting the flag, the band on the right, and when the royal party came in sight the National Anthem was played. There was a large crowd at this moment about the saluting point. Colonel French, after the salute, rode up to the Princess and saluted, and then the regiment walked past, the band playing the Danish national air. The regiment rode by in squadrons, then in sections at a trot; afterwards they trotted past by squadrons, galloped past by squadrons, and finally executed a series of movements of a very effective character, advancing in review order and going through sword exercise and pursuing practice. Then the regiment was formed into three sides of a square, and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the general officers, rode up and delivered a short speech.

The Prince said: "Colonel French, I desire to thank you and your officers, in the name of the Princess, as well as in my own name, for the beautiful sight which we have seen to-day. The Princess desires me to say that she is proud of the regiment being called the Princess's Own. Now that the regiment is shortly to embark for India, we feel confident that it will maintain the high reputation already won, and we both wish you God speed and good luck."

The royal party then left the Plain and drove through the camp. They were subsequently entertained at luncheon by Colonel French and the officers of the regiment in their mess room at the East Cavalry Barracks, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, and on the table were placed many silver trophies belonging to the regiment. Lady Russell, Mrs. French, and other ladies were present. The royal train left Aldershot for Waterloo at 3.40, and reached London at 4.20.

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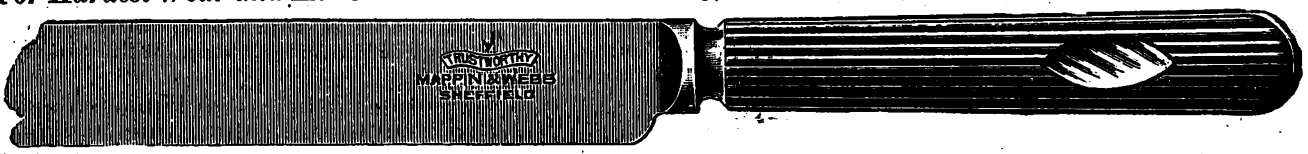
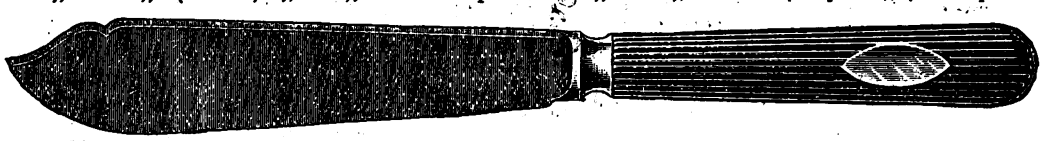


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INDIA OFFICE.

From June 23 to June 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt. T. C. Pears, S.C.
Capt. W. A. Tindall, B.
Lieut. C. Rawlins, S.C.
Mr. N. A. Garstin, B.
Mr. T. C. Fenton, B.
Mr. G. Deuchars, B.
Mr. A. Hunter, B.
Mr. G. S. Cole, B.
Mr. D. D. Murdock, M. Cov.
Col. G. R. Goodfellow, *C.I.E.* Bo.
Col. J. Waterhouse.
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Browne.
Capt. A. Wapshare.
Lieut. A. G. de V. Chichester.
Lieut. A. Cadell.
Lieut. C. G. Carnegy.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg.-Major G. A. Emerson, B., Med. Estab., 10 days' extraordinary leave and to return.
Mr. C. W. Burn, B., Cov., 2 mo. M.C.
Mr. L. E. H. Yates, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. Lala Parkash Chund, B., 2 mo. extraordinary leave.
Mr. J. De Silva, B., 6 mo. extraordinary leave.
Mr. C. Somers-Smith, M., 2 mo. extraordinary leave on M.C.
Mr. H. Mainwaring, Bo., 6 mo. M.C.
Col. C. D. P. Payne, 4 mo.
Col. L. F. Jamieson, 4 mo.
Col. W. H. Beckett, till Feb. 18, 1892.
Capt. C. E. W. Macdonald, 2 mo.
Lieut. C. G. Nurse, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. Marshall, B., R.E.
Mr. H. E. Ransom, B. Cov.
Mr. E. F. Growse, B. Cov.
Col. B. Lovett, *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*
Major C. W. J. Hingston.
Capt. W. Giles.

Adulteration of East India Cotton.—At the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on June 24, the committee of the East India and China Trade Section presented a report on the subject of the adulteration of East India cotton. In the course of the discussion it was stated that during the last year or two this adulteration had gone on to such an extent that the importation of East India cotton into Liverpool had been practically stopped, and shipowners, merchants, and others had been adversely affected.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Truth says:—The Manipore affair has thrown into the shade the latest expedition to the Black Mountain. Inquiry, however, will, I think, show that this episode thoroughly deserves the attention of the critics of Indian administration. So far as I can learn, whenever our Anglo-Indian warriors feel a little bored, or whenever the flow of decorations and honours is getting slack, an expedition to the Black Mountain is organised. In October last two brigades were despatched on this service. The Black Mountaineers did not allow themselves to be drawn. They fired a few shots at long range, but kept out of reach. The two brigades then marched to the top of the mountain, and, having looked about them—and having, I dare say, taken a few photographs—they marched home again. What rewards and honours followed upon this arduous operation I do not know. It served, however, one purpose. The British flag had been insulted. The prestige of the Indian Government was at stake—much as it was when the Senaputty kicked one of his brothers off the throne and put another in his place. The pretext was consequently furnished for another expedition at the first convenient opportunity in order to chastise the Black Mountaineers. As soon as the winter was over this expedition marched out, 7,000 strong. In due course the enemy appeared, it is said to the number of nearly 1,300. The expeditionary force then halted until a reserve brigade was mobilised and moved up, when the conjoint forces numbered 12,000 men. The commander then telegraphed to Simla for instructions as to whether he should attack the enemy or occupy a place called Baio, supposed to be the objective of the expedition. This desperate project was, however, vetoed, and without much more delay the whole army marched back again. Such was the last Black Mountain expedition—the fourth or fifth of the series. The spot where the last-mentioned episode took place—that is to say, where the British general lay entrenched looking at the enemy, before turning tail, has been christened by Tommy Atkins "Fort Funk." It is a very good name. I do not think so badly of our warriors to suppose that the object of their "funk" was the 1,500 hill-men in front. I think that what was "funked" was the public opinion of England, and the probable exposure of the Black Mountain humbug, if anything occurred which would direct an inconvenient amount of attention to the place. For a humbug it evidently is. A correspondent, writing a few weeks ago, says that the leading heroes concerned "are now awaiting their K.C.B.'s." That is what the Black Mountain apparently exists for—a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, where the Anglo-Indian warrior picks up, not only gold and silver, but a handle to his name. I take it, therefore, that for the present these gentry do not want to annex the Black Mountain or to smash the Black Mountaineers. That would be killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. Hence the right-about-face at "Fort Funk." Sooner or later, however, a collision is bound to occur. Sooner or later the hill tribes will be provoked by the spectacle of British armies marching up the hill and marching down again, into making a desperate attack on the invader. The end of that will, of course, be that they will be swallowed up, and the frontier of the Indian Empire moved another notch forward, possibly after the preliminary annihilation of a British column, caught napping. In the meantime, though there was money available to send a couple of brigades to the Black Mountain last autumn, and 12,000 men this spring, merely for the purpose of marching them back again and getting the commanding officers gazetted, when an English Radical talks of interfering with the opium trade, he is informed that India is on the verge of bankruptcy, and is denounced as the worst enemy of the unfortunate Indian taxpayer.

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All Letters or Articles intended for publication in "THE HOMEWARD MAIL" *should be accompanied by the Name and Address of the Writer, and forwarded to the Editor, care of* Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 *Cornhill, London, E.C.*

The Homeward Mail.

LONDON: TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1891.

POST-OFFICES IN TURKEY.

THE renewed efforts of the Porte to induce foreign Powers to abandon the privilege they have so carefully and so necessarily guarded of conducting their own post-offices, will, of course, be met with an emphatic *non possumus*. Very likely the freedom of criticism employed by the European newspapers introduced into Turkey through the protected offices is unpleasant to the SULTAN, but it cannot be expected that the governments of Western States would consent to deprive their subjects resident in Turkey of all opportunity of obtaining intelligence and forming a judgment on the political history of the time. Probably Russia would be glad to second the Porte in this demand, as it would practically enable her to exclude from the country all hostile observation or unfettered comment on her own policy in the East of Europe and in Asia; but even the amiability of the French Government could hardly stretch the point so far as to agree that an embargo should be laid on the supply of journalistic information which is essential to every intelligent Frenchman. What, according to the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople, is demanded by the Porte is a right to stop the entrance of all letters or newspapers containing, or suspected of containing, any objectionable expressions of opinion. Under the management of Turkish officials, subsidised as they would be by intriguing diplomats, it is clear that no intelligence of the slightest political bearing would ever be allowed to pass the barrier. No doubt papers would be smuggled through, as they are in Russia, despite the vigilance of the authorities. More important however than the circulation of journals among European residents and visitors is the sacredness of private correspondence. This could never be relied on in the hands of Turkish officials. The British Government at all events may be expected to meet the demand with a prompt refusal.

HOLKAR AND HIS TRADUCERS.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY has discovered another mare's nest in India—this time in Holkar's dominions. It is manifest to anyone who watches the Press, particularly the more obscure Native papers, that someone is making a dead set at Holkar, about whom a number of malicious reports have been disseminated. One method of annoying the Prince is to send out from this country for circulation in Indore fly-sheets containing libellous attacks, purporting to be extracts from leading English newspapers. One lies before us, with no printer's name attached, but printed on paper bearing a London watermark. It pretends to give an extract from the "London *Standard* of the 31st January last," which begins—"The information transmitted by our Indian correspondent coincides in the main with that published in the *Morning Post* of the 28th ult. . . . The state of affairs existing in Indore at the present time is (*caeteris paribus*)—*sic*—unsatisfactory, &c." The supposititious extract proceeds to refer in a style which is entirely foreign to the decorous columns of the *Standard*, to the "Nero-like Holkar"—his "unmerciful and cold-blooded oppression"—to "unmerited treatment of his own uncle (Sir Kashi Rao Holkar, K.C.S.I.) and the Ranees of Indore"—"by this monster in human shape." It refers to Sir Lepel Griffin's and Mr. Henvey's administration as "nothing short of a public scandal." Of course the *Standard* never published such an article.

Possibly the key to the circulation of these wretched concoctions may be found in one of the paragraphs we have quoted; Mr. Seymour Keay's motives for intervening on behalf of a scoundrel of a particularly odious type are less evident. Had the *Standard* ever published anything like the above, its editor would very soon have learned that the treatment of Sir Kashi Rao Holkar, K.C.S.I., and the Ranees of Indore, to which allusion is made, was not only not "unmerited," but had the approval—if it were not due to the initiative—of the Indian Government. Obviously this disgraceful fly-sheet forms part of an organised system of attack on the Maharaja.

Mr. Seymour Keay on June 19 asked the Under-Secretary of State for India—"Whether his attention had been called to the case of Bulwunt Rao, formerly an official of the Indore State, for whose arrest a warrant was recently obtained from the Residency magistrate at Indore at the instance of the Maharaja Holkar, the ruler of Indore, or one of his officials, on a charge of having written a letter in a local newspaper commenting on certain proceedings of the Maharaja, the said Bulwunt Rao living at the time at Ujain, a town in the Gwalior State, in which the warrant could not be legally executed; the warrant was nevertheless entrusted to a body of police in the service of the ruler of Indore, who seized and barbarously murdered Bulwunt Rao on the 19th ult. in the streets of Ujain; and whether he can inform the House what steps the Government of India are taking in the matter."

Mr. Seymour Keay thus makes a flagrant imputation on the Maharaja of Indore, in the House of Commons, and, we may ask, on whose authority? Next to the baseness of inventing a calumny, there is the levity of accepting and transmitting calumnies on imperfect evidence. Mr. Seymour Keay's delicate humanitarian sympathies lay him peculiarly open to credulity when the "Nero-like" conduct of Indian Princes, or the flagitious connivance therein of British officials are brought to his notice. A little straightforward inquiry, however, ought to have satisfied Mr. Seymour Keay that he was taking up the case of a great rascal. The facts, we believe, are these. Until lately a scandalous newspaper has been circulated from Mhow, in Central India, entitled the *Eastern Herald*, publishing every week grossly defamatory letters attacking English officials and Native Chiefs, and no doubt profiting thereby in a way known to those familiar with the methods of conducting the viler Native journals. Early last April this paper was prosecuted for defamation The case was tried before the Sessions judge (British Court) at Indore, and one Mohindrinath Chatterjee, the editor and proprietor, was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and a fine of 1,500 rs., and another person, writer of two defamatory letters, received thirteen months imprisonment, besides being fined 650 rs. Soon after, Mr. Dhurundher, Chief Justice to the Maharaja, prosecuted Chatterjee, then in gaol, and his accomplices, for defamation contained in a letter signed by "A Lover of Truth," and published in the *Eastern Herald*. The case was settled by the agreement of the accused to publish ample apologies in certain prominent Anglo-Indian journals, to cease the issue of the *Eastern Herald*, and to give up the name of the "Lover of Truth," who turned out to be Bulwunt Rao Wumun, the criminal detractor who seems to have attracted the sympathies of Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P. This man succeeded in evading the police and took refuge in the city of Oojain in Sciudiah territory. The Durbar police *handed him over to the British police at the railway station of that place*. It appears that he died next day, but no further particulars are known at present, and the case is being investigated by British authorities under orders from the Agent for Central India. Mr. Keay's notion that Holkar had an interest in making away with the man is gratuitous. He was one of a disreputable gang which it was the Maharaja's interest to unmask, not alone for his own sake, but for that of every reputable person in Indore. If Holkar concerned himself at all about the man's arrest it would be to enjoin that he should be kept in safety, for he could have given valuable information as to those who were behind him and inspiring his infamous attacks. When he died, however, the man was in the custody of the British police. Mr. Seymour Keay has been misled. When he has discovered the truth it would be only graceful were he to admit it.

As for Sir Kashi Rao Holkar, the facts are well known in India. About two years ago a man, Rajaram, a lieutenant of the notorious dacoit, Tantia Bhil, was captured by Holkar's police. During his trial evidence was adduced that Sir Kashi Rao was the protector of Tantia

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Bhil. Sir Kashi Rao was at the time Izadar or Governor of the province in which that malefactor invariably took refuge when pursued by the British police. The Maharaja laid the evidence thus given before Mr. Henvey the Resident, who advised him to expel Sir Kashi Rao from the territory of Indore. The responsibility for his exile therefore does not rest wholly with Holkar, and the exile does not seem to be a person entitled to any sympathy from the British public. It seems rather odd to us that a person expelled from a Native State on such grounds should be permitted to retain an honour presumably reserved for honourable men, and if the attacks on the Maharaja can be traced to his inspiration, the Government ought to grant him an asylum in British territories only on condition that he ceases from disturbing the Indore State.

THE MANIPORE PENSIONS.

WE have received the following from the India Office :—

"The Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has awarded to Mrs. Quinton, widow of the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, a special pension of 300*l.* a year for life.

"He has also granted to the mother of the late Mr. Quinton a pension of 100*l.* a year for life, of which 50*l.* will be continued to her two daughters, if they should survive her.

"To Mrs. Grimwood, whose husband ranked under the Regulations with a major in the Army, a pension of 140*l.* a year for life has been assigned, that being the amount which would be granted to the widow of a major if killed in action. Mrs. Grimwood has also received a special grant of 1,000*l.* in consideration of the exceptional services rendered by her during the recent fighting in Manipore.

"The pension awarded to the widow of Mr. Quinton is in addition to that which she will receive, as a matter of course, from the Bengal Civil Fund; and the pension and gratuity awarded to Mrs. Grimwood are in addition to her pension from the same fund, and to the compensation which will be allotted to her for property destroyed at Manipore."

IT is to be hoped that the Government of India, which has fairly recognised the claims of MRS. QUINTON and MRS. GRIMWOOD to generous treatment, will not overlook those of MRS. MELVILLE. MR. MELVILLE did not belong to the higher Service, in which is so often exemplified the accuracy of the aphorism that to him that hath shall be given; but he became a victim under the same conditions as those which moved the Government to act in the cases of MESSRS. QUINTON and GRIMWOOD. He died under peculiarly horrible circumstances, and it would be invidious to refuse to the widow of a man in a lower Service that which is admitted to be just in the case of the widows of Civilians.

THE acutely sensitive MR. CREMER is anxious that those interesting specimens of humanity whom he styles "the JOBRAJ and the SENAPUTTY" should not be punished until the Home Government has "reviewed fully all the circumstances of the case." True they have both been proved on evidence taken on the spot by a competent judicial staff, to have waged war against the QUEEN, and the SENAPUTTY is convicted of abetting the murder of her representatives and officers. One might almost fancy that in the eyes of MR. CREMER and his Radical friends the Regent and the SENAPUTTY were martyrs, and the British gentlemen who were assassinated criminals deserving of their fate. But if as he seems to imply the Government of India is not fit to decide on the evidence taken by its own officials, and the Home Government is to assume the entire responsibility of settling the question, we may well ask—Why have a Government in India at all? As we have said before, if this kind of thing goes on, and is encouraged by the want of backbone shown at the India Office, no man who respects himself will accept the post of Governor-General.

The subject of the essay for the next Le Bas Prize at Cambridge is to be "A Comparison between English Administration in India and that of other Empires Founded on Conquest." The winner of the prize receives about 100*l.*

The following were among the presentations made to the Prince of Wales at the Levée on Saturday :—

Captain A. W. Brooke, 17th Bengal Infantry, on return from active service.

Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, on appointment as Advocate-General, Madras.

Colonel Swinton John Browne, on being made a C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B.

Mr. George Cole, assistant superintendent of police, North-West Provinces and Oude.

Jagdish Sankar Misra.

Cheruvary Krishnan.

Syed Mahdi Hasan.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, on appointment as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg.

Major-General Thomas Rose Nimmo, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, on being made a C.B.

Major Frederick Babington Peile, on appointment to the command of the 2nd (P.W.O.) Bombay Grenadiers.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service.

Colonel D. H. Robertson, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., of Messrs. Graham and Co., Sackville Street, Manchester; Mr. J. A. Bryce (brother of Mr. Bryce, M.P.); Mr. George G. Arbuthnot, and Sir Alexander Wilson have, upon the nomination of the Secretary of State for India, been appointed to represent the Bombay, Rangoon, Madras, and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce on the Governing Board of the Imperial Institute. The gentlemen chosen to act on behalf of the Government of India are Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G., director of the Kew Gardens; General James T. Walker, R.E., C.B., late Surveyor-General of India; and Mr. John W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Indian Government Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By the resignation of Sir George Campbell, says the *Glasgow Herald* correspondent, the important post of Inspector-General of the Ceylon Police becomes vacant. It is worth 1,500*l.* per annum, with a residence, and travelling expenses. Sir George Campbell was originally a lieutenant in the Bombay Army, and after the Mutiny reorganised the police force in various Indian districts. In 1867, the Ceylon police being in an unsatisfactory condition, he was nominated by the Indian Government to proceed to Ceylon to introduce the needful reforms. He did this so well that the Colonial Office appointed him to the permanent charge of the force. His place will probably be filled by some officer having experience of native police, and if no one in the colonial service is qualified for it, a selection will be made in India. The office is, of course, one which entitles the holder to a pension. It is believed that Major Knolleys, superintendent of the police and prisons in Jamaica, is the most likely candidate for the vacancy. He is one of the many officers who has entered the Colonial service from the personal staff of a Governor, for he was aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Gordon in Mauritius, Fiji, and New Zealand.

We learn from Constantinople, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that M. Halphen, of Paris, has applied to the Porte for a concession for a railway from Dedeagatch to Salonica. A concession for a railway with one terminus at Youmourtalik, on the Gulf of Ayaz, and the other on the Persian frontier has also been applied for by M. Letallo, as representative of the French firm of Fives-Lille.

The colonelcy of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vacant by the death of General Sir William Wylie, has been conferred upon General R. W. M. Fraser. This officer served in the 6th Foot from 1833 to 1856, including war service in India and South Africa. In 1856 he sold out, but in 1857 he raised within a month upwards of 1,000 men as a second battalion of the 6th Foot, and was given the lieutenant-colonelcy, and so re-entered the Army, in which he afterwards remained.

Capt. Noble Jenkins, of the Border Regt., has accepted retirement on retired pay, with a view to his serving in the Militia. His retirement creates no vacancy, as he has been holding the adjutancy of the 2nd batt. for some months past. Capt. Jenkins has retired from the army to join the firm of his deceased father, Messrs. D. J. Jenkins and Co., of Whittington Avenue.

The appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the justice and expediency of the demands put forward by the National Indian Congress will be moved by Mr. S. Smith when he can find an opportunity of bringing the matter forward. The hon. member's view is that the Commission should consist partly of representative Indians and partly of Europeans unconnected with the Indian Services, and should sit in India during the winter for the purpose of taking evidence.

We understand that the Lord Strathnairn Memorial Fund Committee, which includes the Duke of Grafton, Sir Martin Dillon, Sir Seymour Blayne, Sir Owen Burne, General Ravenhill, General Goodenough, General Moore, and Sir Henry Isaacs, have decided on a site for an equestrian statue, which has been entrusted to Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A. The site selected is at the junction of the High Road, Knightsbridge, and Brompton Road. The only other position seriously considered was Whitehall, but the objections to that are manifest, the fatal one no doubt being the obstruction to traffic a statue in that crowded thoroughfare would cause; and it should not be forgotten that, great as Lord Strathnairn's services undoubtedly were as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte in 1855-56—services which won the eulogy of Mr. Kinglake—and again during the Indian Mutiny, yet he can hardly be said to have been a Wellington.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CIVIL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of June 6, 1891.)

McConnell, Surg.-Major J. F. P., civil surg., 24-Pergunnahs, is appd. to offic. as surg. supt., Presidency Gen. Hospital, Calcutta.

Thorold, Surg. W. G., dep. sanitary commr., sub. *pro tem.*, N.-W. Provs. and Oude: servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Military Dept., from April 18.

Prinsep, Hon. H. T., of Indian Civil Serv., judge of High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal, has obt. priv. leave from June 10 to Sept. 2.

Prendergast, General Sir H. N. D., K.C.B., V.C., R.E., officg. Resident in Mysore and chief commr. of Coorg, is appd. to offic. also as judicial commr. of Coorg.

Thatcher, Lieut. F. A., Queen's Own Corps of Guides: servs. are placed at disp. of chief commr. of Burma for employ. as assist. comdt. in Upper Burma Military Police.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., senior chaplain on Bengal Eccl. Estab.: servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of N.-W. Provs. and Oude, from June 1.

Fraser, O. L., 2nd assist. to supt., Indian Museum, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 18.

Dansey, E. P., dep. conserv., 3rd grade, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, and officg. conserv., 3rd grade, Bengal, is confd. in latter grade, from May 10, and is appd. to offic. in 2nd grade of conservs. from same date.

Shakespear, W., dep. conserv., 2nd grade, N.-W. Provs. and Oude, is appd. to offic. in 3rd grade of conservs., and to hold charge of Oude conservatorship, from May 1.

Wright, Surg.-Major F. W., D.S.O., M.B., Indian Med. Service (Bengal), officg. med. officer, 35th Bengal Inf., is appd. to med. charge of Bundelkhand Political Agency, from May 9.

Gurdon, Lieut. B. E. M., Staff Corps, officg. political assist., 3rd class, and assist. to Govnr.-Gen.'s agent in Central India, has passed with credit in subjects prescribed for exam. of junior officers in Political Dept.

Knox, 2nd Lieut. S. G., Wiltshire Regt., is appd. to offic. as wing officer, on probn., in Meywar Bhil Corps, from April 14.

Biddulph, C. E., late assist. supt., Sind Revenue Survey, is appd. assist. commr., 3rd class, in Hyderabad Assigned dists., from Feb. 25, and is granted extraord. leave, without allowances, from same date.

Schmuck, S.: appt. as consul for Netherlands, at Aden, is recognised.

Thornhill, 2nd Lieut. C. B., 13th batty., Western div., Royal Art., is appd. to offic. as wing officer, on probn., in Bhopal batt., from May 15.

Merrett, W., Presidency postmaster, Madras, is granted furl. for 6 m., from April 27.

Bower, J., supt. of post offices, Presidency div., Madras, is appd. to act as Presidency postmaster, Madras.

The following notifications are made in Public Works Dept.:—

Owen, T. E., exec. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is perm. to retire from service of Govt., from June 1.

Shaw, W. R.: promotion from exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 9, is canc.

Drew, W.: promotion from exec. eng., 4th grade, temp., to exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 9, is canc.

Manson, J., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to exec. eng., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from April 9.

The following proms. to and in classes of chief and suptdg. engs. are ordered, from dates specified:—

Dowden, Col. T. E., R.E., from suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., to suptdg. eng., 1st class, permanent, from March 12.

Odling, C. W., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, to suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., from March 12.

Gatherer, A. B., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, temp., to suptdg. eng., 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, from March 12.

Ramsay, J., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, to suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., from March 17.

Bell, J. R., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, to suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., from April 25.

Higham, T., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, to suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., from April 25.

Beresford, J. S., from suptdg. eng., 2nd class, to suptdg. eng., 1st class, temp., from May 13.

Richard, H. J., from suptdg. eng., 3rd class, to suptdg. eng., 2nd class, temp., from March 17.

Jacob, Lieut.-Col. S. L., from suptdg. eng., 3rd class, to suptdg. eng., 2nd class, temp., from April 15.

Miller, Lieut.-Col. J. F. J., Staff Corps, from suptdg. eng., 3rd class, to suptdg. eng., 2nd class, temp., from April 15.

McArthur, Lieut.-Col. A. D., R.E., from suptdg. eng., 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, to suptdg. eng., 2nd class, temp., from May 13.

Wright, W. C., from exec. eng., 1st grade, to suptdg. eng., 3rd class, permanent, from May 7.

Pulford, Major R. R., R.E., from exec. eng., 1st grade, to suptdg. eng., 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, from May 7.

Giles, W., assist. eng., 1st grade, State Railways, whose servs. were lent to Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, is transf. to the estab. under control of director-gen. of railways.

The following temp. proms. are made in Superior Estab. of Indian Telegraph Dept., from dates specified:—

Hutchinson, S. H. C., from assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, to supt., 3rd grade, temp., from Nov. 20, 1890.

Adams, M. R. W. P., from assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, to supt., 3rd grade, temp., from Nov. 28, 1890.

De Marsac, F. R., supt., 4th class, 2nd grade, is allowed special leave on urg. priv. affs. for 33 days, from April 10.

Cromartie, D. B., assist. supt., 5th class, 1st grade, is allowed furl. for 10 m. and 5 days, from May 10.

Battiscombe, Capt. W. W., Bombay Staff Corps, received temp. charge of office of canton. mag., Mhow, on May 27.

Money, Major G. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted accumulated priv. leave for 90 days, from Aug. 6.

Grant, Lieut. F. C., Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted accumulated priv. leave for 90 days, from Aug. 6.

Scudamore, Lieut. R. V., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, Military Works Dept., passed departl. standard examn. in Hindustani.

Hare, Lieut. H. J., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, passed colloquial examn. in Hindustani.

Monks, W. R., supt. of post offices, 4th grade, is granted priv. leave for 1 m. and 27 days, from May 7.

Charde, C. E., postmaster, Meerut, is appd. to act as postmaster, Agra.

Hurst, W. C., postmaster, Mussoorie, is appd. to act as postmaster, Meerut.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(From the *Gazette of India* of June 6, 1891.)

The following appts. are made on personal staff of Gov.-Gen.:—

To be honorary aides-de-camp.

Hudson, Lieut.-Col. W. B., C.I.E., comdt., Behar Light Horse.

Mears, Col. A., officg. comdt., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. A. J., C.I.E., C.S., comdt., Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Boghey, Lieut.-Col. G. F. O., R.E., comdt., Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Climo, Brig.-Surg. W. H., M.D., Med. Staff, to be hon. surg.

Campbell, Capt. R., South Wales Borderers, is appd. station staff officer, 1st class, Sialkot, from March 6.

Hughes, 2nd Lieut. V., Lincolnshire Regt., officg. wing officer, 35th (Sikh) Bengal Inf., is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Jan. 4, 1890, and will rank as lieut. in Indian Staff Corps from same date.

The undermen. officers are admitted to Bengal Staff Corps, from dates specified, and will rank as lieuts. in Indian Staff Corps from same dates:—

Pearson, 2nd Lieut. H. F. A., Manchester Regt., officg. wing officer, 23rd Punjab Bengal Inf. (Pioneers), Nov. 6, 1890.

White, 2nd Lieut. W. E., West Riding Regt., wing officer, 1st Bengal Inf., Nov. 25, 1889.

Allen, Capt. B. M., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 2nd Punjab Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furl. out of India, on priv. affs., for 1 year.

Davies, 2nd Lieut. C. H., Cheshire Regt., probnr., Staff Corps, officg. wing officer, 3rd Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave out of India, on med. cert., for 6 m., from March 5.

Head, Lieut. H. F., R.A., superny. subaltern, No. 1 Field batty., Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Condon, Brig.-Surg. J. H., M.D., is perm. to ret. from service, from March 1.

Senior, W. R., is appd. to be 2nd lieut. Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to complete estab.

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O'Donnell, Capt. A. C., Staff Corps, 40th (Belooch) Bengal Inf., is appd. adj. Assam Valley Administrative batt., from April 29.

Clarke, Lieut. C., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is prom. to be capt.

Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. A. J., C.I.E., 2nd Administrative batt. N.-W. Provs. Volunteers, is granted hon. rank of col.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 3, 1891.)

Forbes, A., mag. and coll., Shahabad, is appd. to act as commr. of Dacca div.

Bernard, J. H., offg. joint-mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, is appd. to act temply. as mag. and coll. of that dist.

Hopkinson, Col. W., canton. mag., Dinapore, is appd. canton. mag. of Barrackpore.

Roberts, Capt. C. J., offg. canton. mag., Dinapore, is confirmed in that appt.

Hopkins, J. A., mag. and coll., Patna, is allowed leave for 3 m.

Colvin, E. G., assist. mag. and coll., is appd. a joint-mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, vice H. F. J. T. Maguire, but will continue on deputation until further orders.

Walsh, E. H. C., offg. joint-mag. and dep. coll. on settlement work, Orissa, is appd. sub. *pro tem.*, a joint-mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, vice E. G. Colvin, but will continue to act in 1st grade of joint-mags. and dep. colls. until further orders.

Pughe, R. F. H., dist. supt. of police, on special duty in South Lushai Hills dist., is allowed leave for 1 m.

Gray, Rev. T. D., chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed furl. for 18 m.

Wickins, Rev. W. J., chaplain of Dum-Dum, is appd. to act as chaplain of Barrackpore, in addition to his own duties, from date of his taking over charge from Rev. T. D. Gray.

Emerson, M. S., assist. supt. of gaols, 2nd grade, is prom. to 1st grade.

Owen, H. M., assist. supt. of gaols, 3rd grade, is prom. to 2nd grade.

Warden, W., coll. of Customs, Chittagong, is allowed furl. for 1 year, from June 18.

Good, E., vice-chairman of Port Commissioners, Chittagong, is appd. to act as coll. of Customs, Chittagong, in addition to his own duties, during abs. of W. Warden.

Hewitt, J. C., assist. eng., Eastern Sone div., is transf. to Buxar div.

Davies, J. D., exec. eng., having resumed charge of 1st Calcutta div., unexpired portion of leave canc.

THE PUNJAB.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(From the *Punjab Gazette* of June 4, 1891.)

Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. J. B., dep. commr., on return from priv. leave, resumed charge of duties at Gurdaspore, on May 26.

Mason, Rev. C. A., chaplain of Nowshera, has obtained furl. out of India on med. cert. for 6 m., from June 2.

Birch, Col. F. M., dep. commr., Ferozepore, has obtained priv. leave for 2 m. and 5 days, from June 1.

Francis, E. B., settlement officer, Ferozepore, is appd. dep. commr. of that dist. in add. to his other duties, from June 1.

Coates, Surg.-Major W., M.D., civil surg., Simla, is appd. hon. surg. to 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Surg. C. J. Addison, who vacates the appt.

Warburton, J. P., dist. supt. of police, Sialkot, is placed on special duty.

Stewart, A. C., assist. dist. supt. of police, is appd. to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of police, Sialkot.

Broadway, P., dist. supt. of Gujranwala, has obt. priv. leave for 3 m., from June 10.

Mitchell, S. C., assist. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, is appd. to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of police, Gujranwala.

Tickell, C., resumed charge of office of Under-Sec. to Govt., Punjab, Public Works Dept., Irrigation Branch, on return from 1 m. priv. leave, on May 21.

Smithe, E. DuC., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is att. to office of chief eng., Irrigation Branch, from May 21.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Central Provinces Gazette* of June 6, 1891.)

Pasley, H. D., insp. of police, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Hoshangabad dist., is appd. insp. of police, Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

Walker, J., C.S., assist. commr., Raipore, is granted 3 m. priv. leave.

Palmer, C. S. R., exec. eng., Hoshangabad div., availed himself of priv. leave granted him, making over charge of duties to G. M. Harriott, exec. eng., on May 28.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDE.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *N.-W. P. Gazette* of June 6, 1891.)

Jackson, W. G., joint mag., 1st grade, is granted an ext. of leave on 6 m. furl.

Hill, M., assist. conserv. of forests, in charge of Gorakpore Forests div., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from July 10.

Stanley-Clarke, H. S., dist. supt. of police, Basti, is granted leave on med. cert. for 1 m., from April 28.

Erskine, Col. G. E., commr., Kumaun div., is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from July 1.

Osmaston, B. B., offg. dep. conserv. of forests, 4th grade, on special duty, is granted priv. leave for 6 weeks, from May 20.

Pocock, R. J. M., dist. supt. of police, Hamirpore, is granted priv. leave for 3 m.

Burkitt, W. R., addl. judicial commr., Oude, is appd. to offic. as judicial commr., Oude.

Howell, M. S., LL.D., C.I.E., dist. and sess. judge, Shahjahanpore, is appd. to offic. as addl. judicial commr., Oude.

Hope, C. W. W., joint mag., Benares, is appd. to offic. as city mag., Lucknow, from date on which he takes over charge, and is also appd. to hold charge of office of Wasika officer, Lucknow, in add. to own duties, from date on which he takes over charge.

Strachey, R. C., offg. assist. dist. supt. of police, Lalitpore, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hamirpore.

Stanley-Clarke, H. S., assist. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, is posted to the Kumaun-Garhwal police.

Larkin, J. J., offg. dep. coll., is transf. from Benares to Etah.

Cooke, F. J., offg. city mag., Lucknow, is transf. to the Fyzabad dist. as assist. commr.

Thorold, Surg. W. G., dep. sanitary commr. (sub. *pro tem.*), 3rd circle, N.-W. Provs. and Oude: servs. are placed temply. at disp. of Govt. of India, Home Dept., from April 18.

Simeon, L. B., exec. eng., 3rd grade, offg. personal assist. to chief eng. and under-sec. to Govt., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, Public Works Dept., Buildings and Roads and Railway branches, is granted 6 m. special leave, on urgent priv. affs., from June 19.

Sutherland, A. R., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is appd. to offic. as personal assist. to chief eng. and under-sec. to Govt., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, Public Works Dept., Buildings and Roads and Railway branches.

Oertel, F. O., assist. eng., 1st grade, temply. attached to Public Works Dept. Secretariat on special duty, will offic. temply. as personal assist. to chief eng. and under-sec. to Govt., N.-W. Provs. and Oude, Public Works Dept., Buildings and Roads and Railway branches.

ASSAM.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Assam Gazette* of June 6, 1891.)

Fisher, C. P., assist. conserv. of forests, in charge of Working Plans div., held charge of Goalpara Forest div. in add. to his own duties, from May 3 to 11 (both days inclusive).

Copeland, D. P., dep. conserv. of forests, in charge of Kamrup Forest div., is placed in charge of Goalpara Forest div., in add. to his own duties, during abs. on leave of A. J. Mein.

BURMA.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(From the *Burma Gazette* of May 30, 1891.)

Fowle, E., extra assist. commr., on return from special duty with Wuntho Column, is posted to charge of Kawlin sub-div., Kantha dist.

Fraser, J. S. D., assist. commr., on return from leave, is posted to Rangoon as assist. mag.

Metcalfe, T. J., assist. commr., is transf. to Rangoon to charge of Moulmein Town sub-div., Amherst dist.

Martyr, P. H., extra assist. commr., is transf. from Tavoy to charge of Thaton sub-div., Amherst dist.

Saunders, L. H., I.C.S., assist. commr., is transf. from Northern Shan States to Fort Stedman as a temp. measure.

Hartnoll, H. S., I.C.S., is granted special leave, on priv. affs., for 6 m.

Bentabole, R., offg. assist. supt. of police, is transf. from Myetha subdiv., Sagaing dist., to charge of civil police of Mingin subdiv., Upper Chindwin dist.

Sutherland, A. B., insp. of police, is transf. from charge of civil police, Mingon subdiv., Upper Chindwin dist. to Kalemyo.

Martini, E., dist. supt. of police, is transf. from charge of police of Katha dist. to charge of police of Amherst dist.

Molloy, E. H., dist. supt. of police, is transf. from charge of police of Amherst dist. to charge of police of Meiktila dist.

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The following appts. are made in Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps :—

Monk-Smith, J. H., to be 2nd lieut., vice Slade, resigned.

Johnson, L. P., to be 2nd lieut., vice MacDonald, resigned.

Fulton, E. M. H., I.C.S., judicial commr., is appd. to be president of educational syndicate in place of W. E. Ward, C.S.I., who has resigned.

Clark, C. C. S., exec. eng., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furl. to Europe for 1 year, with usual subsid. leave.

Adams, Lieut. A., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, is posted to 3rd circle of superintendence for employ. in Wuntho div.

Govan, H. M., myook, is transf. from Kawlin to charge of Mansi subdiv., Katha dist.

Burke, E. L. M., myook, is granted extraord. leave without allowances for 2 m., in ext. of leave granted.

Lowis, R. F., sub-assist. conserv. of forests, is transf. from Pyinmana to charge of Revenue subdiv., Mandalay Forest div. as a temp. measure.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of June 9, 1891.)

The following appts. are made :—

Brodie, V. A., to be sub coll. and joint mag., Malabar.

Riggens, A. W. B., to be principal assist. to coll., mag., and agent to Govr., Vizagapatam.

Weir, C. J., to be sub-coll. and joint mag., Tanjore.

Shipley, R. H., to be special assist. to coll., mag., and Govt. agent, Godavari.

Miller, L. C., to be special assist. to coll. and mag., Malabar dist.

Morris, R., to be head assist. to coll. and mag., South Arcot dist.

Russell, S.: appt. to be sub-coll. and joint mag., Malabar, is cancd.

Dobie, Rev. J., B.D., assist. chaplain, Secunderabad, is granted examination leave for 1 m., from June 8.

Burnett, Rev. R. P., chaplain, St. John's Church, Bangalore, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 20.

Nugent, Rev. C. P. C., chaplain, Vellore, is granted priv. leave for 3 m., from June 25.

Trend, Rev. J. B., senior chaplain, is perm. to retire from serv. from July 1.

Walker, Col. I. C., conserv. of forests, Southern circle, is granted special leave for 6 m., on urgent priv. affs., from July 1.

Kincaid, Lieut. W. A. S., R.E., assist. eng., 2nd grade, East Coast Railway, has passed lower standard exam. in Hindoostani.

Tuck, E. H., and **La Touche**, J. N. D., assist. engs., 1st grade : postings to East Coast Railway are canc.

Cahan, H. H., exec. eng., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, East Coast Railway, is granted priv. leave for 1 m., from May 25.

Smith, C. A., exec. eng., 4th grade, temp. rank, is posted to charge of Madura sub-div. of Madura div.

MILITARY.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of June 9, 1891.)

Fraser, Col. H., Madras Cav., on attaining col.'s allowances, is perm. to reside out of India.

The undermen. officers have been granted exten. of leave :—

Smalley, Col. F., Gen. List., Inf., 1 year, on priv. affs.

Jones, Capt. J. H., Staff Corps, 5 m., on med. cert.

Formby, Lieut. R. F. R., Staff Corps, 5 m., on med. cert.

Terrie, Capt. L. J., Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Inf., is granted leave to proceed out of India on priv. affs., for 1 year.

The undermen. officers are permitted to return to duty :—

Burton, Capt. C. W. W., Staff Corps.

Lewin, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps.

The servs. of the undermen. officers are placed at disp. of Government of India, Home Dept. :—

Dewes, Surg. F. J., Indian Med. Dept.

Campbell, J., agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, is appd. hon. col., Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Morris, Lieut. R., is retransf. from Malabar Volunteer Rifles to South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 5, 1891.

Wilson, Capt. J. F., Staff Corps, wing comdr., 22nd Madras Inf., and wing comdr., sub. *pro tem.*, 8th Madras Inf., is directed to join former regt. for duty.

The following appts. are made :—

Anderson, Major E. B., Staff Corps, 24th Madras Inf., to offic. as assist. adj.-gen., Myingyan dist.

Carruthers, Capt. G. A., wing comdr., 9th Madras Inf., to be 2nd in comd., to fill an existing vacancy.

Jackson, Lieut. J., wing officer and adj., 9th Madras Inf., to be wing comdr., vice Capt. Carruthers, prom.

Nisbett, Lieut. W. G., offcg. wing officer, 20th Madras Inf., to be wing officer, 32nd (4th Burma batt.) Madras Inf., to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermen. officers have leave of abs. :—

Van-Straubenzee, Brig.-Gen. T., C.B., R.A., comdg. Madras dist., priv. leave for 30 days, from June 5.

Coen, Capt. W., Southern Mahratta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for 5 m., from June 4.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of June 11, 1891.)

Weir, J. W. A., C.S., is appd. administrator, Sachin State.

Murray, Surg. F. E., 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is appd. to med. charge of Baroda Residency, in add. to his own duties, and assumed charge of duties on May 19.

FitzGerald, P. S. V., received charge of office of 1st assist. political agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, on May 30.

Pratt, F. G., C.S., assist. coll. in dist. of Thana, is appd. a mag., 3rd class, in that dist., and is invested with addl. powers specified in 4th schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, also to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to Govt. of Bombay other than Presidency town of Bombay.

O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., on his return is appd. canton. mag. at Aden, and justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay, and is invested with powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX. of 1887.

Acklom, R. E., assist. insp.-gen. of police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is allowed priv. leave for 2 m. and 15 days, from May 5.

Tregear, J. R., is appd. assist. insp.-gen. of police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Whitworth, G. C., assumed charge of office of judge and sess. judge of Nasik on June 1.

Colomb, Capt. R. P., received charge of office of canton. mag., Aden, on May 18.

Hart-Davies, T., relinquished charge of offices of assist. judge and sess. judge of Poona and assist. agent for Sardars in the Deccan on June 1.

Godbole, N. B., B.A., is re-appd., on return from leave, to be sub. *pro tem.* vice-principal, Poona Training College.

Candy, R. E., C.S., is appd. supt., Mahabalshvar, on Surg. H. P. Dimmock's deptr. for Bombay.

Todd, J. H., received charge of offices of coll. and dist. mag. and political agent, and forest settlement officer, Thana, on May 30.

Maconochie, E., C.S., received charge of office of assist. coll., Panch Mahals, on June 2.

McCallum, E., C.S., assist. coll., Ratnagiri, is allowed furl. on med. cert., for 1 year.

Hatch, Surg.-Major W. K., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., priv. leave granted May 12 is canc.

Alexander, H. N., received charge of office of dist. supt. of police, Satara, May 26.

Davidson, J., received charge of office of political agent for Jath State and Daphlapore Estate on May 27, and of office of coll. and dist. mag., Bijapore, on May 28.

Du Boulay, J. H., received charge of office of 1st assist. coll., Belgaum, on May 23.

Gray, E., received charge of office of coll. and political agent, Dharwar, on May 21.

Young, W. E., received charge of office of assist. coll. of Customs, Export and Opium Depts., on June 1.

Rand, W. C., C.S., received charge of office of assist. coll., Bombay, on May 26.

Dickinson, J. H., assist. coll. of salt revenue, Runn Salt Works, Kharaghoda, received charge of Ratnagiri Range on June 1.

Bulkley, H. G., received charge of office of assist. coll. of salt revenue in charge Runn Salt Works, Kharaghoda, on May 25.

Millett, J. P., dep. conserv. of forests, received charge of North Thana Div. Forest Office on May 21, but will retain charge of North Thana div. in addition.

MILITARY.

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette* of June 11, 1891.)

Crimmin, Surg. J., V.C., Indian Med. Serv., is appd. hon. surg., Bombay Volunteer Art.

Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., Indian Staff Corps : servs. are placed at disp. of H.E. Comdr.-in-Chief.

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Heaven, Capt. F. G., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Gorps, is transf. as a superny. to 2nd batt. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Watling, Lieut.-Col. J. T., 4th (1st batt. Rifle Regt.) Bombay Inf., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., vice Major R. E. D. Reilly, from May 20.

Light, Capt. R. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 17th Bombay Inf., is granted leave to proceed out of India on priv. affs., for 1 year.

Carnegy, Lieut. H. G., Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Bombay Inf., is granted leave to proceed out of India on med. cert. for 6 m.

Garden, Lieut. A. R. H., 2nd batt. Dorsetshire Regt., offieg. wing officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is admitted to Indian Staff Corps, from Oct. 29, 1889.

The undermen. are granted exts. of leave for periods specified :—

Raikes, Major F. D., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, 4 m., med. cert.

Burroughs, Surg.-Major G. E. E., Indian Med. Serv., 6 m., med. cert.

Morse, Col. H. C., Indian Staff Corps, 3 m., priv. affs.

Herbert, Surg. H., Indian Med. Serv., 2 m., priv affs.

Stopford, Major A. B., R.A., is appd. assist. adj.-gen., vice Lieut.-Col. L. F. Heath, resigned, from April 19.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 5, 1891.

Stevenson, Major F., assist. adj.-gen., is posted to Deesa dist.

Westropp, Lieut. F. M., R.E., transf. to Aden is canc.

Butcher, Capt. A. E. A., No. 5 batty. Southern div., Royal Art., is appd. adj. Royal Art., Rangoon, and Rangoon Volunteer Art., and takes up appt. forthwith.

Toms, Capt. F. B. R., R.A., is posted to No. 5 batty. Southern div. Royal Art., vice Capt. A. E. A. Butcher, appd. adj., Rangoon.

Swift, Lieut. R. M. P., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is posted to 2nd, instead of 1st, batt. of his regt.

Grylls, Lieut. W. E. J., 1st batt. Connaught Rangers, is granted leave to England, from date of availing himself of it, until date of embarkation of his batt. in England or of being required for duty at regtl. depot.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 23.

Lotteries in India.—SIR G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary for India what was the result of the reference to India promised by him, regarding the practice of drawing lotteries in India with many large prizes on the result of races, and the extensive system of public gambling resulting from the practice of carrying on such transactions nominally by clubs and associations, but really open to the public.

SIR J. GORST said the result of the reference was that it did not appear that any infringement of the law had taken place except in Burma, and steps had been there taken to prevent the law being disregarded in future.

The Black Mountain and Miranzai Expeditions.—SIR G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, now that the Black Mountain and Miranzai military expeditions had been brought to a conclusion, her Majesty's Government would lay upon the table papers showing the circumstances under and the orders by which they were undertaken.

SIR J. GORST : Yes; her Majesty's Government will shortly lay papers on the table.

Articles for Government Works, India.—MR. J. P. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was a regulation of the Indian Government under which all British manufactures required for Government works, such as the State railways, required to be purchased through Indian firms only ; and, if so, what were the terms of that regulation, and on what grounds officers in charge of public works in India were hindered from purchasing goods direct from the manufacturers in this country, without the necessity of paying commissions to intermediate agents in India.

SIR J. GORST : Articles required for Government works, such as the State railways, if manufactured in the United Kingdom, must not be purchased from Indian firms, but obtained by indent from the Stores Department of the India Office. Supplies of materials, tools, and plant made of iron and steel, if manufactured locally, may be obtained from India.

The Manipore Trials.—MR. CREMER asked the Secretary for India if he could state whether the Government of India had arrived at any decision in regard to the sentences recently pronounced upon the Jobraj and the Senaputty; and whether, as the Government had requested further information from the Government of India concerning the occurrences at Manipore, her Majesty's Government would urge the Government of India to spare the lives of the Jobraj and the Senaputty until complete information was received, and her Majesty's Government were in a position to review fully all the circumstances of the case.

SIR J. GORST said the answer to the first paragraph of the question was in the negative. Sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the evidence in the case to have reached the Government of India, and besides this the Government of India had given three weeks to the Senaputty for the presentation of a petition. In reply to the second paragraph, the Secretary of State did not see any necessity for sending further instructions, or for fettering in any way the discretion of the Government of India, in the proper exercise of which he had full confidence.

MR. CREMER : May I ask the Under-Secretary if the sentences which have been pronounced on the Jobraj and the Senaputty are likely, under any circumstances, to come under the consideration of her Majesty's Government ; and whether her Majesty's Government are likely to exercise any controlling power or influence over the Viceroy of India in regard to this particular matter?

SIR J. GORST : I am sure the hon. gentleman will see that I cannot be expected to say what is likely to happen. I can only say what has happened. The evidence is now on its way to the Viceroy, and he has given the Senaputty three weeks in which to present a petition. The Government of India has full competence to deal with the matter, and the Secretary of State has full confidence that they will be able to carry out their duties.

The English Ladies at Manipore.—MR. SCHWANN asked whether it was true that extra pensions of 300*l.* a year each had been granted to Mrs. Grimwood and Mrs. Quinton ; whether these pensions would be furnished out of Indian or Imperial funds ; and, if the former, on what grounds such a charge would be laid upon the Indian Exchequer.

SIR J. GORST : The hypothesis on which the hon. gentleman has based his question is inaccurate.

Borneo.—MR. NORRIS asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Raja of Sarawak had taken forcible possession of a great portion of the territories of the Sultan of Brunei, in Borneo ; if peaceable and undisputed possession of this territory had been guaranteed to the Sultan by her Majesty's Government ; and, having regard to the fact that her Majesty's Consul, who was specially instructed to examine into all the circumstances, had advised the Sultan to surrender half his lands to the Raja if the Raja gave up possession of the remainder, and that the Sultan had refused to entertain such an offer, what steps her Majesty's Government proposed to take to carry out their treaty obligations with him.

SIR J. FERGUSSON : As was stated in reply to a question from the hon. member on June 17 of last year, the Raja of Sarawak has occupied the Limbang district, which was nominally under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Brunei, though his authority over it does not appear to have been recognised by the inhabitants for some years. The relations between her Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Brunei are regulated by the terms of the Agreement which was laid before Parliament in 1888. A report from her Majesty's Consul has recently been received, and it is now under consideration. The rights of the Sultan will be borne in mind in any settlement.

Abduction of an English Girl by Kurds.—SIR J. FERGUSSON, in answer to Mr. Picton, admitted it was true that an English girl had been abducted in Persia by Kurds, and steps had been taken to obtain her release.

Thursday, June 25.

Madras.—MR. HENNIKER HEATON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India would print and lay upon the table of the House the valuable reports of the Governor of the Madras Presidency on the progress, resources, and capabilities of that portion of her Majesty's dominions.

SIR J. GORST : The reports in question have been published at the Madras Government Press, and can be procured through the ordinary channels. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to republish them in the form of a return.

Distress in the Madras Presidency.—In answer to Mr. S. Smith, SIR J. GORST said : The Secretary of State has not received the particular report cited, nor can he identify the name of the place given in the question. Perhaps Ponneri is meant, which is the relief centre for one of the poorest parts of the Chingleput district. Owing to uncertainties of season, parts of Chingleput are decidedly poor. The fortnightly telegrams received from Madras show that constant effort is made to relieve distress in Chingleput, where over 7,000 people were receiving Government relief a fortnight ago. The Chingleput district is served by two railways from Madras ; food can easily be taken thither. We must look to the progress of the country, the growth of other industries, and emigration to Burma for the gradual amelioration of the condition of the people in Chingleput.

Opium.—MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that, while at Thana, a few miles out of Bombay, there were only two persons reported as holding the Government license to sell opium, these two licenses carried with them the power to open branch establishments, and these two licensees had in all no fewer than twenty-eight servants, who were keeping opium dens all over the district ; and whether any mention was made in the Government returns of these sub-agents and other similar cases throughout India.

SIR J. GORST : The Secretary of State has seen in a London newspaper a statement to the effect suggested in the question. But he thinks the statement erroneous. The latest Bombay return shows twenty-two licensed opium shops in the Thana district, instead of two as stated in the question. There is nothing in the reports or papers received from Bombay, or from any other province, to show that licensed opium vendors are permitted to establish branch shops at places for which they hold no license.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Wilson, SIR J. GORST said : The total number of places licensed for the sale of opium in Burma is thirty-six ; in other parts of India 8,798. License-holders are required to sell a specified quantity in Bombay, but so far as the Secretary of State is aware not in any other province. The average minimum sale specified for the seventeen districts of Bombay is 9,482 lbs. per district. The average actual sale is somewhat less. If the hon. member will move for a return of the forms of license the Secretary of State will procure them from India.

Church of England at Hong Kong.—MR. ESSLEMONT asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Colonial Office had received a petition to her Majesty from certain residents of Hong Kong reciting that a despatch from the Colonial Office of July 12, 1881, announced that the system of grants for ecclesiastical purposes in the colony would be gradually discontinued as vacancies occurred, and praying that such decision might be reconsidered, and that "the Church of England as here established may continue in the enjoyment of the moderate endowment which has hitherto been provided by the State ;" whether he was aware that this action had caused dissatisfaction among other European residents, as well as among the Chinese, who contributed the principal part of the colonial revenue ; and whether the Government would give an assurance that the policy of the Colonial Office in this matter would be adhered to.

BARON H. DE WORMS.—The petition referred to has been received and

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considered, and the Colonial Government has been informed that the decision announced in 1881 cannot be departed from.

Friday, June 26.

Pillage of the "Flodden" by Chinese.—SIR J. FERGUSSON, in answer the Lord H. Bentinck, said the case had formed the subject of instructions to her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, and has been the subject of repeated representations to the Chinese Government. Those representations have not, however, hitherto resulted in any grant of compensation. The Chinese Government have not admitted their liability to make compensation, and have refused to levy a fine on the district. But they undertook to repeat the directions already given for the discovery of the wreckers and the stolen property. These fresh directions have, unfortunately, had no effect, and in view of the fact that the vessel was deserted by the officers and crew, and left entirely derelict, her Majesty's Minister does not feel that the case can be strongly pressed. Her Majesty's Government cannot but acquiesce in that opinion, which is in consonance with the conclusion originally come to by them in the case after consideration with the law officers of the Crown.

Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood.—SIR J. GORST, in reply to Mr. Schwann, said: Both Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood are entitled to pensions of 330*l.* per annum from the Bengal Civil Fund, to which their respective husbands contributed during their lifetime. In addition to this, a special pension has also been given to Mrs. Quinton of 300*l.* per annum and to Mrs. Grimwood of 140*l.* These pensions, except so far as they come out of the contributions of Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood, are paid out of the Indian Exchequer, because Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood were officers in the service of the Government of India.

The Manipore Sentences.—SIR J. GORST, replying to Mr. Schwann, said the Secretary of State was advised that the Viceroy did not exercise, in the case of the sentences of death passed on the two Manipore Princes, an appellate function such as appertained to the High Court. The Government of India, as the paramount power, had appointed a tribunal for the trial of the Manipore Princes, and they reserved to themselves the power to deal with the sentences passed by such a tribunal according as they might consider advisable after perusal of the papers in the case. Under these circumstances it would be unusual for the Viceroy to hear counsel on the case.

The Abduction of an English Girl.—SIR J. FERGUSSON, in reply to Mr. Buchanan, said he only knew by telegraph that an English girl had been carried off by Persian Kurds, who took her into Turkish territory. By the assistance of Turkish officials she was brought back to a Persian town, and the British Acting Consul went out under safe conduct from the Persian Government to endeavour to rescue her, or, at all events, to find out her condition. The last news was that she was in the Turkish Consulate at Sonjboulak, and that there was considerable excitement among the Turkish population, who prevented the British Consul having access to her; but the Persian Government were doing their best to restore order and to procure proper access for the Consul.

Monday, June 29.

Bombay Presidency Magistrate.—MR. D. CRAWFORD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Bombay Government had asked the Secretary of State to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. C. Webb, barrister-at-law, as third Presidency magistrate at Bombay; whether Mr. Webb fulfilled the conditions laid down by the orders of the Secretary of State and the rules of the Government of India—namely, that such appointments should be treated as "very special cases"; that the barrister so appointed should be a person of exceptional merit and distinguished ability in the exercise of his profession for at least ten years; and should possess a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the province; whether he was aware that although the Secretary of State had laid it down that the judicial branch of the provincial service should be essentially a native service, if Mr. Webb was appointed the Presidency magistrates would be exclusively European; whether there was no competent and qualified native barrister, advocate, or pleader at the High Court now available for the appointment; whether a protest against Mr. Webb's appointment had been received from the Bombay Presidency Association; and whether the Secretary of State was aware that the Native public and Press were strongly opposed to Mr. Webb's appointment.

SIR J. GORST replied in the affirmative to the first question. The subject of the Presidency magistrates was under the consideration of the Indian Government, and he hoped the hon. member would postpone asking information on the other points until a decision had been arrived at.

MR. D. CRAWFORD asked whether the right hon. gentleman would object to give an assurance that the appointment would not be confirmed until there had been an opportunity of discussing it in the House.

SIR J. GORST said he had no authority to give any such assurance, but if a question was put on the paper he would ask the opinion of the Secretary of State.

Crown Colonies and Seamen.—Admiral Field, M.P., has given notice in the House of Commons to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that the Legislative Council of Hong Kong have recently passed an ordinance placing restrictions on the working of ships' cargoes in that harbour on Sundays, as prevail in England and the self-governing colonies, on representations made by the Secretary of State last year, and seeing that, by Parliamentary return, C. 6,348, session 1891, it appears that unnecessary and avoidable Sunday labour in working cargoes and coaling ships is still carried on in Singapore and thirteen of the smaller Crown Colonies, the Secretary of State will endeavour to bring about a similar change on behalf of the seamen of this country in the aforesaid colonies to that so recently adopted at Hong Kong, so that seamen may enjoy their Sunday rest in port in common with other of her Majesty's subjects.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE *Englishman* says:—John Stuart Mill, in his work on "Representative Government," speaks of "the general holocaust which the traditions of Indian Government seemed fated to undergo since they have been placed at the mercy of public ignorance and the presumptuous vanity of political men." The questions asked in the House of Commons regarding India afford us weekly illustrations of the presumptuous vanity of political men, and it seems that the time is fast drawing nigh when the policy of the Government of India will be placed at the mercy of public ignorance. There is no danger to the stability of the Indian Empire so grave as the petty interference of England in the administration of the empire. The influence of English opinion on great public questions involving matters of principle is no doubt beneficial, and widens the narrow views of a necessarily despotic and bureaucratic Government. But the direct action of the House of Commons on the policy and administration of a Government like that of India must, by weakening the *prestige* of the Government in the eyes of the natives, be fatal to the stability of the Empire. During the past twenty years her Majesty's Viceroy and his colleagues have had their dignity diminished, and their powers considerably curtailed, by the constant interference by the Secretary of State for India on questions great and small. This has been a grave evil. But the danger of the future is far greater and more serious. The constant interference by a Secretary of State in all questions, great or small, at the bidding of vain and ignorant politicians must poison the life blood of the administration and paralyse it. Already we see signs of the India Office being absolutely stultified by dread of the House of Commons. The question now to be decided is not whether a policy is right or wrong, but whether it will lead to a discussion in Parliament.

The interference of the House of Commons in the administration of India is no new evil. A century ago India was the battlefield on which the fate of Cabinets was decided. In 1782 the Commons resolved that Hastings had "in sundry instances acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great calamities in India." The destruction of Hastings was merely a desperate political struggle. He was the victim of two opposite parties fighting for place. The Whig followers of Fox rejected Parliamentary reform, and they desired to win the good graces of their adherents by the East India Bill, which would transfer the patronage of India to themselves. But the King and people refused, however, to hand over the rule of India to the most unscrupulous coalition known in English history. Pitt's India Bill was brought in merely to take the wind out of the sail of his political opponents, and he sacrificed Hastings to his powerful accusers in order not to damage his own ascendency in the House of Commons. The long trial of Hastings wearied people of Indian affairs. Before it was concluded France and not India had been an object of concern. The fall of the Bastille stirred the mind of Burke to a greater extent than the woes of the Carnatic. During the long struggle with Napoleon politicians at home had no leisure to give to Indian affairs. Unhampered by the opposition of partisan politicians at home, Wellesley was able by daring and courage to complete the policy which the genius of Hastings had planned. After the defeat of Napoleon came the long struggle for reform, and Reform Bills, not Indian affairs, were the battle-field for parliamentary leaders. The Mutiny once more aroused in the minds of the English public an interest in India, and led to its transfer from the company to the Crown. The extent, however, of the disaster, the massacre of men, women, and children, the splendid courage shown at Lucknow and Delhi, impressed the mind of the public not only with the grave responsibility attendant on the government of our Indian Empire, but with the fact that the administration of the land should be left to those who had made the empire, and who had saved it at the supreme hour of danger. It was this feeling which led to the appointment of Lord Lawrence as Viceroy. India had been transferred to the Crown, but if it were to be preserved to the Crown, it must be governed by those who knew the people and the land. An honourable tradition grew up in the House of Commons that though Parliament was ultimately responsible for the good government of India, Indian questions should be outside the sphere of party politics.

This honourable tradition, we fear, like a great many other honourable traditions, is about to perish. Democracy is sadly in want of a good cry. The English elector has grown heartily sick of the Irish question. The eight-hour question is one on which the masses are divided. The Conservatives are willing to grapple with the labour problem, and they are about to grant the boon of free education. Under these circumstances, it would not be surprising if India were once again made the battlefield for English political parties. The attempt to throw responsibility on the Home Government for the Manipore disaster is a sign of the time. There is the painful and discreditable exhibition of an ex-Viceroy who has had experience of the terrible anxieties that surround the most responsible offices in the empire, attempting to make political capital out of the incident, and hampering the action of his successor at a time of grave responsibility and trouble. A Radical daily paper calls for the impeachment of the Viceroy, but Sir William Harcourt is a poor substitute for Burke. John Stuart Mill was gifted with the faculty of the seer when he predicted that Indian affairs would be at the mercy of the presumptuous vanity of political men. Burke was endowed with learning, with courage, with genius, with consistency of purpose. All these qualities are wanting in Sir William Harcourt, and it makes one shudder that an incident involving the prestige of England and the honour of Englishmen should be made a subject of party debate by the Falstaff of the House. Once more the vicissitudes of party strife have concentrated public attention upon the affairs of India, and upon the conduct of its English administrators. But in the place of Burke, Sheridan, and Fox we have Vernon Harcourt and Labouchere. Sir Alfred Lyall writes: "No more remarkable illustration, indeed, can be given of the change in style and habits of thought that has taken place during the last hundred years, than the

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fact that Burke's extravagant invectives, which he exploded like charges of dynamite against his enemies, should have been thought fair weapons of war against an absent Governor, should not have greatly offended against the standard of moderation, impartiality, and accuracy prevailing in England." It is to be devoutly hoped that the forthcoming debate on Manipore will prove that Sir Alfred Lyall is correct with regard to the changes in style and habits of thought that have taken place during the past century.

CIVIL SERVICE NOTES.

THE Government of India have recently issued orders regarding the reorganisation and recruitment of the Accounts Department, by the light of suggestions made by the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. It is now ruled that in order to afford encouragement to the best officers belonging to the enrolled list, one of the five Accountant-Generalships may be given to an officer on that list other than an Indian Civil Servant, as a reward of conspicuous merit, if there is, when a vacancy occurs, such an officer competent to fill the appointment efficiently. There are thirty-six charges, to fill which officers of the enrolled list actually present on duty are required, and in order to provide for these the total strength of the list is raised from forty-two to forty-five officers by the addition of one appointment in Classes 1, 5, and 6. The rates of pay attached to the appointments on the enrolled list will no longer be progressive. The rates in the six classes will be 1,500, 1,250, 1,000, 800, 600, 400 rs. respectively. The new scale will not be applied to any officers serving in the Department on Jan. 1, 1891.

It is pleasant, says the *Pioneer*, to notice the testimony borne by the chairman of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to the efficiency of the work done by the servants of the Government of India on the overland line. He went so far as to say at the recent annual meeting that the service had been such as to give the greatest possible encouragement to the development of traffic, because the working of the lines of the Indian Government and over their wires on the Indo-European system, as well as over the company's wires, had been most excellent. Distinguished services, he added, had been rendered to Indian communications by the complete efficiency of the lines from end to end of the two systems. This praise is well deserved, and will be peculiarly acceptable to the officers for whom it is intended. Mr. B. Ffinch, Director of the Persian Gulf Section, and Colonel Wells, Director of the Persian Section, have mainly contributed to securing the success of the system between Kurrachee and Teheran; while in this country the men of the Indian Department should not be forgotten, as they have been responsible for working the lines from Kurrachee to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting held on June 14, made no alteration in the rate of interest; the official minimum remaining unchanged at 3 per cent.

The Bank's statement for the week ending June 2 shows the following changes in figures:—

LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs.	13,30,648	Decrease
Do. at Branches	7,28,345	Increase
Other Deposits	40,24,456	Increase
Post Bills	8,681	Decrease
ASSETS,		
Bank's Investments	4,46,802	Increase
Loans	4,64,132	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	6,02,400	Increase
Mercantile Bills	6,47,270	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	11,90,722	Increase
Do. at Branches	20,96,328	Increase

Analysing the above figures, it will be seen that the ordinary trade demand for money on the Bank had further decreased by nearly 45¼ lacs, made up as follows:—By an increase of about 40¼ lacs in "Other Deposits," together with a decrease of over about 4⅝ lacs in "Loans" and nearly 6½ lacs in "Mercantile Bills," minus a decrease of nearly one-eighth of a lac in "Post Bills," coupled with an increase of over 6 lacs in "Accounts of Credit." The Treasury balance at head office stands reduced by over 13¼ lacs, while at the branches it is augmented by over 7¼ lacs. The Bank's investments were increased by nearly 3½ lacs. The final result of these changes is an increase in the cash at head office of over 11⅞ lacs, and at the branches of about 21 lacs, making the exact total 5,64,62,928 rs., equal to 58·6 per cent. of the current liabilities of the Bank.

EXCHANGE.—On France for Commercial Bills at six months' sight is 1.82½ frs. and 1.81 frs. for three months' sight, while on Mauritius, Private Bills at sixty days' sight are quoted at 2½ per cent. discount. The rate for thirty days' sight Mercantile Bills on Hong Kong is 220 rs., and on Singapore 223 rs.; while on Bombay, Bank Telegraphic Transfer is quoted at par, and sixty days' sight Bank Drafts at ⅜ per cent. discount. Enfaced Rupee Paper has advanced steadily in sympathy with the rise in bar silver.

TEA.—The sales for the week consisted of 4,400 packages, which were taken by the trade at last week's rates, with an occasional slight rise. Arrivals continue small and sales the same.

JUTE.—The market has presented very little of interest; some small sales of old crop are reported at 22 rs. for good 1st native marks, and 17-12 rs. to 18 rs. for S.C.C. quality. Supplies of loose jute in the Bazaar are very small, and prices firm. No fresh transactions have transpired in new crop, Bales being mostly unwilling sellers.

GUNNIES.—There has been a fair business, chiefly for export, and the tone of the market is steadier.

HESSIANS remain steady, Frisco and New York both buying their specialities to a small extent.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—No business of importance has passed in the Share Market during the week under review. Most of the transactions have again been in gold shares, and fairly large numbers of Bengal gold and silver, Patpats and Sonapets have changed hands. Jute Mills shares have been quiet throughout, but prices are firmly maintained. It is anticipated that most, if not all, the mills will show exceptionally good results for the current half-year, and the probabilities are higher prices before long. There is little likelihood of their dropping. Indeed, Fort Glosters have already recovered to 92—93 rs., and the general tone is decidedly healthy. In miscellaneous shares the usual small list of transactions has to be recorded. New Beerbhoom Coals have been in good demand, and have registered a consider able advance. Bengal Paper Mills are steady at 112—113 rs. Landing and Shippings have been done at 96 rs. Bonded Warehouse are in gre at favour for investment, and have been taken up at 470 rs., and a higher price could possibly be obtained. Bengal Telephones have been asked for, and transactions have been reported at 45 rs. A little has been done in tea, but nothing of any consequence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	R. 106·0
4½ per Cent. 1878-79	107·8
4½ per Cent., 1879 (New Loan)	107·8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent., 1870 (1889).....	R. —
5 per Cent., 1872 (1891).....	101·8
5 per Cent., 1878 (1908).....	105·8—106
6 per Cent., 1885-6 (1915).....	106·8
4½ per Cent., 1882 (1922)	103

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

4½ per Cent., 1881	R. 103·12—104
5½ per Cent., 1886	111

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at four months' sight.....	1s. 4 11/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s. 4 13/16d.
Ditto, on demand	1s. 4 15/16d.
First-class Credits, six months' sight	1s. 5d.
Ditto at four months' sight	—
Documents (for acceptance) six months' sight.....	1s. 5 1/16d
Ditto (for payment) at six months' sight.....	1s. 5 3/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal Mills	£10	170	Empress of India Mills	R. 500	400
Bowreah Mills.....	R. 100	53 — 54	Goosery Mills	200	172 —173
Cawnpore Mills	100	91 — 92	Muir Mills	200	187 —190
Do. 7 p.c. Debs. ..	—	102⅝—103	Do. 6 p.c. ('87) Debs.	—	100 —101
Dunbar Mills	70	51 — 52	Do. 7 p.c. ('88) Debs.	—	103 —104
Do. 6 p.c. Debs. ..	—	101 —102			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.	R. 100	57	Tarkessur	R. 100	125 —126
Deoghur	100	72			

TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs	TEA COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Amluckie	R. 100	48	Khobong	R. 100	120 —130
Arcuttipore	100	40	Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	70
Baintbarree	100	12cx	Do. (6 p.c. Debs.)	—	100 —101
Balasun	100	85x	Kuttal	100	103
Bengal	100	66 — 67	Lackatoorah.....	100	57 — 58
Bishnauth	200	170x	Leesh-River	£10	£12
Borelli	£10	160 —165	Longview (Darjeeling).	100	50 — 51
Burkolah	R. 100	24 — 25	Loobah	100	95
Central Cachar	200	111 —112	Luckimpore	£10	70 — 75
Central Terai	100	27 — 28	Majagram	R. 100	—
Chandypore	100	25	Manabarre	100	100
Chenga 8 p.c. Debs. ..	—	100	Mesai.....	100	95
Cherra	£10	10	Mim	100	75x
Chota Nagpore	R. 100	20	Mohurgong	100	45
Darjeeling	100	93	Monacherra	100	nom.
Dehing	90	41 — 42	Moran	90	nom.
Dehra Dhoon	100	43	Mothola	100	105x
Dejoo	£10	100	Naga Dhoolie	100	100
Dessai and Parbuttia..	R. 100	99 —100	Nahartoli	100	nom.
Dhunsiri	100	30	Nedeem.....	100	250
Do. 7 p.c. Debs..	—	101	New Mutual	30	40
Doom Dooma Ordinary	£10	136	North-Western Cachar	100	36x
Do. (A.)	£10	156	Panitola.....	—	—
Do. (B.)	£10	168	Pashok	100	80
Durrung	R. 100	56 — 57	Phoolbarrie	100	76
Eastern Cachar	100	36 — 37	Do. 8 p.c. Debs. ..	—	—
Do. 7 p.c. Debs.	—	100	Punkabaree	100	41 — 42
East India	100	39 — 40	Puttareah	100	40
Ellenbarrie	100	115	Rajabarie	100	75 — 76
Endogram	£10	nom.	Runglee Rungliot	100	103 —105
Gielle	R. 100	61 — 62	Sapakati	100	70 — 75
Good Hope	100	180	Second Fallodhi	100	40
Grob	100	35	Second Mutual Cachar	56	30 — 35
Do. 7 p.c. Debs. ...	—	102	Selim 8 p.c. Debs.	—	—
Holta.....	100	41 — 42	Singbulli and Murmah.	100	70 — 75
Hoolmaree	100	103	Do. 6 p.c. Debs...	—	100
Hoolungoree	100	58 — 59	Singell	100	50
Hope.....	100	200	Singlo	100	100
Hotewar	100	100	Singtom.....	100	95
Hunwal.....	£10	100	Soom	100	80
Indian Terai.....	R. 100	100	Springside.....	100	65
Iringmara	100	100	Teendarrea	100	40
Jetinga	100	60 — 61	Teesta Valley	100	93x
Jinglam (8 p.c. Debs.)..	—	—	Ting Ling.....	100	90x
Jokai	£10	170	Tingri.....	100	90
Kalacherra	R. 100	15	Tukvar	200	180 —185
Kettela	100	nom.	Washabarree	100	110

PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.	PRESSING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	R. 100	100	Nasmyth's Patent	R. 100	96 — 97
Camperdown	100	115	Do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	100 —101
Canal.....	100	104 —105	Strand Bank	100	81 — 82
Chitpore	100	92 — 93	Watson's Patent.....	100	97 — 98

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MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	175 —180
Baragunda Copper (A)	1	10½
Do. do. (B.)	1	2
Bengal Ice	R. 100	75 — 76
Do. 7 p.c. Debs..	—	101 —102
Bengal Telephone	100	44 — 45
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	470
Calcutta Landing and Shipping	100	96 — 97
Calcutta Steam Nav...	100	135 —136
Calcutta do. 6 p.c. Debs.	—	104 —105
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	80
Carew & Co.	R. 100	110
Cawnpore Woollen Mills	50	61 — 62
Do. 7 p.c. Debs...	—	102 —103
Crown Brewery	100	92 — 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Egerton Woollen Mills	R. 100	—
Do., 7 p.c. Debs. ..	—	—
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	67 — 68
Howrah Docking	500	110
India Gen. Steam Nav.	100	93 — 94
Do., 7 p.c. ('85) Debs.	—	—
Do., 5½ p.c. ('89) Debs.	—	100½–101½
Inland Flotilla, 7 p.c. Debs.	—	107
Lyell & Co., Allahabad	100	90
Murree Brewery	100	128
Naini Tal Brewery....	100	136 —137
Rangoon Steam Trams	100	nom.
Do., 6 p.c. Debs. ..	—	100
Scott, Thomson, & Co.	500	280
Titaghur Paper Mills..	100	138
Do., 5½ p.c. Debs...	—	102½

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Barnagore.....	£10	92 —93x
Budge Budge	R. 80	109 —110
Fort Gloster.....	100	100
Do. 6½ p c. Debs..	—	102½
Goosery 8 p.c. Debs...	—	—

JUTE SPINNING COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Gourepore	R. 100	126—127
Hooghly Mills 5½ p.c. Debs.	—	101—101½
Kamarhatty.....	50	134—135
Kanknarrah	59	66— 67
Union.....	75	160

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs
Agra Savings	R. 100	125
Allahabad	100	200
Alliance of Simla	100	170—175
Bank of Bengal	500	1012½
Bank of Madras	500	895—900
Bank of Upper India..	100	145—150
Himalaya	100	110

BANKS.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Commercial & Land Mortgage	R. 100	170—175
Mussoorie Savings....	100	110
Oude Commercial	100	111
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	110
Uncovenanted Service.	100	—

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
Bengal	R. 1000	1820
Burrakur	100	152—153
Equitable	250	265

COAL COMPANIES.	Paid up.	Present value Rs.
New Beerbhoom.....	R. 100	177 —178
Raneegunge.....	100	46 — 47
Do. 8 p.c. Debs...	—	104

BANK OF BENGAL.

Rate of Interest for Demand Loans ..... 3 per cent.

BOMBAY, June 11.

With the advent of the S.-W. monsoon business in all directions is shrinking into a smaller compass. Cotton has attracted but little attention either from exporters or local consumers, and only small transactions, on about the basis of previous price, have been reported. Purchases of wheat and seeds have been upon only a moderate scale from day to day; but very large supplies of the former continue to come to market. The course of exchange has varied a little in sympathy with advices regarding silver, rates closing 1-16*d.* higher for Bank Bills, but on the same level for Private Paper, compared with last quotations. Government Paper has advanced ⅛ per cent. in Fours. Freights have been weak, with relets at lower rates pressing on the market; but the feeling is rather steadier. Business in imports is contracting as usual, pending the first continuous rainfall; and prices generally have a downward tendency in view of increasing stocks.

MONEY.—A decrease of 2¼ lacs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs issued on June 8, did not, of itself, convey an idea of the trade movement of money in relation to the Bank, and, by inference, in the open market; and the figures given in the return showed that, but for considerable Government withdrawals, the balance would have been materially the other way, and would, in fact, have shown a good deal larger increase than was disclosed by the previous return. The money temporarily withdrawn for the late holidays had been finding its way back to the coffers of the Bank; and accordingly an increase of 26¼ lacs was shown in Private Deposits; and though there had been an accession of some 8 lacs to Loans, Bills Discounted had again decreased somewhat, the net falling-off in trade requirements having been represented by 19¾ lacs. The demand for money from that quarter may now be expected to become still more sluggish. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent.

Imports.—PIECE-GOODS.—Mofussil buyers of staple grey goods having mostly supplied their requirements to the end of the fair season have returned to the districts, and the few who are left have been operating very sparingly. Rates generally are now tending in buyers' favour, and stocks are beginning to show a sensible increase. In bleached goods only a small business has been passing at drooping rates, and the same may be said of Turkey red, printed, dyed, and local goods. The week's off-take from the bazaar of imported goods is put down at 2,800 packages, that of local goods at 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been passing in imported twist, the market for which has been quiet at previous quotations. Sales of local spinnings for the fortnight ending on June 8 at Hong Kong were 3,700 bales, which, when added to the sales at Shanghai and at Japan ports, have aggregated 8 000 bales. This business being looked upon as very discouraging, China buyers have entirely absented themselves from the market; and the business for the week, say 500 bales only, has been mostly made up of purchases for Calcutta and other Indian markets. The market closes quiet.

METALS.—A large business has been done in copper, and prices have advanced 8 as. per cwt. in a firm market. Yellow metal has been taken to only a moderate extent, on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market. Iron has been quiet, and only a small business has transpired; but prices are unchanged, all round.

COAL has been a quiet, not to say a dull market. About 2,000 tons of Dalton's Welsh Hartley, shortly due, have found buyers at 12 rs. per ton; and 1,000 tons of South Yorkshire have been sold at 13½ rs. per ton.

Exports—COTTON.—With the near approach of the rains business in this staple has become still more restricted, and the purchases from day to day have been upon only a small scale, exporters having, as usual, been less in the market than local spinners. Dealers lowered their pretensions to the extent of 1 re. to 2 rs. per candy at the beginning of the week; but, with this exception, previous prices have been generally maintained. The purchases made by the mills have aggregated some 4,000 bales, consisting principally of Julgaum and other Oomra kinds, Bhownugger, and other varieties of Dhollera and Compta; while exporters have taken about 1,000 bales less, made up chiefly of Bengals, Dharwar, and Bhownugger. The market closes dull, with prices 2 rs. and 4 rs. lower than those ruling a week ago.

The receipts of cotton of this season's crop during the week have been 47,300 bales, compared with 71,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 52,600 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the falling off in arrivals since the opening of the season now stands at 244,300 bales compared with 1889-90.

WHEAT remained steady in tone to the close of last week, with only a small business passing; but on June 8 there was a rather better demand from exporters in presence of a reduction of half an anna per cwt. in prices. Thereafter only a small or moderate business was done, but a firmer feeling afterwards set in, and prices were put up 1 a. per cwt.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, but only a moderate business has been passing from day to day. The only movement in prices has been in the case of linseed, which has advanced half an anna per cwt. on several days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent.	Co.'s rs.	105½
4½ per Cent.	,,	107½
Paris Municipal Loan	,,	217
4 per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	102½
4½ per Cent. Port Trust Bonds	,,	106
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	,,	108

EXCHANGE.

London Banks on demand	1s.	4 1/16d.
Ditto, at six months' sight		—
Ditto, at four months' sight.....	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	5d.
Ditto, Credits at six months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, Documents at six months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.
Ditto, at three months' sight	1s.	5 1/16d.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R
Agra	£10	120
Bank of Bombay....	R. 500	960

BANKS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
National Bk. of India	£12½	180
New Oriental	10	190

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Alcock Ashdown....	R. 200	260
Back Bay Baths	50	40
Badham Pile	100	90
Berars Oil Mills	100	100 nom
Bombay Fire Ins. ..	1000	1020
Bombay Flour Mill..	500	900x
Bombay Land & Bldg.	500	630
Bombay-Burma Trading.....	1500	3575
Do., New Issue ..	625	895
Clydesdale Dyeing..	500	—
Cooper, Madon	100	—
Deccan Ice	100	20 nom.
Deccan Paper Mills	500	400
Delhi and North India Flour	200	180
Empire Fire.....	1000	1000
Geyer & Co.....	70	70 nom.
Indian Fire	1000	1100
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	70	12

MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
John Roberts & Co..	R. 100	95
Kemp & Co.....	175	315
Kurrachee Landing.	300	105
Maharanee Ice Mnfg.	100	40
Marcks & Co.	100	97
M. M. Mody & Co..	200	—
Napier Foundry	200	60
Napier Hotel	100	50
Oriental Life Assnce.	50	160
Oriental Loan	20	19
Phillips & Co.	100	70
Port Canning Co. ..	1000	415
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1000	2300
Royal Flour Mill ..	100	50
Soundy & Co	100	80
Southwell & Austin .	100	60
Telephone Co.	85	16½
Thacker & Co.	100	90
Treacher & Co.	500	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Ahmedabad	R. 1000	1400
Albert Edward Mills	500	100
Alfred Manufacture..	500	100
Alliance.....	1000	512½
Anglo-Indian	100	88
Bellary	500	500
Bombay Cotton	500	420
Bombay United	1000	725
Central India	500	1100
City of Bombay	1000	995
Colaba Land & Mill	700	625
Connaught Mills....	500	630
Coorla Mills.....	1000	460
David Mill	500	487½
Dhun Mills	1000	825
Empress	500	625
Framjee Petit	1000	590
Gordon Mills	1000	175
Hindustan.....	1000	800
Hingunghat Mill ..	500	660
Howard & Bulloughs	500	625
Imperial Cotton	500	345
Indian Manufactrg	1000	975x
Jaffer Ali	500	345
James Greaves	500	637½
Jamshed Manfg..	250	225
Jewraz Baloo	1000	805
Khandeish	1000	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Khatao Mackunjee	R. 1000	560
Leopold.....	100	200
Luxmidas	1000	995
Madras United	1000	1900
Mahaluxmee	1000	360
Maharaja Mysore ..	100	105
Mahboob Shahi	500	500 nom.
Manockjee Petit....	1000	1260
Mazagon	250	117½
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1600x
National	1000	170
New Great Eastern..	1000	800
Oriental.....	625	405
People of India	250	15
Presidency Mills ..	1000	1150
Prince of Wales	1350	5 nom.
Queen Mills.....	1000	710
Ripon Mills	1000	1040
Sassoon	1000	1400
Sholapore Mills	1000	1360
Soonderdas	1000	550
Southern India	500	120
Southern Mahratta..	250	280
Star of India	1000	525
Syadeah Mills.....	500	470
Victoria Mills	1000	360
Western India.....	1000	757½

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Akbar.....	R. 1250	950
Albert Ginning	500	450
Albert (Kurrachee)..	1100	790
Apollo	2000	800½
Bellary	1000	360
Bombay Cotton	125	125
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	91
Colaba	1880	320
East India	1000	2360
Fort	8500	950
French	500	520
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	340
Khangaum	450	430

PRESS COMPANIES.	Paid up per share.	Cash Rates R.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. & P.	500	500
Mercantile	125	60
Mofussil	400	442½
Munmar M.	250	212½
New Berar	500	565
New Indian	125	100
Prince of Wales	500	325
Sabapathy (Bellary).	50	500
Sassoon	500	500
Sind & Punjab	2000	1200
Sind	750	420
Volkart	1000	810

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LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Rohilla*, arrived at Marseilles June 17; at Plymouth June 24; at London June 25.

From Calcutta for London.—Mr. Lawson, Mr. A. G. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sills and family, Mr. D. F. Rhodes, Mr. A. C. Laughlin, Mrs. Lanter, Mr. Skipp, Mr. Macrae, Mr. J. A. Crabtree, Mr. B. R. Harrington, Mr. H. Chamney, Mr. R. N. Matthewson, Mr. H. Bull, Mr. J. Harris, Capt. Wood.

From Calcutta for Marseilles.—Mr. F. J. H. Ernst.

From Shanghai for London.—Mr. J. G. Wells, Mr. J. Naylor, Mr. E. Gregory, Mr. Burns, Mr. J. F. Moore, Mr. W. R. Carlis.

From Yokohama for London.—Miss Nixon.

From Hong Kong for London.—Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. W. T. Waters, Mr. M. H. Waters, Mr. Blake, Mr. J. Stewart, Mrs. Ashdown and family.

From Singapore for London.—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Marchant and child, Mr. F. H. Smith, Hon. D. F. A. Hervey, Mr. E. M. Alexander.

From Penang for London.—Mr. R. Townsend, Capt. E. Bradberry, Mr. E. W. Tranchall.

From Colombo for London.—Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Hill.

From Bombay for London.—Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Wutzler, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson, Mr. G. Cole, Mr. A. Cassels, Mr. C. E. Keene, Mr. E. A. Gamble, Mr. Rimington, Mr. Denchars, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Read.

From Aden for London.—Dr. F. W. Day.

From Ismailia for London.—Mrs. Fessier, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Cautel and child.

From Ismailia for Marseilles.—Capt. Hacket Pain, Capt. Harkness, Lieut. H. G. Lyons.

From Ismailia for Port Said.—Capt. Fessier.

From Port Said for London.—Mrs. Pearce.

From Marseilles for London.—Mr. T. Laird.

Per *Bokhara*, arrived at Brindisi June 20; due at Plymouth June 30; at London July 1.

From Bombay for Brindisi.—Mr. Coen, Mr. Croudace, Mr. H. S. Symons, Col. and Mrs. Pennick and child, Mr. L. G. Young, Lieut.-Col. Elles, Mr. R. W. Macaulay, Capt. Stockley, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Major Taldwin, Lieut. H. Biddulph, Mr. B. Carter, Mr. H. W. Campbell, Lieut. Dunsford, Surg. C. Manifold, Mr. W. Wetherall, Mr. and Mrs. Beard; Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll and infant, Lieut. Murray, Kaga Tagul Jan.

From Bombay for Gibraltar.—Mr. M. C. Gracias, Mr. Gonsalves.

From Bombay for London.—Col. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Rae, Mr. Murray, Lieut. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Dempster, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. G. B Payne, Mr. Desney, Mr. R. G. Denne, Mr. O. Thieme, Mr. W. J. Matchin, Rev. T. Corfield, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegy, Lieut. Tyron Campbell, Mrs. Nicholson and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Houliston, Miss C. Lewis, Mr. Lord, Mr. D. McEwen, Mr. Britton.

From Yokohama for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Miss Halliday.

From Shanghai for London.—Miss Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle.

From Ismailia for London.—Mr. G. Fraser.

From Port Said for Brindisi.—Mrs. Tanni, Miss Tanni, Mrs. Seagliari and family, Mr. Ventura, Mr. Stella.

From Aden for Malta.—Mr. L. Manara.

Per *City of Bombay* (City Line), arrived at Malta June 17.

From Calcutta for London.—Miss Dean, Mr. Dean, Mrs. Batcersby, Mrs. Woodcock, Mr. Woodcock, Mrs. Percy, Mr. J. de la Touche.

From Calcutta for Colombo.—Capt. W. McS. Alexander.

Per *City of Perth* (City Line), arrived at Liverpool June 19.

From Bombay for Liverpool.—Major P. L. Clowes, Lieut. A. Cadell.

From Bombay for Port Said.—Lieut. Adam Hiroth.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.

June 26, per *Coromandel*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. D. Fairweather, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Laval, Mr. W. Blackwood, Mr. D. McFarlane, Mr. J. Nicoll, Mrs. Jameson, two infants, and ayah, Mr. F. H. Sherman.

For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Squires and infant.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. Littlejohn.

For Aden.—*From London*: Capt. E. R. B. Toms.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Capt. J. C. Vesey, Mr. M. Dervish.

For Port Said.—*From London*: Mr. C. Cannons.

For Malta.—*From London*: Miss Blight, Staff-Sergt. H. G. Johnston, Mr. S. Richards, Capt. D. P. L. Birch, Miss Pittman.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Hon. J. G. Bruce, Mr. Bramley, Mrs. Barton and two infants, Mr. D. Pennants, Mr. E. C. S. Elmslie, Mr. Hawker, Capt. and Mrs. Silvester.

June 26, per *Parramatta*; July 5, from Brindisi, for Australia; connecting at Brindisi with *Cathay* for Alexandria, at Aden with *Siam* for Bombay, and at Colombo with *Peninsular* for Straits, China, &c.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Miss F. G. Spencer, Miss Atkinson, Mr. A. Neild, two Messrs. Wiseman, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. R. Colquhoun, Miss J. Paterson, Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Mr. G. Phillipps, Mr. Mitchell.

For Bundaberg.—*From London*: Mrs. Nott.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. H. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and infant, Miss McLaren, Mr. G. A. Cookson, Mr. E. Mawley, Mr. Spinks and son, Mrs. and two Misses Elliott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Elliott.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. C. H. S. Hope.

For Maryborough.—*From London*: Miss C. Cumming.

For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. J. D. Hamilton.

For Bluff.—*From London*: Mrs. Robertson, Miss N. Scott, Miss L. Scott, Mr. J. Scott.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. J. Heppel, Mr. W. C. Reid, Lieut. G. G. K. Duff.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. J. Symes, Mrs. Symes, and infant, Mr. H. C. Belfield.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Elliot, Mr. J. de B. Fancouvre, Mr. Walker.

For Colombo.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and three children.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. W. W. Clifford, Mr. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Miss Gordon, Dr. Ireland, Mrs. Lane, Mr. A. J. Chew, Major Lambert. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. D. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieut. C. Jackson, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. F. C. Thomson, Miss Atherton, General East, Mr. J. W. Jones, Capt. Sherwood Smith, Col. Chatterton.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Russell, Mr. K. Brown.

For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. J. Smorfill. Col. W. E. Gossett, Capt. Arnold. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Milnes, Mr. J. S. Willmore.

For Brindisi.—*From London*: Mr. Kerr and son.

Per *Jelunga* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London June 24.

For Brisbane.—Miss Hoyle, Mr. J. J. Leech, Mr. W. B. O'Connell, Mr. E. W. D. Longden.

For Batavia.—Miss Van Dalen.

Per *Djemnah* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles June 28.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Nakano.

For Hong Kong.—Dr. and Mrs. Augustine Henry.

For Batavia.—Mr. Van der Pfordten.

For Singapore.—Mr. Roeland, Mr. J. W. Benskin, Major L. R. Dowdall, Mr. Murdoch.

For Colombo.—Mr. H. Tarrant, Mr. F. S. Vowler.

Passages booked by all Lines of Steamers without charge for commission. Apply to **HENRY S. KING & CO., 65 Cornhill, or 45 Pall Mall, London.**

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers from July to October.

July 2, per *Mirzapore*; July 12, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Playle, Mr. O. Morgan, Major Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sherring, Surg.-Major A. H. Williams, Capt. Creagh, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. D. Bett, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and infant, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Mr. Keily. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. Haining, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. Palmer Mr. T. C. Hill, Mr. L. H. Spence, Surg.-Major B. O'Brien, Col. C. H. Marshall, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. K. M. Chatterjee Mr. F. B. Maclaran, Mr. J. Lovell, Capt. Brownrigg, Mr. A. M. Rether, Mr. S. M. Bedwar, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Colville, Mr. Schollav, Mr. A. McVicar Smith, Mr. Allun, Mr. I. W. Ewan, Major E. H. Fitzherbert, Mr. J. W. Leighwood, Mr. H. A. T. Treble, Major F. Garwood.

For Malta.—*From London*: Lieut. E. S. Despard, Lieut. E. C. Atkinson, Lieut. E. A. Knox, Capt. A. J. W. McDowell, Lieut. R. N. Ommanney, Surg. H. Canton, Mr. F. W. Hayward.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. E. A. Fagan, Corp. Genders, Mr. Geer.

July 10, per *Chusan*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Dr. Perkins, Mr. D. Pim, Mr. Limmerman.

For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hanson.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Capt. Tower, R.E.

July 10, per *Britannia*; July 19, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. J. F. Dunning, Miss Dunning, Mr. W. Macleod, Miss M. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitty and four children, Mr. Whitty, jun., Mr. L. Greaves, Mr. R. Biggs, Miss Goodwin, Mr. S. Findley, Mr. Terris, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. Stopher, Mr. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Pigden, Mr. J. Faik. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Higginbotham; Mr. C. A. Macdonald.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and three daughters, Mrs. P. Owen, Miss Kernshaw, Mr. C. L. Dawson, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. A. H. Mearthcer, Mrs. Child, Mr. G. D. Maccabe, Mr. E. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Radborn, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. A. W. Savage, Mr. Young, Mrs. H. S. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Grundy, Mr. G. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cundell and child.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. V. Rosenthal, Mr. L. J. Flegeltant, Mr. T. G. King.

For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Milne, Mr. James Milne.

For Wellington.—*From London*: Mr. Williams.

For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. T. Wills.

For King George's Sound.—*From London*: Mr. E. A. Wisdom.

For Townsville.—*From London*: Mr. R. Abbott.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. T. Browne.

For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Dr. Macleish.

For Singapore.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Sloan.

For Manilla.—*From London*: Mr. Wilson.

For Colombo.—*From Venice*: Mr. E. Eardley Wilmot.

For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maltby.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Lieut. C. J. Wyndham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. R. S. Walker, Col. G. Henry, Rev. F. Montgomery, Col. Wighton, Mr. H. Collett, Col. Amyatt Binney, Col. Macleod, Mr. Weedon, Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. Sawyer, Col. Bereford Lovett.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Mr. J. J. Emery.

For Vellore (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

For Aden.—*From London*: Lieut. A. T. Taylor.

For Alexandria.—*From Venice*: Mr. G. D. Dwyer.

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July 16, per *Clyde*; July 26, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. T. Walmesley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Windsor, Mr. J. G. Down, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Capt. T. F. Carter, Col. T. C. Quin, Mr. T. O'Dwyer, Capt. C. Wood, Lieut. Kirby, Mr. T. R. Berrington, Mr. Pennell, Mr. J. C. Duffus, Rev. J. H. Steele, Rev. J. Brunesson, Mr. S. M. Bhedwar.
For Madras.—*From Brindisi*: Sir Arthur H. Collins.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Miss M. Insoll.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Bailey.

July 24, per *Ganges*, for Calcutta.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. S. F. Judre.
For Malta.—*From London*: General Wilkie.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. M. Pinkey, Lieut. J. T. Medlycott, Mr. C. S. Fellowes, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. A. Watson, Mr. H. R. Gotts, Mr. H. G. Walsh, Mr. J. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Capt. Morris Bent.

July 24, per *Massilia*; Aug. 2, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Miss Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Nott, Mr. H. A. Benjamin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. Benjamin.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lancaster, Mr. E. W. Underwood, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. and A. C. Wilson, Mr. G. W. W. Mackinnon, Mr. M. McLean. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Davies.
For Adelaide.—*From Venice*: Mr. F. A. Pennefather.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. James Hamer.
For Hong Kong.—*From London*: Mr. S. Jeffrey.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Dr. P. A. Nightingale, Mrs. H. Scott. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. Mugleston.
For Penang.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Wray.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashwood, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton, Mr. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Ashwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. A. E. Orr, Major Fenton, Capt. Adye, Mr. A. C. Boevey, Mr. J. J. Page, Mr. W. B. Preston, Mr. A. Tucker, Major Lyster, Mr. Fenton, Mr. H. J. Pease, Mr. C. F. Barrow, Mr. H. H. Sparks, Major Temple, Mr. N. A. Garstin, Mr. Thornhill.

July 30, per *Rohilla*; Aug 9, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Major Pocklington, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pigon, Mr. W. F. Whitehead, Mr. W. Wallach. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. A. Bull, Col. G. B. Turner, Major G. C. Dobbs.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mr. Loney.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. E. F. Venables.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Major Gunner, Sergt. Dukes.

Aug. 7, per *Thames*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. Weldon.
For Malta.—*From London*: Brig.-Surg. O'Dwyer, Mr. J. F. Fisher, Capt. Hawkes, Major C. Haggard, Capt. Fitzherbert.

Aug. 7, per *Carthage*; Aug. 16, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. G. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. W. C. Carter, Mr. G. H. Wyld, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holloway, Mr. W. C. Carter.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Telford and infant, Miss Hale.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Miss R. Ross.
For Adelaide.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Rev. C. Connor.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. Toozs. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Burn, Major Johnstone Douglas, Mr. T. Spalding.
For Alexandria.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Kornblum.

Aug. 13, per *Bokhara*; Aug. 23, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. Adams, Mr. Nicholson, Lieut. J. M. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Capt. R. S. Heygate, Hon. L. H. Bayley, Mr. D. Barry.

Aug. 21, per *Sutlej*, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Porthouse, Mr. and Mrs. Heugh, Miss Heugh.

Aug. 21, per *Victoria*; Aug. 30, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, two Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Mr. C. Calvert, Dr. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ayrton, two Misses Bubb, Mr. and Mrs. Henniker Heaton and child.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss M. Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. A. H. Parker, Mr. Kornblum, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw and family, Mrs. Gill, Miss Curry, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. M. Mackay, Mr. Greig, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. J. Sadler, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. German, Mr. A. Lake.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Mr. Bloomer.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mr. F. H. Bond, Mr. W. N. Bond, Mr. Hildebrand.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Liddell and two infants, Miss Inglis.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Col. Skinner.

Aug. 27, per *Ravenna*; Sept. 6, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. C. Lamb, Mrs. G. Toynbee, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, Mr. R. Shannon.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Archdeacon Govett.

Sept. 3, per *Khedive*; Sept. 12, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Miss M. B. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ebden.

Sept. 3, per *Shannon*; Sept 13, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. David Greig, Mr. John Hart, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Barnes.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Miss Rankin.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Miss M. Southall, Miss A. M. Beck, Miss Miles, Mr. L. Wigham.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. A. H. Pollen, Mr. Somerset, Mr. W. Shinwell, Capt. W. P. Laming, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Caron.

Sept. 10, per *Peshawur*; Sept. 20, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. R. C. Williams, Miss Causley, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. F. W. Bedford. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Trimearne, Mr. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. T. English, Mr. Schurr, Mr. R. G. Macdonald.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Hon. Mr. Vernon.
For Port Said.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. W. F. Brownell, Rev. H. J. Brownell.
For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. Brett.

Sept. 17, per *Bengal*; Sept. 26, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Capt. and Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Perman, Mr. W. B. D. Edwards, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thornhill, Capt. Bowring. *From Naples*: Mr. F. J. Marsden.
For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. G. D. Marston.
For Singapore.—*From London*: Miss Bushby.
For Shanghai.—*From London*: Mr. A. Morgan.
For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Kempston. *From Naples*: Mr. M. C. Millik.
For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. E. Cooper.

Sept. 17, per *Valetta*; Sept. 27, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Rev. W. J. Colyn, Mr. P. S. Luscombe, Mrs. McEvoy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. James Fairfax and family.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. B. Severs, Mrs. Crook, Miss Townsend, Mrs. D. C. Love and son.
For Napier.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Williams and two ladies.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son.
For Lyttleton.—*From London*: Mrs. C. H. H. Cook and two children, Mrs. H. H. Pitman.
For Yokohama.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. J. B. Coulson.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Capt. Harbord, Col. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Ottley, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Surg.-Major D. D. Cunningham, Miss Dunlop, Rev. and Mrs. Rowntrie, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burkitt and infant, Major and Mrs. Wilson. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lushington.
For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. Black. *From Naples*: Mr. Stewart.
For Alexandria.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cameron and infant.

Sept. 24, per *Rosetta*; Oct. 4, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street. Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Walker and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. and Mr. Phillips, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dare. *From Ismailia*: Mr. M. C. Millik.
For Madras.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. G. M. Dance.

Oct. 1, per *Coromandel*; Oct. 10, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Woodroffe, two Messrs. Woodroffe, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lermit, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. Shearman Ranson, Mrs. Spry, Mrs. Loftus-Tottenham, Miss Loftus-Tottenham, Mrs. Kingsworth, Mr. G. Greenhill, Dr. and Mrs. Greenhill and child, Mr. Pantling, Mr. E. A. Chettle. *From Naples*: Mr. T. Naylor, Dr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. King, Mr. C. E. Daniell.
For Colombo.—*From London*: General Massey, Miss Massey. *From Naples*: Mr. H. A. Kirk.
For Penang.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Clutton.

Oct. 2, per *Arcadia*; Oct. 11, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From London*: Mr. H. G. Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coles, Lieut.-Col. Lynch Staunton, Earl of Sheffield and party, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton, Miss Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques and family, Mr. and Mrs. Brownswood.
For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. C. Thomson, Mrs. Slater and two daughters, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. J. Thomson, Mrs. Cole and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. F. Walker, Mrs. Testro, Mr. J. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howard Smith, two Misses Spicer, Mrs. Glass, two Misses Glass, Capt. and Mrs. Harris-Yates, two Messrs. Glass. *From Port Said*: Mr. W. F. Brownell, Rev. H. J. Brownell.
For Dunedin.—*From London*: Mrs. Street, Miss Rooke.
For Auckland.—*From London*: Dr. and Mrs. Honeyman and family, Rev. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Blott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and family, Rev. and Mrs. Rutherford and two children, Mrs. Spencer and child.
For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. Fisher, two Misses Stock.
For New Plymouth.—*From London*: Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Ethel Godfrey, Miss Mary Godfrey, Miss C. Stuart.
For Hobart.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Foster. *From Brindisi*: Lady Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. E. P. Wilson.
For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Saville, Col. R. Studdy, Col. Davison, Mr. E. W. Sutton.

Oct. 3, per *Oriental*; Oct. 10, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser and family, Mrs. G. Sanders and family, Miss Donkin, Mrs. W. Donkin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer and infant, Mr. Clement, Miss Flint, Mrs. Hodding, Mrs. Priestley and two children, Miss Liddell, Miss Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Browne, Mrs. Jardine and infant, Miss Abbott, Mr. Holway, Mr. Dhurst, Mr. Harvey and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Nicolls and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Miss Bell Irving, Mr. C. E. Samuells, Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Venning, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. H. L. Scott, Mr. Annesley, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Newman. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Franks, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and family, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Vernon Schalch, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. C. L. Johnstone, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Lauder, Mrs. J. P. Greany and infant, Col. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. C. Evitt Frost, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Surg. and Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Farlow,

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Capt. Hext, Miss Powlett, Miss M. Powlett, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, two Misses Stuckey, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mrs. Money, Mrs. East, Rev. H. O. Moore, Mrs. F. Money, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. F. Giles and child, Mr. C. H. Buckland. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. E. Dobbs.

For Madras.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. W. Merritt and family.

For Gibraltar.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan.

Oct 8, per *Pekin*; Oct. 18, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mrs. G. de C. Morton, Mrs. James and daughter, Mr. W. J. Martin, Mr. L. G. Tyrell, Capt. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. E. Cooke, Mrs. Fanshawe, Mrs. Jones, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Harrington and family, Mr. H. Ledgard. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Macdonell, Mr. Thurston, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Major and Mrs. H. Pengree, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mrs. W. J. Martin, Mr. W. A. Baker, Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Capt. Hewett, Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Le Quesne, Capt. Jackson.

For Kurrachee.—*From Brindisi*: Deputy Surg.-Gen. Turnbull.

For Malta.—*From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan.

Oct. 15, per *Kaisar-i-Hind*; Oct. 24, from Naples, for Calcutta.

For Calcutta.—*From London*: Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Growse, Mr. G. Pickford, Mr. W. R. Dowking, Mrs. Milne, Mr. La Barte, Mr. Savidge, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and family. *From Naples*: Lady Harrison, four Misses Harrison, Miss O'Kineally, Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

For Shanghai.—*From London*: Miss Onyon, Miss Kay. *From Naples*: Archdeacon Moule, Mrs. Moule, Miss Moule, Miss Stenhouse.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Col. and Mrs. G. Roberts, two Misses Roberts.

Oct 15, per *Ballaarat*; Oct 25, from Brindisi, for Australia.

For Sydney.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, two Misses Dixon.

For Melbourne.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brooks. Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Chirnside and family, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Pim.

For Brisbane.—*From London*: Mr. T. O'Shea, Mr. M. Kennedy.

For Adelaide.—*From London*: Mrs. Gwynne, two Misses Gwynne.

For Hobart.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Steele.

For Port Chalmers.—*From London*: Mr. G. G. Russell.

For Bombay.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Oliver, Surg.-Major P. J. Freyer, Surg.-Major S. H. Browne, Mr. C. C. Hicks. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClelland.

For Alexandria.—*From Gibraltar*: Judge and Mrs. Barringer. *From Malta*: Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Miss Gwynn Morgan. *From Venice*: Dr. H. Marinetti.

For Malta.—*From London*: Mr. A. H. Eves.

Oct. 17, per *Oceana*; Oct. 24, from Marseilles, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. A. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. V. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Coulan and child, Mr. A. S. Reid, Mr. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Campbell, Mrs. McMullen, Miss McMullen, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Eckford and two daughters, Mrs. Barnard and infant, Miss Barnard, Miss Elliott, Mr. James Moore. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Mrs. Douglas and friend, Hon. Justice Prinsep, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Eddis, Mrs. S. S. Jacob, Sir C. Petheran, Mr. Justice Norris, Mrs. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt, Mr. J. E. Todd, Mr. P. K. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Miss Lyall, Mrs. O. C. Raye and family, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, Mrs. Blunt and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. J. B. Thomson, Mrs. Cleghorn, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Killeher, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mrs. H. C. Conybeare, Surg.-Major Nicholson, Col. G. M. Channer, Mrs. Greamy and infant, Mrs. E. T. Knox, Mrs. Maul, Miss Maul, Mr. O. Koebel, Mr. C. Andreal, Mrs. A. P. McDonnell and child, Capt. R. H. Pennings, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. W. Adye, Mr. H. O. Drummond, Mr. H. C. King, Capt. Franks and friend. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. A. Lawrence.

For Madras.—*From Marseilles*: Mr. F. S. Bone.

For Kurrachee.—*From London*: Mrs. Le Marchand.

For Rangoon.—*From London*: Mrs. A. M. B. Irwin.

For Ismailia.—*From London*: Mrs. Loney.

Oct. 23, per *Peninsular*; Nov. 1, from Brindisi, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Knight and family, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. W. P. Von der Horst, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. W. A. W. Last, Mr. D. L. Johnstone, Mrs. Ross Scott, Mrs. H. Godfrey, Surg.-Major Parker, Mr. Gymer, Sir Benjamin and Lady Simpson and family, Mr. J. J. Adler, Mr. C. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sim, Mrs. L. F. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Garwood, Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mrs. Pilcher, Miss Pilcher, Major the Hon. M. Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. J. Black, Mr. A. Phillips, Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman, Mr. E. S. Fraill-Straith, Miss Willcocks, Mr. Soundy, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNab, Mrs. McDonald and child.

For Madras.—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 3.

For Colombo.—Mr. H. M. Bremner.

For Calcutta.—Dr. J. F. Evans, Mr. G. Smallwood, Capt. Grier, Mr. A. Milne.

For Madras.—Mr. E. F. Harrison.

For Aden.—Mrs. Brazier and infant.

Per *Africa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 6.

For Zanzibar.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, Lady Alice Portal, Miss Turner, Mrs. Hadland, Mr. A. Bleach.

For Aden.—Mrs. Cross and child.

Per *Dorunda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 7.

For Townsville.—Mr. George Thorp.

Per *Dunera* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London July 17.

For Madras.—Miss I. Barnes.

For Calcutta.—Miss Brown.

Per *Taroba* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 4.

For Cairns.—Miss H. Hill.

For Brisbane.—Mrs. A. West.

Per *Tara* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 18.

For Brisbane.—Rev. A. C. Macdonald.

Per *Mombassa* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Aug. 28.

For Madras.—Rev. and Mrs. Kabia and infant, Rev. — Zehme, Rev. — Frethe, Rev. — Ellwein, Rev. — Gaebler, Rev. — Schmerno, Miss Grote, Miss Waller, Miss Bergeon, Miss Morzenbeisser, Mrs. Gehring.

Per *Golconda* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 24.

For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Snowball, Mr. T. Jackson, Mrs. Comley, Mr. H. M. Comley, Major and Mrs. T. E. Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Dixon, Mr. Grierson Jackson.

Per *Manora* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 8.

For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie.

Per *Dunera* (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Oct. 22.

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. MacKinnon, Mr. D. MacKinnon, Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

Per *Werneth Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool July 16.

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. J. Hingston.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 4.

For Bombay and Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tighe, three children, and European nurse, Mr. E. C. Gaument, Mrs. G. B. Rickie.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Aug. 26.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. D. Kerr, Mr. A. Kerr, Mr. D. Kerr, jun., Miss Kerr.

Per *Locksley Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Sept. 22; from Marseilles Sept. 30.

For Kurrachee.—*From Liverpool*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Mair, two children, and European nurse, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Farwell and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maunsell and infant, Miss Tweddell, Mrs. Wray and infant, Mrs. R. H. Vincent, Mrs. Preston, Col. and Mrs. John Robertson, two Misses Robertson, Miss Bell, Mrs. Mein and infant, Col. and Mrs. Harrison, infant, and European nurse, two Misses Goad, Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Mrs. Corbett's four children. *From Marseilles*: Col. B. Blood, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Halliday, Mrs. L. A. Deane, two children, governess, and European nurse, Miss C. Grace Cooper, Col. and Mrs. J. R. O. Atkinson, Mrs. Wynter.

Per *Rufford Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Oct. 29; from Marseilles Nov. 6.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Henderson, three children, and European nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holderness, two children, and European nurse. *From Marseilles*: Capt. and Mrs. R. Gartside Tipping, two children, and European nurse, Miss Gartside Tipping, Mrs. Kinnear, Mrs. C. J. Keene.

Per *Branksome Hall* (Hall Line), from Liverpool Nov 14; from Marseilles Nov. 22.

For Kurrachee.—Mrs. L. Sandiford, Miss Sandiford, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Walker.

Per *Imperatrix* (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's), from Trieste Oct. 3.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Marsack, Mr. and Mrs. Horbury, infant, and ayah, Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Vanrenan and child.

Per *Australien* (Messageries Maritimes Co.), from Marseilles July 3.

For Maurice.—Mr. de Segrais, Mr. T. Critchley.

For Sydney.—Mr. G. Playoust and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Miss Giraud, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jeffray, Mr. Alan Jeffray, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Veitch.

BOMBAY.

Passengers Arrived.—Per *Malwa* (June 8).—From *London*—Major the Hon. R. H. Bertie, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Brittain, Lieut. G. Codrington, Mrs. A. H. Coward, Mrs. Creagh, Mr. R. E. Kozhevar, Capt. Reid. From *Brindisi*—Mr. H. E. W. James, Mr. St. John Leeds, Mr. H. E. C. Lucas, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Macdonald, Mr. H. Monie, Mr. W. E. Montgomerie, Lieut. V. R. Pigott, Mr. L. G. Prickett. From *London to Madras*—Surg. W. Kelly. From *Brindisi to Madras*—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sellew.

Per *D. Balderino* (June 6).—From *Genoa*—Mr. Tocas Falcow, Mr. Alfredo de Mendonca David, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. D. Miguel de Nello and one friend, Mr. A. Bianchi, Mr. Berrell, Mr. Cornaglia.

Passengers Departed.—Per *Assam* (June 12).—For *Marseilles*—Mr. Stoney, Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Irvin, Mr. Pilkington, Major Hobday, Mr. Dynely, Mr. Woods. For *Brindisi*—Lieut. Valentine, Lieut. Vernon, Mr. Lang, Lieut. H. Daly, Mr. W. F. Hamilton, Mr. Mackillican, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brunnell, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. W. Murray. For *London*—Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Mr. W. Simpson, Miss Bottenheim, Mr. Lord, Capt. MacAllister, Mrs. Mathias, Mr. Arrur Sing, Mr. Durham.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Vessels Arrived.—June 1: Nadir, Mason, from Bombay; Euphrates, Butler, Rangoon. 2: Mayo, Aves, Rangoon; Valetta, Briscoe, London; Solid, Forgensen, Colombo; Patna, Stafford, Moulmein; Ulrica, Fulloch, Liverpool. 3: British Queen, Smith, Singapore; Kestor, Tucker, Coconada; Lawada, Warrington, Bombay; City of London, Warden, Liverpool. 4: Booldana, Wood, Bombay; Melbourne, Cave, Genova; Scindia, Blight, Glasgow; Rhone, Williams, New York. 5: Scindia, Stubb, Madras; Rauenthaler, Hanssen, Bremerhaven. 6: Pundua, Croft, Singapore; Gaekwar, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Camiola, Wilson, Malta; Electrician, Brown, Liverpool. 7: Clan Buchanan, Millar, Liverpool; Culna, Stewart, Bombay.

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Vessels Departed.—June 1: Lindula, Mecca. 4: Purnea, Clitus, Clan Mackenzie, Monmouth, Haverton, Battle Abbey. 5: Euphrates, City of Edinburgh, Victory, Glenelg, Maharani, Orient. 6: Shahjehan, Ganges. 7: Lalpoora, Goa, Kasara, Mayo, Tuskar.

MADRAS.

Vessels Arrived.—June 1: Duke of Argyll, from Calcutta; Clan Buchanan, Glasgow. 8: Katoria, Negapatam.

Vessels Departed.—June 1: Kerbela, for Calcutta; Duke of Argyll, London; Raventhaler, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—June 4: Kangra, Jacobs, from Calcutta; Loodhiana, Hughill, Calcutta; L. Tower, Stewart, Cardiff. 5: Bishopsgate, Watt, Brindisi; Mameluke, Gill, Aden; Arabia, Skinner, Persian Gulf; Eden Bridge, Cardiff; Kapurthala, Kurrachee. 6: Cambria, Miller, Port Said; Kt. Commander, Thomas, New Castle; Bretwalda, Hunter, Naples; Kt. Errant, Mathews, Cardiff; D. Balduino, Cruciani, Genoa; Fannie Skulfield, Turner, New York. 7: Poseidon, Lemesich, Trieste; Oriental, Forbes, Calcutta; Lincolnshire, Burgess, Middlesbro'; City of Dundee, Halley, Glasgow; Idar, Hughes, Cardiff; Accomac, Chambers, Genoa; Lycia, Liverpool. 8: Bohemia, Mackay, Glasgow; Pentakota, Gavin, Calcutta; Karagola, Tice, Kurrachee; Malwa, Preston, Aden. 9: Chelydra, Gould, Cardiff; B. T. Robinson. 10: County of York, Wylie, Cardiff; Bedouin, Goldsworthy, Genoa.

Vessels Departed.—June 4: Cape. Comorin, Partridge, for Havre; Rydal Hall, Purvis, Liverpool; Inchborva, Ashby, Amsterdam; St. Clears, Williams, Marseilles. 5: Bokhara, Weighell, Aden and London; Bengore Head, Smith, Havre; Hypatia, Faull, Antwerp; Pekin, Harris, China. 6: Khiwa, Shumacker, Mauritius; Purulia, Gillett, Persian Gulf; Wardha, Wadge, Rangoon, &c.; Camorta, Blott, Calcutta, &c. 7: Bormida, Gavaggo, Hong Kong; Rufford Hall, Millard, Kurrachee; Emir, Robson, Marseilles; Inchrhona, Halliwell, Antwerp; Eufield, Vassey, Port Said. 8: Carlo R., Cremonini, Liverpool; Deccan, Bray, Jedda, &c.; Kistna, Livingstone, Kurrachee; Sculptor, McAdam, Jedda, &c. 9: Langoe, Craig, Dunkirk; Northumbria, Molloy, Dunkirk. 10: Kapurthala, Rothwell, Kurrachee; La Seyne, Schmitz, Aden; Niagara, McConochie, Dunkirk; St. Pancras, Young, Marseilles, &c.; Loodiana, Hugill, Rangoon, &c. 12: Assam, Webber, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS. IN INDIA, &c.

BIRTHS.

Armytage—June 23, at Todrak, Melbourne, wife of Harry Armytage, M.L.A., son

Atkinson—June 13, at Madanapalle, wife of J. N. Atkinson, Madras Civil Service, daughter

Brooking—June 4, at Secunderabad, wife of Lieut. H. T. Brooking, 21st Madras Inf., daughter

Dyer—May 26, at Shwebo, Upper Burma, wife of Rev. J. P. Dyer, junior chaplain, son

Walling—June 2, at Lucknow, wife of Lieut. A. T. Walling, 5th Bengal Light Inf., son

MARRIAGES.

Clark—Quillet—May 30, at Calcutta, C. C. S. Clark, Public Works Department, to Marie, daughter of the late Mr. L. A. Quillet, Calcutta

Clarke — Man — June 22, at Ootacamund, William Martin Whitmore, son of the late R. W. Clarke, R.N., to Lizzie Caroline, daughter of the late M. K. Man, of Indore

Rhodes—Guy—June 27, at Paris, W. T. Rhodes, to Helen Guy d'Hardelot, daughter of Capt. Guy, Hardelot Castle, Pas de-Calais, France

Von Friedenfels—Hartrick—June 23, in Halle, Germany, Dr. Josef Freiherr von Friedenfels to Amy Josephine, daughter of the late Capt. W. Hartrick, H.M. 7th Royal Fusiliers

DEATHS.

Baber—May 24, at Gungaw, Burma, Col. Henry T. Harris Baber, Madras Inf.

Brumell—June 22, at Royat-les-Bains, France, Lieut.-Col. William Brumell, late of the 25th King's Own Borderers

Burleigh—June 4, at sea, H. R. Burleigh, commander of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Nizam*

Currie—May 18, at Quilon, Julia Maria Currie, widow of W. F. Currie, M.D., I.M.S., aged 57

Davies—May 16, at Colombo, Capt. R. D. C. Davies, B.S.C., assist. commr., Berars

Ferdinands—June 10, at Lyons, C. L. Ferdinands, district judge of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 62

George—June 2, at Mhow, Ada Frances, wife of E. G. George, Indian Med. Staff

Haggard—June 23, at Murree, John Haggard, lieut. Royal Horse Art., aged 28

Hodson—May 28, at Quetta, Edgar Beauchamp, infant son of C. W. Hodson, Public Works Department

Hopkins—June 18, at Kamptee, W. F. A. Hopkins, lieut. Royal Art.

Pierce—May 17, at Auckland, N.Z., G. P. Pierce, general manager of the N.Z. Insurance Company, aged 65

Pogson—June 23, at Madras, N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., the Government Astronomer, aged 62

Stanuell—June 1, at Cherat, John Athill Stanuell, infant son of Capt. H. S. Stanuell, 21st R.S. Fusiliers

AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

Agar—June 25, at South Kensington, wife of Capt. E. Agar, R.E., staff capt. at headquarters, daughter

Barton—June 25, at Gloucester Place, wife of Col. G. Barton, C.B., Royal Fusiliers, son

Batten—June 28, at 23 Morehampton Road, Dublin, the wife of Hallet G. Batten, Esq., deputy commissioner, Mergill, Burma, of a son

Bernard—June 14, wife of Capt. J. Bernard, Royal Marine Light Inf., son

Fox—June 27, at Dublin, wife of Capt. M. Fox, R.N., daughter

Holley—June 24, at Sheffield, wife of Col. E. H. Holley, R.H.A., son

Koe—June 17, at Southsea, wife of Capt. Koe, Army Service Corps, daughter

Methuen—June 26, wife of Major-Gen. Hon. P. Methuen, son

Parker—June 20, at Bicester, wife of Col. H. W. Parker, son

Trotter—June 27, at Montagu Square, wife of Col. P. Trotter, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son

MARRIAGES.

Barthropp—Stanley—June 24, at Longstowe, Alfred Shafto Barthropp to Ellen Ada Wentworth, daughter of Capt. S. Stanley

Bickford—Tyler—June 24, at Old Brompton, Kent, J. G. Bickford, late R.N., son of the late Admiral Bickford, R.N., to Edith Louisa, daughter of Capt. H. W. Tyler, A.S.C., Chatham

Bond—Bulkeley—June 25, at Wargrave, Berks, H. C. Bond to Francis Edith, daughter of Major Bulkeley, late of the 65th Regt.

Corcoran—Battishill—June 17, at Exeter, Surg. E. Corcoran, R.N., to Alice Rose Battishill

Cracroft—Williams—June 25, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Capt. B. W. Cracroft, Indian Staff Corps, to Madeleine, daughter of the late Dering Williams and Mrs. Gwyther, of Wedhampton, Wiltshire.

Donne—Elliott—June 22, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Capt. Donne, of the Norfolk Regt., to Mary Amy (Minnie) daughter of Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal

Dunsford—Dyott—June 25, at Southsea, F. P. S. Dunsford, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late General Dunsford, C.B., to Mary Eleanor (Nelly), daughter of the late Capt. Dyott

Elger—Mayhew—June 24, at Derby, E. G. Elger, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.), to Hilda Eva Mayhew

Fraser—Knowles—June 24, at Swinton, near Manchester, Capt. J. W. Fraser, 2nd batt. Cheshire Regt., son of Capt. J. Fraser, to Edith Knowles

Gibson—Breton—June 25, at West Malling, Kent, John Grant, son of the late Lieut. H. Gibson, Bombay Staff Corps, assist. commr., Dera Ismael Khan, Punjab, to Mary Breton

Harbottle—Wilson—June 24, at Woodchurch, J. Harbottle to Helen Baird, daughter of the late Capt. W. M. Wilson

Moggridge—Govett—June 27, at Laleham, Middlesex, Capt. J. A. Moggridge, 2nd South Lancashire Regt., to Alice Romaine Govett, daughter of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Gibraltar

Murray—Lawson—June 24, at Hampstead, Arthur Edward, son of Capt. R. Murray, to Caroline Marguerite Napier Lawson

Perry—Druce—June 24, at Dover, Capt. H. W. Perry, R.A., dep.-assist. commy.-gen. of Ordnance, to Minna Grace Druce

Sergison—Hanbury-Tracy—June 24, at Eaton Square, C. W. Sergison, Scots Guards, to Hon. Florence Emma Louisa Hanbury-Tracy, daughter of Lord Sudeley

Shewell—Lampen—June 24, at Cheltenham, Capt. H. W. M. Shewell, R.A., son of Major-Gen. Shewell, to Ethel Frances, daughter of Capt. R. Lampen, late Royal Irish Fusiliers

Streeten—Holland—June 25, at Camerton, Somersetshire, C. P. Streeten, commander R.N., to Mina Holland

Watson—Stone—June 23, at Margaret Street, Ivan Musgrave, son of Capt. M. Watson, late Royal Fusiliers, to Clara Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. A. Stone, R.N.

DEATHS.

Bingham—June 23, at Chaddesden Moor, Derby, Sarah Ida Henrietta, daughter of the late Col. C. Bingham, R.A., D.A.G.

Blacklock—June 17, at Portpatrick, Isabella, daughter of the late A. Blacklock, surg. R.N., and sister of the late A. Blacklock, dep. surg.-gen. H.M.I.S.

Carter—June 23, in London, Helen, widow of Major H. Carter, 73rd Bengal N.I., aged 81

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Cates—June 20, at Ringmore, near Teignmouth, Capt. G. F. Cates, R.N.R., for many years commodore of the Fleet of the P eninsular and Oriental s.s. Company, aged 59

Chauncy—June 27, R. Chauncy, H.E.I.C.S., aged 67

Des Geneys—June 25, at Gosport, G. E. C. A. Des Geneys, grandson of Admiral Des Geneys.

Jopp—June 18, at Aberdeen, Col. W. Jopp, lately commanding 1st Vol. batt. Gordon Highlanders

Lawford—June 19, at Maida Vale, Major-Gen. E. M. Lawford, late 4th (P.W.O.) Madras Light Cav., aged 64

Lindsay—June 23, at Shanklin, Col. A. W. C. Lindsay

Michell—June 27, at Torquay, Major J. W. Michell, late 49th Bengal Native Inf., aged 85

Moore—June 24, at East Cowes, I.W., R. Moore, M.D. Dublin, sometime physician and tutor to the Raja of Cooch Behar, aged 81

Osborn—June 22, at Eton, C. Osborn, formerly sergt.-major 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, and afterwards of the E.C.R.V., aged 52

Pugh—June 23, at Bath, Janet Pomeroy, widow of Rev. G. Pugh, formerly chaplain to H.B.M.'s Legation at Naples, aged 86

Richmond—June 20, at Llandudno, E. Richmond, late capt. 20th Hussars, aged 34

Riddell—June 19, at Melrose, Scotland, Georgina Catherine, daughter of the late Major-Gen. W. Riddell

Rogers—June 22, at Stonehouse, Commander A. W. Rogers, H.M.S. *Impregnable*, aged 41

Roupell—June 22, at Loddon Court, near Reading, Winifred Ellen, daughter of Capt. G. C. Roupell, late East Yorkshire Regt., aged 10 weeks

Schallehn—June 27, at Stockwell Park Road, H. Schallehn, founder of the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, aged 76

Simson—June 21, at Bonaly, Colinton, Mid Lothian, D. Simson, H.M. Bengal Civil Service (ret.)

Tyrell—June 23, at Haughley, Suffolk, W. R. Tyrell, formerly capt. Royal Horse Guards, and lieut.-col. 1st A.B. Suffolk R.V., aged 80.

Wilton—June 23, at Southampton, Lieut.-Col. J. R. H. Wilton, late West India Regt., son of the late J. R. Wilton, major 60th Rifles, aged 43

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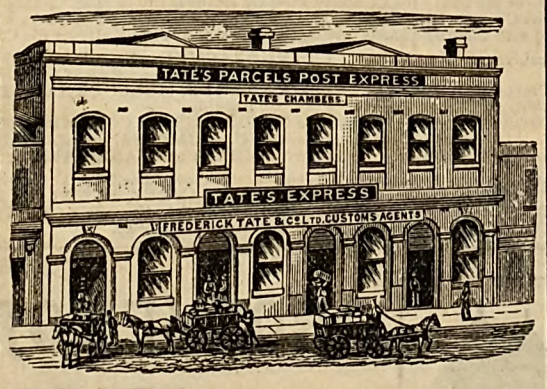
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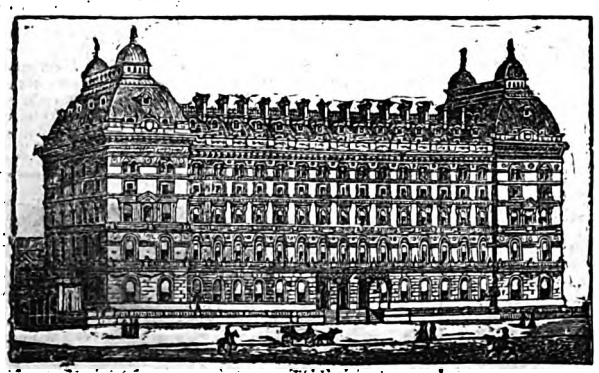


Adelaide.	Bombay.	Cochin.	Kurrachee.	Muscat.	Suez
Aden.	Bushire.	Coconada.	Madras.	Negapatam.	Tellicherry.
Akyab.	Bussorah.	Colombo.	Malacca.	Penang.	Tuticorin.
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To CHITTAGONG, ARRACAN, and BURMAH.—From Calcutta weekly.
To MOULMEIN, TAVOY RIVER, and MERGUI.—From Rangoon weekly.
To MADRAS, COROMANDEL COAST, and RANGOON.—From Negapatam weekly.
To COROMANDEL and MALABAR COASTS.—From Calcutta weekly.
To KURRACHEE.—From Bombay bi-weekly.
To KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF.—From Bombay weekly.
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To MAURITIUS *via* COLOMBO.—From Calcutta four-weekly.
To LAMU, MOMBASA, and ZANZIBAR.—From Aden four- kly
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